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God Save the Flag

By Oliver Wendell Holmes

Washed in the blood of the brave and the blooming,
Snatched from the altars of insolent foes,
Burning with star-fires, but never consuming,
Flash its broad ribbons of lily and rose.

Vainly the prophets of Baal would rend it,
Vainly his worshipers pray for its fall;
Thousands have died for it, millions defend it,
Emblem of justice and mercy to all:

Justice that reddens the sky with her terrors,
Mercy that comes with her white-handed train,
Soothing all passions, redeeming all errors,
Sheathing the sabre and breaking the chain.

Borne on the deluge of old usurpations,
Drifted our Ark o'er the desolate seas,
Bearing the rainbow of hope to the nations,
Torn from the storm-cloud and flung to the breeze!

God bless the Flag and its loyal defenders,
While its broad folds o'er the battle-field wave,
Till the dim star-wreath rekindle its splendors,
Washed from its stains in the blood of the brave!

THE CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE—On July 4 we commemorate the sacrifice of Our Fathers that made possible Our Flag and Our Country. Future generations will hold us responsible for passing on untarnished the glorious heritage of the past. (Illustration from the motion-picture *America.*)

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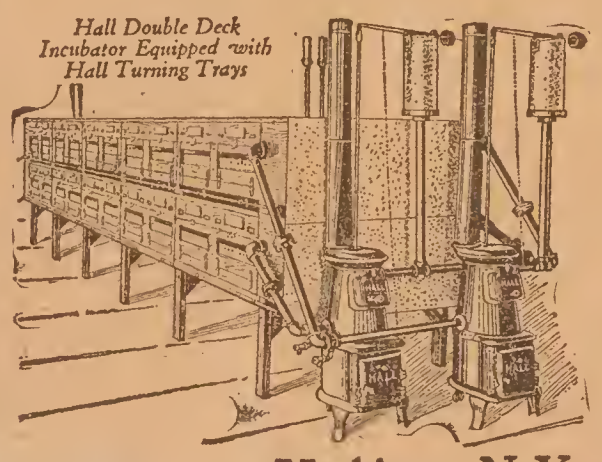


The F. E. Hale Mfg. Company Dept. 202, Herkimer, N.Y.

HALL MAMMOTH POULTRY EQUIPMENT

WANTED---A Breathing Spell

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WE are still looking for that "breathing spell" between planting and harvest. The fact is that there isn't any, on Beechwood Farm at least. The first part of the week we had a wonderful rain which put new life into the crops. It was very opportune and meant many thousands of dollars to Western New York, as it was becoming very dry. The combination of good rainfall and abundant sunshine has brought all crops on very rapidly.

M. C. BURRITT

The remainder of the bean planting was completed during the past week and most fields are ready for cultivation. Many have already been cultivated. Corn is growing very well but always needs cultivation as do tomatoes and potatoes. Cultivation is a constant job for about six weeks after planting. We plan to get through all the hoed crops at least once a week, although we don't always make it.

Hay Crop Will Be Light

Haying, especially alfalfa and clovers will be early this year. Alfalfa harvest is already under way. We have a heavy crop in the cock at this writing, June 20. Clover will be very short and consequently light in yield in spite of the wonderfully fine stand. Alfalfa scores heavily again this year because of its deeper root system and earlier growth. Lack of moisture earlier in the season doesn't seem to have affected its yield. It is hard to explain why more of this wonderful hay crop and soil builder is not grown in this section. Hay acreage is limited and many fruit growers buy hay when they might easily grow it. Care must be used in selecting and preparing fields, but there is plenty of proof that alfalfa can be grown successfully on nearly every farm in this region.

The fourth spray, or the first codlin moth spray was begun on the 19th. This application promises to be a very important one again. The injury from this orchard pest has been considerable during the past two years—so much so that the Experiment Station with the help of growers has stationed a man on the border line of Orleans and Monroe counties to observe and make records of egg laying and hatching dates and our sprays here in the lake region are timed by this observer. As the fruit is quite free from scab and plant lice to date, it only remains to conquer this maker of "wormy" apples to put a fine clean crop on the market this year.

Spray Neglect Causes Injury

Many persons have commented on the injury to foliage apparent in many orchards this season. It is chiefly apparent in old neglected orchards and in the tops of high trees not reached by the spray. The leaves have a burned appearance. Close up views show a chewed and riddled condition. In effect the trees are practically defoliated. This injury is mostly caused by apple canker worm and by the cigar case bearer. Both are comparatively easy to control with a poison as they are leaf eaters. But when the characteristic burned appearance of the tree becomes evident it is too late as the damage is done and the insects are disappearing. Arsenate of lead thoroughly applied to the pre-pink or delayed dormant and the calyx sprays will usually completely control these pests as is demonstrated in most well sprayed orchards where they are seldom serious. Severe infestations of case bearer in some well cared for orchards are occasionally hard to control completely and sometimes do much damage in spite of spraying.

Western New York Growers Meet

The annual meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers Packing Association was held in our local Grange Hall and one of the local packing houses here at Hilton during the past week, with the Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as the principal speaker. The innovation in meeting place, bringing the growers right into environment of the orchards and the packing house for their meeting, as it did, instead of in the city hotel, proved a distinct success. About two hundred growers attended from all parts of the territory from Interlaken to Lockport. The chief feature of the meeting was the warm support of the directors in their vigorous reorganization policies of the past year and the feeling of optimism now that the decks were cleared and the bills for experience paid, we are ready to go ahead on sounder lines. The auditor's report for the first time showed a small reserve accumulated.

The picnic season is with us again. This week it was Farm and Home Bureau Committee men and women. Next week it is Sunday School, etc., etc. What should a busy farmer do when he has lots of work at home? Most of us enjoy picnics but we can't support the family attending them. If we go to too many of them the weeds grow in the corn and the hay gets overripe. That's one side of the picture. On the other hand most of us stick too closely to our work and neglect this wholesome recreation for ourselves and our families. Perhaps we could do as much work and enjoy it more if more of us did take more time for picnics. I suspect that more of us err on the side of taking too little recreation than too much. After all it is a question for well balanced judgment.—M. C. BURRITT.

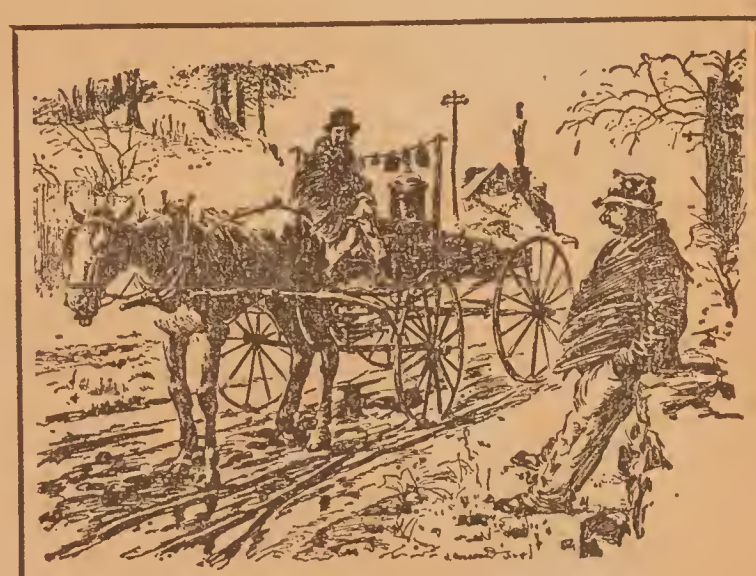
Some Canning Crop Bulletins

Farmers who grow crops for canning factories will be interested in three Bulletins recently published by the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. They are Extension Bulletin 95, "Growing Peas for the Canning Factory." Extension Bulletin 96 "Growing Tomatoes for the Canning Factory," and Extension Bulletin 97 "Growing Sweet Corn for the Canning Factory."

These bulletins discuss the cost of growing the various crops, the factors that influence profits, and the marketing of the crops. They may be secured by writing to the State College at Ithaca.

* * *

Give your boy a colt; both will grow in more ways than one.



You'd never think to look at him that he was a race-hoss wunst; now, would ye?"
"Well, I don'no. Look at me, f'r instance, I useter sing in th' choir!"—LIFE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

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Volume 116 For week Ending July 4, 1925 Number 1

Common Sense in Cooperation

Time to Stop Kidding Ourselves and Get Down to Facts

By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor American Agriculturist

IN the last decade farmers of America have been engaged in the most gigantic experiment in the history of agriculture. Driven by the hard hand of necessity, they were forced to organize, and they have organized in the last decade in nearly every community in the United States, and with nearly every farm commodity. Naturally in such a great forward movement there are many weak places in the line. Already there have been several breaks. Some cooperatives have failed. Many more will fail. Others will have to reorganize and start on a sounder foundation.

E. R. EASTMAN

But when the experiment is over and the smoke settles, there will be at least some of these organizations—possibly as many as 50%—left on the job and rendering service that justifies their continued existence. I predict that the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association will be among that number.

Going Through A Test Period

At present, all of the organizations are going through a period of test, a period of questioning from both the general public and their own members. They started off with a tremendous enthusiasm. Organizers—and I personally must assume my share of the responsibility for this—have had too big ideas and have given farmers too great hopes of what the cooperatives might do. Farmers have expected too much; they still expect too much from their organizations. And naturally, after a period of trial when none of these organizations have done as much as was expected, there has been disappointment, a slowing up, and a general questioning of the whole movement. This putting on the brakes is a good thing. **It is time to check up, and those that cannot check must quit or reorganize.**

It is well to stop at every opportunity and apply the common sense principles of organization as a test. What are they? I confess that I do not pretend to know all of them, but we have gone far enough to have demonstrated a few fundamental things that must be a part of the foundation of every cooperative if it is to succeed.

First, the one great test is that the cooperative must get more money for the farmer's products over a long term of years than he could get alone.

Fights for Freedom

In reading history, I have been impressed with how we humans have always been fighting for some kind of liberty. First it was religious liberty. For a thousand years men contended with one another over what they thought was right and wrong in religion. **This was followed by another great era, which overlapped the other, of fighting for political liberty, which resulted finally in the overthrow of autocracy and in a great democratic movement which has overspread the greater part of the world.**

We of this generation are engaged in another fight for freedom, probably fully as important as the others—the right of every man to a just share of what he earns, and the farmer's part in this fight is expressed largely through his cooperative organizations. It **cannot be done by the individual.**

Therefore, to come back to the point, if the farmer's cooperative organization does not bring him that economic freedom, in other words, if it does not bring him more money for his products after it has had a fair opportunity to get well started, then it must be marked as a failure.

What are some of the common sense principles that will bring about success in the cooperative organization and make it pay its members?

Leading everything else, is good management. It always makes me a little peeved to sit in a conference and have one say, "Now we will not discuss personnel at all. We will just consider principles". As Governor Smith, so often says, "That is bunk". With the right kind of leaders, almost any kind of principles and methods of control will succeed. With wrong leaders, no cooperative, no matter how well founded, can long endure. If the leadership is right, the principles are bound to be.

This whole question of leadership is the limiting factor in all cooperative work, as it is in all other public work. The chief difficulty is that the best men in a community or in the organization are so concerned with their own individual business that they feel that they have no time for the amount of public work that must be given to an office in a cooperative organization.

The result is that it has been too often the case, in the past at least, that men of mediocre ability or men with selfish interests were the ones that sought and obtained the positions of leadership. Such men were able **to get control** and keep control because of the indifference and general lack of responsibility of the individual members in failing to attend meetings, and in allowing themselves to be stampeded in the election of some delegate or officer without due regard to his qualifications.

One of the fine results of cooperation so far is the development of more experience in farm leaders. We have developed our organizations faster than we have had leaders to supply them. Now we should begin to catch up, and if more attention is paid to this fundamental necessity of getting right officers and employees of cooperative organizations, the chances of success will be increased many fold.

Central Versus Local Control

The question or problem of the kind of control of cooperative organizations is a perplexing one. Some insist that the control shall be almost entirely centralized with little or no power to the local. Others go to the other extreme and point out the danger of central control. We have many examples of both types of organization.

In this controversy over control I have often thought of the parallel that existed in the history of our own government in the argument over state control or federal control. You will remember that immediately following the Revolution there was a chaotic condition because of the question of state rights. Under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government had almost no power at all. The states had it all. It did not work. But the problem was finally settled by giving the national government certain definite but absolute powers, leaving everything else not definitely given to the federal government to state management. This plan has given us the best government in the world.

I mention it here because I believe it is the answer to our own cooperative problem of control. In my opinion, **we must have a strong central. We must also have strong locals.** We can get this by very carefully outlining the definite, absolute things which the central is empowered to do, and leaving everything else to the management of the locals.

Great Economy An Important Principle

Near the head of the list of principles upon which all cooperatives must work, I would put **the need of great economy in management and operation.** I say as strongly as I know how that **overhead must be kept down.** The business of farming, as every farmer knows from his own sad experience, is a business of very small profits. Whether there are any profits at all or not depends upon the economy with which the business is run. So it is with the

(*Continued on page* 11)

Published on Request

THE article on this page is an address delivered by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist at the large annual meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association at Hilton on Tuesday, June 16th. At the close of the address, the thought was expressed that everyone interested in organization ought to have the privilege of reading this common sense view of cooperative work. So Mr. Eastman was requested to have the address printed in American Agriculturist and a copy sent to every member of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association. In compliance with this request, we are publishing the address on this page.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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E. R. EASTMAN - - - - - - - - - - - - Editor
FRED W. OHM - - - - - - - - - Associate Editor
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VOL. 116 July 4, 1925 No. 1

Do Not Admit Poor Producers to Registry

THE purebred cattle business, particularly the Holstein business, has been having hard sledding. Not in years have good purebreds sold as low as they have in the last few months. Indications are now that prices are on the up-grade and it would seem that the time is opportune for men to get started with purebred dairies, or at least with some foundation stock.

We believe that one of the reasons why the purebreds have hit such a low mark is the fact that too much poor stuff has been admitted to registry. The name "purebred" has been made to cover a multitude of sins. When an average dairyman, at last convinced that the way to build up his dairy is to get in some purebred stock, finds that the one or two high-priced animals that he bought will not produce as well as some of his grades, he naturally loses faith in the whole purebred business. Rightfully so. The only reason that a purebred cow has the right to the name is that she is a better producer than a grade. If she fails in this, she has failed in her mission as a purebred.

At his farm at Fishkill, Dutchess County, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has three young cows, all the daughters of the same bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, on yearly test. All three of these cows have produced nearly 15,000 pounds of milk each in less than nine months, and their year's totals will go well over 16,000 pounds. This is more than three times the production of the average cow in New York State. It is evidence that these individuals have the right to the name "purebred".

Probably we will raise a storm of protest from a lot of breeders, but we are going to make the statement that one way to build up the faith of the general farmer in the purebred business is for the breed associations to accept no individuals for registry until they have proven themselves by worthwhile yearly production.

A. A. Asks That Embargo on Live Poultry Be Raised

THE European fowl plague caused the poultry industry many thousand dollars of loss. This was not only the actual loss caused by the disease itself, but also from the necessary embargoes that had to be put on the shipment of poultry to prevent the spread of the disease. With the dying out of the plague, all of the embargoes have been lifted except the one which prevents reshipment of live poultry from the New York City market to other nearby markets. This embargo interferes seriously with the free movement of trade and undoubtedly causes a lot of loss to both farmers and commission men.

After making a careful study of the situation, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST became convinced that it was no longer necessary to maintain this embargo, and we wrote Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Farms and Markets on June 19th stating our reasons why we thought the embargo ought to be lifted and asking him to remove it. We received the letter which we give below.

Since writing the letter, Commissioner Pyrke informs us over the telephone that what is believed to be a new development of the plague has been found on Long Island which may make it necessary to continue the embargo a little longer. However, the Commissioner hopes that he will be able to raise it on July 1st. The letter follows:

> "Unless something transpires indicating that contrary action should be taken, I think it is more than probable that we will remove the remaining restrictions of the quarantine order by July 1st.
>
> "My general attitude in matters of this kind is this: I think there should be the fewest possible restrictions on the free movement of trade; that quarantines and embargoes should be laid only in the presence of an impelling necessity, and should not be continued one day after the cause that brings them into existence has disappeared."

Hay Crop Poor

SOMETIME this spring we made the observation that there was likely to be a big hay crop this year. Now we must take it all back. Early in the spring, even up to a few weeks ago, there was every indication of a good crop. But we reckoned without old man weather. Practically all of the East is suffering very badly from lack of rain, and it has very materially affected the hay crop.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has constantly advised our people to hold over last year's hay. It looks now as though that is most excellent advice. With the bad shortage of hay this season, the man who has stock left over from last year is going to be in luck.

Old Time Farming Methods to Be Exhibited

THE New York State Department of Farms and Markets with the cooperation of the State Agricultural Society, plans to put on an historical exhibit of farm machinery at the coming State Fair, which will be worth any farmer's time to come a long way to see. It is planned to show the tools used on the farms and in the farm homes in the early days and follow these with the tools that have replaced them. For instance, there will be a sickle, the grain cradle, and one of the earliest reapers. Also the progress will be shown that has been made in other branches of agriculture with their tools, such as plows, cultivators, etc.

The early farm home was more or less of a manufacturing plant. So there will be an endeavor made to show candle dips, candle molds and other early lamps that took the place of the candle. There will also be an exhibit of wool cards, spinning wheels, looms and tools that were used to break flax and get it ready for spinning. Old dairy machinery such as the old-fashioned churns will also be on hand. Not the least interesting part of the exhibit will be some of the old farm books that go back as far as 1796, which deal with agricultural subjects. This will give our readers some idea of how interesting this exhibit will be.

An appeal is made to all of the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to help us get this material together. If you have anything that you think would add to the interest of the exhibit or if you know of any neighbor or friend who has such material, will you write to Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the New State Agricultural Society, c/o Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, New York, and give him full description of the article. The utmost care will be used in transporting the different parts of the exhibit and in guarding it during the Fair, so that the owners may be assured that it will be returned to them unharmed when the Fair is over.

For Tested Cattle Only At Fairs

NEW York State—every State in fact—is spending large sums of money every year to stamp out bovine tuberculosis. Notwithstanding this fact, most of the county fair associations are doing much to extend the disease by admitting to their exhibits cattle that are not tested for TB.

The fair season will soon begin and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wants to make the suggestion both to breeders and to the fair associations that no cattle be exhibited unless they are proven free from tuberculosis, or unless they have been placed under Federal and State supervision. One effective way to bring this about would be for breeders of tested herds to refuse to exhibit at those fairs which admitted untested cattle.

"Trouble Maker" In Book Form

STILL the letters keep coming from our people who read and enjoyed "The Trouble Maker". These letters, so full of kind encouragement, naturally have been a source of great satisfaction to me.

The other day I was much gratified on receiving a communication from the Macmillan Publishing Company stating that they had accepted the story "The Trouble Maker" for publication in book form. It will be out some time in September. Possibly some of you who enjoyed the story in serial form will want to get it and read it in book form and put it in your library as an accurate picture of life on the farm in the dairy country.—E. R. Eastman.

To Grangers

OF course there is a lot of time yet before the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Grange Lecturers' Program contest closes, but time has a habit of slipping by rapidly, so why not get busy? Maybe you will get a part of the liberal cash prizes which we are offering for the best suggestions for Grange programs, and even if you do not win a prize your suggestions may be published to help other Granges to better programs.

Full details and instructions were given in our May 23rd issue.

Eastman's Chestnuts

RECENTLY one of the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST said he had no use for fool optimists. In answering the letter, we told him we agreed and that the wisest person considered both sides of a question and took the middle of the road. This sentiment might be applied to those who are too optimistic about the present improvements in farm conditions. Conditions are better, of course, than they were two or three years ago, but on the other hand, we are quite a long ways from good times on the farms yet.

Opie Read used to tell a yarn about how he became interested in a mountain farmer and got him a better farm to work, over in another valley. Some months later, Read met the renter and asked him how he was getting on.

"Moughty good, colonel."

"Making a little money, eh?"

"Making a little money?" echoed the hillbilly. "Colonel, you projects mighty scrumptious with your ideas! No, we-uns ain't makin' no money, BUT WE AIN'T RUNNIN' BEHIND ONLY ABOUT HALF AS FAST AS WE DID LAST SEASON!"

Horseshoe Pitchers Warming Up

Rules Governing County and State Fair Prize Tournaments

LAST year one of the most outstanding features of the New York State Fair was the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest. In spite of the fact that it rained about all of the time, there was a large number of candidates and a lot of enthusiasm from the beginning of the contest to the end. The tournament at the State Fair followed local contests in nearly every farm county, conducted under the direction of the local Farm Bureaus. Because of the great interest in this wholesome sport, and the pleasure that it brings to the countryside, the contest will be repeated this year by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in cooperation with the county Farm Bureaus. This contest is only open to residents of New York State.

Seven Prizes to be Awarded

Seven cash prizes as announced below will be given to the winners at the State Fair who come to the State tournament after taking part in the local contests. Full explanation of rules and conditions are given below.

Already a large number of counties have entered. Every possible effort has been made by the tournament committee, representing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Farm Bureaus, to give every amateur pitcher a chance. Get in and try your luck.

We list first the special rules governing the State contest and unless otherwise stated, the national rules which are given below will govern. We suggest that you save these rules very carefully. A small number of extra copies will be furnished upon request to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Special Rules of the Contest

1. Tournament to be singles only.

2. Each county entering the State Fair contest must send two men, one of whom shall compete in the tournament, and the other to act as scorer. The alternate can enter the tournament if the other does not start. However, there can be no change of pitcher after the games have begun. It is suggested that the county, if possible, pay the expenses of the scorer to the Fair. We are now working to secure free admission for the two men from each county.

3. An entrance fee of two dollars will be required of all contestants, but this will be returned to the player unless he fails to finish. It is fair to everyone that those who start shall stay with the tournament until it is done.

4. Counties must do their own eliminating and may decide their own rules for such eliminating.

Farm Bureaus to Certify Contestants

5. All county farm bureaus must certify to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the names of those candidates who will enter. We should have an early report of the counties that will compete and then a report of the actual candidate as soon as his name is obtained by the county.

6. Contestants must report at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters tent at least one hour before the contest starts so that the schedule can be arranged. Contest will start at eleven A. M. on Monday of State Fair Week. Contestants must remain at the courts all of the time that the pitching is in progress unless excused by the tournament manager.

7. The alternates from each county who will act as scorers will report to the manager in the headquarters tent and be assigned to their duties as official scorers at the beginning of the contest. Scorers must be on the courts at all times unless excused by the manager.

For Amateurs Only

8. This contest is for amateurs only. An amateur for the State Fair tournament is defined as one who has not won any prize money in any national or state tournament, and no entry will be received from the winner of the first prize money at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tournament at the State Fair last year.

9. The games at the State Fair will consist of twenty-one points, but the tournament committee reserves the privilege of using some kind of an elimination contest if it becomes necessary on account of a too large number of entries.

10. The method of giving prizes has been changed from last year so every contestant will have a chance at the prize money. Seven cash prizes will be given to the winners as follows: first, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20, fifth, $10; sixth, $5; and seventh, $5. In addition, the winner of the first prize will also be presented with an appropriate medal.

Official Rules Of The National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association

The following are the official rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association.

GROUNDS AND COURTS—Rule 1.—The grounds shall be as level as possible. Pitcher's box shall be filled with Potters' clay or any substitute of a like nature; the clay must be kept moist and worked to a putty-like condition and to a depth of not less than six inches and at least 18 inches around the stake.

PITCHER'S BOX—Rule 2.—The pitcher's box shall extend three (3) feet on either side to the rear and front of the stake. Said box shall be constructed of material 2x4 and shall not extend more than one inch above the level of ground. Where several courts are constructed a 2x4 shall be laid full length of such courts three feet in front of the stakes. In delivering the shoe into the opposite pitcher's box a contestant may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. For indoor pitching the boxes shall not exceed six inches in height above the adjoining grade.

STAKES—Rule 3.—The stakes shall be of iron, one (1) inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined two (2) inches toward the opposite stake and extending ten (10) inches above the ground in the pitcher's box. On single courts the stakes shall be set in the center of the pitcher's box. Where several courts are constructed the stakes shall be not less than eight (8) feet apart, in a straight direct line where possible.

The Standard Horseshoe

HORSESHOES—Rule 4.—No horseshoe shall exceed the following regulations: seven and one-half (7½) inches in length, seven (7) inches in width, two and one-half (2½) pounds in weight. No toe or heel calk shall measure over three-quarters (¾) of an inch in length. Opening between the calks shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches, inside measurements. No horseshoe constructed in a freak design will be considered regulation.

REGULATION GAMES—Rule 5.—A standard regulation game shall consist of 50 points and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched, shall be declared the winner. In all match or exhibition games between two contestants, eleven (11) games of 50 points each shall be an official series, the one winning six (6) games shall be declared the winner.—See modifications above.

PITCHING DISTANCE—Rule 6.—The standard regulation distance shall be forty (40) feet from stake to stake, measuring where the stake enters the ground. For women in contests and tournaments the distance shall be thirty (30) feet.

PITCHING RULES—Rule 7.—No contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes, before making his first or final pitch. All contestants shall pitch both shoes from the pitching box, into the opposite pitching box or forfeit the value of one (1) point to his opponent. All contestants shall, when having first pitch, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box. Any contestant failing to comply with this rule shall forfeit the value of such shoes pitched. Any contestant delivering his shoes landing outside of the opposite pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of his pitch. Wrapping the fingers with tape, or the wearing of gloves shall be permitted in any or all games. If at any time a shoe is broken, such as striking another shoe, the frame of the pitcher's box, the stake or other cause, such shoe shall be removed and the contestant entitled to another pitch.

What Constitutes a Ringer

RINGERS—Rule 8.—Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

FOUL LINES—Rule 9.—A foul line shall be established three (3) feet in front of the stake and any pitcher stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch and no score shall be credited to him.

FOUL SHOE—Rule 10.—A shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake, in all National Tournaments and match contests, shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or games where the players decide otherwise.) If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object such shoe shall be considered a foul shoe and shall not score.

POINTS—Rule 11.—The most points a contestant can score in a single game shall be fifty (50) ponts. A pitcher shall be credited with all ringers pitched. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe, both shoes are counted in their new positions.

TIES—Rule 12.—All equals shall be counted as ties. If both contestants have one shoe each an equal distance from the stake, or against the stake or ringers, they shall be counted tie and the next closest shoe shall score. In case of all four shoes being tie or equal distance from the stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last shall be awarded the lead.

MEASUREMENTS—Rule 13.—All measurements shall be made by the use of calipers and straight edge.

COACHING—Rule 14.—No contestant during the progress of a game, contest or tournament, shall coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher in any manner, except that in four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach each other.

FIRST PITCH—Rule 15.—At the beginning of a game the contestants shall agree who shall have the first pitch either in single, three or four-handed games, by the toss of a coin, the winner to have his choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have the first pitch.

NATIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENTS—Rule 16.—In all championship tournaments the Rotation Group method shall prevail. In each group each pitcher will pitch each other one game. Same procedure shall prevail in the finals. All tie games shall be pitched off. No championship shall be won or lost, only in a legal tournament.

DISPUTES AND FINAL JURISDICTION—Rule 17.—In case of any dispute, or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point, the referee or committee in charge shall have full power and final jurisdiction.

SCORING RULES—Rule 18.—Any shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake shall not be scored or counted. The closest shoe to the stake (within six inches) shall score one (1) point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they shall score two (2) points.

A ringer shall score three (3) points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four (4) points. A double ringer shall score six (6) points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

In case of each contestant having a ringer, the next closest shoe shall score and all such ringers shall be credited as ringers pitched but not counted as a score. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and no points scored. If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers shall score three (3) points.

In case of a tie of all four shoes such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last will be awarded the lead.

Where ringers are pitched and cancelled, they shall be credited to the contestant who pitched such ringers and no score shall be credited as point scored. All equals shall be counted as ties and no points scored. Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

Where Three are in a Game

THREE-HANDED GAMES—Rule 19.—In three-handed games where two contestants each have a double ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having double ringers shall score their closest shoe. If all three contestants each have a ringer they shall score the closest shoe. If two contestants each have a ringer and the third contestant no ringer, the two contestants having ringers shall score their closet shoes.

In all three-handed games the contestants having ringers shall at all times score their closet shoes over their opponents who have no ringers, whether it be two contestants with double or single ringers each.

In any and all games the contestant scoring shall have the lead or pitch.

Eggs are higher—and going higher still

Heavy egg production now means profit and a quick, clean molt later on

EGG prices have been rising since early in June. They will keep on going higher until the winter peak is reached.

Now is the time to prove the value of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in maintaining egg production. Cut down the grain ration and feed Yeast either in a morning wet mash, fermented over night, or in the usual dry mash. Remember, the longer your flock lays during summer the quicker and cleaner the molt. Late molters are absent from the nests the shortest possible time.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast acts upon the feed in a way similar to digestion itself. It breaks down the proteins, makes them ready for easy, rapid assimilation and conversion into eggs.

And its mild laxative effect is a safeguard against digestive disorders which put laying hens "off their feed" and cut down production. A healthy flock must mean eggs. You can insure health and maintain production by adding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast to the mash.

Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us (one pound package $1; 2½ lb. package $2; add 20% in other countries). The cost is less than 1c. a bird per month!

A complete report on the use of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York.

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D193
69 Bank St., New York, or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 1215 - 11th St., Denver, Colo., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.
☐ Please send me your new bulletin.
☐ Enclosed find $.....Please send me....pounds of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, postage prepaid.
Name .....
Address .....
Dealer's Name and Address .....
.....

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST

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July Chicken Chatter

Breaking Broody Hens Sanely

I HAVE tried out a number of methods of breaking up broody hens, of which some were a trifle more inhumane than I care to repeat. Among those I now consider worst is the method of confining the hens in a coop and withholding all feed for three or four days. I have tried it out and while it breaks them up, there are other more humane ways. It does more than break them up of brooding. It also breaks them up from laying. It takes some time to bring them back into the laying game.

Broody hens are a great menace to the poultry flock profits, for they are off duty, and the longer they stay off duty, the greater will be the loss. From my own experience and that gleaned from others who have observed the effects of the broodiness of the hens, I have learned that if they are properly handled immediately when the first sign of broodiness is detected and placed in a cool, well-ventilated enclosure, and the birds kept on full feed, they will be back into production in from five to seven days. But when they are allowed to remain on the nest for from four to six days and then thrown into a hot and stuffy coop, and starved half to death, they are doing very good if they are back on the job in less than 20 to 30 days.

Suitable Jail Pays

Steve Frank, a poultrykeeper with a medium sized flock taught me the most satisfactory form of brood coop construction and mode of handling them that I have ever heard of. His experience shows that broody hens will drain the pocketbook and that it pays to have a suitable "jail."

He had been keeping his brooders in an ordinary crate but one day when the weather was quite warm he had a dozen and a half in the coop which made it overcrowded. He thought a bit. Then he started to construct a coop that solved the problem.

The coop he devised consisted of two compartments of three by four feet all under one roof. The sides, ends and bottom, in fact all but the roof was made of lath. The two compartments were left with a ten inch space between them, but also covered with the roof. In this space a box is fitted in where the mash and feed for the broody inmates is placed. This box is shallow so that the birds can easily reach the bottom. In one end of this narrow compartment a vessel of water is placed. Feed and water is kept before them all the time they are confined. The entire arrangement is placed several feet above the ground on a frame or posts.

The broody hens that are detected in two days are placed in one end. Those found on the nests the next two days are placed in the other compartment. Then on the fifth day the hens caught first are left out and new ones put in as before. Rarely are many hens confined at a time, and in no case has four days of this confinement, coupled with the ventilation and feed it affords, failed to completely break up every trace of broodiness.—W. E. FARVER, Ohio.

Why Not Advertise Infertile Eggs?

WHY not advertise the infertile eggs? It has been proved by people who use waterglass for preserving, that the infertile egg keeps much better. We have customers who buy seventy dozen and say one could not tell them from fresh ones in winter. Why do not all farmers have breeding pens and then leave the balance of the flock to lay infertile eggs. The breeding pen in this way will do double work. While it is building up the future flock, it is also leaving a flock to lay preserving eggs and even customers who are only buying for every day use like the infertile eggs because they keep fresh much longer, then another advantage, if a hen steals her nest and one does once in a while, and lays a whole nest full of she should happen to set on them a few eggs, before you find them, and even if days you will find they are in perfect condition. They should not be sold but can be used at home for cooking and you could not tell them from a day old egg when you break them. As soon as the breeding season is over dispose of all male birds you do not want to keep over and pen the others and put these hens on free range and in about three weeks their eggs will be infertile too. April, May and June seem to be the months people prefer to put their eggs down. The nests must be kept perfectly clean for eggs for preserving should not be washed. So watch the nests and change material often. We have got to work out new methods if we make our local eggs more popular than western and imported ones, so lets get busy and do it.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Consolidated Beef Scrap FOR MORE EGGS
Consolidated By-Product Co., Stock Yards, Philadelphia.

Prospects for Big Meeting of "Baby Chick" Men

ACCORDING to "Vic" Aubrey, managing director of the International Baby Chick Association, the 1925 convention of the association that is to be held on August 5-7 in Kansas City, Mo., promises to be by far the most interesting, largest and best convention that the association has ever held. The exhibits are going to be more extensive and complete and there is a greater response on the part of the poultrymen in our experiment stations and colleges and schools of agriculture. Among the many problems to be discussed this year are such matters as certification, parcel post, express shipment and advertising. Those who wish to know more about the convention should get in touch with Mr. Aubrey at 126 Liberty Street, New York City.

BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE—AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for purebred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$ 4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$ 80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants				5.00	10.00
Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)				2.50	4.25
Light assorted (Not Accredited)				2.00	3.25

	20.00	97.00	195.00
	8.00	40.00	80.00
	6.00	30.00	60.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., DEPT. 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

ORDER "GENEVA" CHICKS NOW — YOU TAKE NO CHANCE
New Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$5.00	$ 9.00	$26.00	$42.00	$ 80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33.00	53.00	105.00
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandots	8.50	16.00	46.00	77.00	

Mixed Chicks, $8 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed Chicks, $9.50 per 100 straight.
OUR "GENEVA" CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM PERSONALLY INSPECTED FLOCKS, FREE FROM EUROPEAN PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. Baby Chick FOUNTAIN sent FREE with each one hundred Chicks. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog Free. Bank Reference. Mem. I. B. C. A.
GENEVA HATCHERY, BOX 12 GENEVA, INDIANA

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 15TH	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$4.00	$ 7.50	$35.00	$ 70.00
Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas	4.50	8.50	41.00	80.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00
White & Buff Rocks, Rose & Single Comb Reds	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes,	5.75	11.00	52.50	
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots. R. C. Reds, Wh. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron & Puritas Strains	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Light Mixed	3.75	7.00	33.00	65.00

100% Live Delivery Guar. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box A, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Special Prices FOR JUNE & JULY CHICKS. For 25 years we have supplied Chicks to our many customers, from specially culled flocks of pure bred stock. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D.

Varieties. Express or Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff & Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 77.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Extra Qual. Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Extra Quality S. C. White Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.00	65.00	120.00
Light Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

Parks Barred Rocks from 250-trap-nest hens, 15c each. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We accept orders for C. O. D. shipment by Express and Parcel Post. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, BOX R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Additional BABY CHICK advertising on page 15

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	7.00	per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHIX--C.O.D From pure bred, and culled flocks. Inspected Live Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	7.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY
Box 102 Bellefonte, Pa.

Squab Book FREE
Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

MAMMOTH BRONZE DAY OLD TURKEYS for June Delivery
Sixty-five cents each; twelve to twelve hundred orders filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS PLYMOUTH, N. H.

CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
NEVIN STUCK,
McAlisterville, Pa.

EIGHT WEEK PULLETS
S. C. W. Leghorns—$100 per 100. We give *Our Word* that *Every Bird* will *satisfy* the most *Critical Eye.*
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

WYCKOFF STRAIN (Direct) S. C. White Leghorns
Breed for size and heavy production. Big reduction on chicks. Growing pullets now ready. Satisfaction on all sales. RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS. Telford, Pa.

What Dairymen Want to Know

The Trouble at Cortland---Caring for Heifers

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HASKELL of Cortland County has asked for a special Grand Jury to convene about July 6 to which body he will submit the evidence of fraud in the sale of tubercular cattle. This evidence will include all that has been collected by the various officials connected with the investigation of the fraudulent cattle deals. It includes the killing and burying of reactors after the start of the investigation as well as possession and sale of tubercular cows. It is expected that the Grand Jury will indict several individuals of an organized ring which has been conducting these shady deals.

For some time there has been doubt in the mind of the public that such an organized ring did exist but this doubt has been dispelled in view of the facts that have been revealed by the investigation. There has also been some doubt and the opinion has been commonly and openly expressed that the investigation would lead to nothing and that no one would be prosecuted. From the present indications this is not so and the feeling of doubt is giving way to the belief in Cortland County, at least, that the guilty individuals will not be able to dodge justice.

Evidence Tightening Around Guilty Parties

Investigators have secured about 75 affidavits of witnesses which are sufficient, it is believed, to prove that there has been a conspiracy on the part of several persons in Cortland County to defraud the State and individuals and endanger the public health. Evidence shows that cattle were sold to farmers after indemnity had been paid by the State. For a while it was believe that there would be some difficulty in actually identifying the individual cows involved in the scandulous deals. This has been overcome to some extent as the identity of several cows has been definitely established.

Farmers of New York State and adjoining territory are intensely interested in the proceedings in Cortland County because of the earnest desire on the part of honest men that the whole situation be cleaned up and that no possible loop-hole be left for such conditions to reoccur in the future. Farmers demand that those guilty of fraud should be punished to the full extent of the law. Dairymen who have accredited herds or those who are testing for TB. are particularly anxious that the eradication work should be continued and speeded up rather than suffer harm or delay by the crooked dealings revealed by the investigation.

State Federation TB. Committee Acts

The State Federation Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Committee held a meeting in Cortland on June 16. After a thorough discussion of the Cortland Situation the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas bovine tuberculosis is of tremendous importance to the health of the people of New York State and,

Whereas the reputation of the cattle industry of New York State has suffered from the illegal sale of reactors and,

Whereas it is apparent that the abuse is in no sense general but is confined to a comparatively small number of cattle disposed of by a few unscrupulous dealers;

Therefore, be it resolved that the New York State Farm Bureau Federation bovine tuberculosis Eradication Committee expresses its confidence in the legal authorities and urges complete prosecution of guilty parties in order that justice may be done and confidence in the bovine tuberculosis eradication program in New York State may be maintained.

Do Not Neglect the Heifers

IT is becoming more of a necessity all the time for dairymen to grow their own heifers. It is not only difficult to buy cows that are good producers, but every time a cow is brought into the herd, there is some danger that she will bring disease which may spread to the other cows in the herd. It may be cheaper to buy cows than it is to raise them, but young stock that will make good producers cannot be bought at a low price and often cannot be found at all.

Where heifers are raised, there is a great temptation to neglect them at this time of the year. Everyone is busy. There is lots of work ahead, and too often the heifers are turned out to pasture and allowed to shift for themselves. If this is done, they will give little trouble to the owner, but they will also make little growth, especially if they are less than six months old. A calve's digestive system is not made for roughage at that age, the pasture will be short, and tough, and flies will add to their discomfort.

The best results can be secured by keeping them in a darkened, well ventilated stable during the day, and turning them out in good pasture at night. If they are kept in pasture during the day, at least let it be a pasture with plenty of shade and good water, and feed them well in addition to the grass they will eat. It will take some time, but time spent in this way will pay better than if spent in growing more crops to feed to poor cows that someone didn't want and sold to you.

—H. L. C.

Cleansing Dairy Utensils

PERHAPS by writing about this subject we may be called foolish for it is so simple and of everyday occurrence that many may not deem it worth discussing, yet a lot of folks forget that to even wash dairy utensils thoroughly there are a number of things that we must bear in mind and at the same time do in a thorough manner.

We must wash those utensils, we must rinse them. We must scald them and we must dry them. We must wash them first, of course. We should use cold water first for when we use hot water we will cause the milk to adhere to the sides of the pail or can and make it harder to remove. After we have washed the milk out with cold water, then hot water and a cleansing powder is used. We don't want any soap used around our dairy utensils. It is too hard to rinse off. An alkali powder seems to cut the grease much better and we prefer it. But even that alone will not do the work. The scrub brush must be used.

Rinsing Is Essential

Rinsing is so easy that it is quite often neglected. If not neglected, it is often half done because it is not deemed essential. The washing powder must be removed. Hot water should be used for this as it will tend to loosen any grease that has remained on the surface with the powder. Pouring over the hot water alone will not be sufficient. Here we must use the brush again.

The purpose of scalding the utensils is to kill all the bacteria that may be present. Hot water will not suffice for this. It must be boiling if the desired results would be obtained. The utensils should be held in the boiling water long enough to permit them to become of the same temperature as the water.

We may be considered foolish for mentioning drying. It is a simple and apparently a small process but the best records ever made were made by persons who made it a point to thoroughly air and sun all the milk utensils every day.

Another Remedy

WHILE reading your last edition of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I noticed M. E. S., Susquehanna Co., Pa., requested a remedy for white scours in calves. We have used this very simple remedy for a number of years and have never lost a calf since.

The remedy is: ¼ teaspoon ground cloves; ¼ teaspoon ground ginger. Fill a cup one-half full of boiling water, add ginger and cloves, let stand a short time; then add one tablespoon of melted lard, also one tablespoon of baking soda. Mix well and give as one dose. Repeat in two hours if necessary. A.W.S.—New York.

What Will Yours Be?

Make Good With Corn Gluten Feed

Feeders of cattle, hogs and dairy cows are this year making bigger records—earning larger profits. They are doing it with a Corn Gluten Feed Ration on pasture.

What are you feeding? What will your record be for this Summer? Will your animals go into the dry lot fit to stand up and make money for you during a long hard winter?

Your dairy cows will lay down on the job unless you give them something more than they are getting from pasture. You will then have a poor record of your Summer's work. *You'll lose money.*

It's What They Need

Corn Gluten Feed supplies what your animals need to make meat or milk. A single ton contains the best feeding part of 2½ tons of whole corn. It's a big record feed.

Corn Gluten Feed is 86% digestible. It contains 23% protein. All animals like it and it is good for them. It is a rich feed at low cost.

If you are mixing your own ration you should buy Corn Gluten Feed for your protein. If you don't know how to feed it we will tell you. This Department is organized to help you make money.

If you are buying a mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed. Feed manufacturers who are putting out a good ration use Corn Gluten Feed as one of their best ingredients.

Bulletin No. 2, *"Feeding Grain On Pasture,"* is Now Ready. Mail coupon for your copy.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
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208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Fill Out and Mail This Coupon

A. A. July

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No. 6

$3 down Brings Any Size American SEPARATOR Guaranteed

New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning.

30 Days Trial!

Old Separators Taken In Exchange.

Shipped from stock nearest you

Write for free catalog and low prices.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 20-A Bainbridge, N. Y.

NOW! New Low Engine Prices

Only $5.69 a month for a few months—easy to own the famous standard WITTE Engine. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troubleproof WICO Magneto. Simplest and cheapest to operate. New device makes starting easy. 60% surplus power. Sizes 2 to 25 H-P—all styles. Sold direct from factory to you on NINETY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Write today for my new illustrated engine book—sent absolutely Free. No obligation to you.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the last half of June* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Up to the time of going to press the League Directors had taken no action on prices for July and in the absence of these June prices will continue until further notice.

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and mailing due to conditions in the market.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The total sales for the month of April are reported as $5,661,126.53. Of this, $5,396,569.83 is for fluid milk and $168,214.82 for cream. Ice cream sales for the month amounted to $38,884.10.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER MARKET EASES OFF

CREAMERY SALTED	June 23	June 16	A Year Ago
Score higher than extras	43 -43½	43½-44	43 -43½
Extras (92 sc)	42½	43	42½
84-91 score	39½-42	40 -42¾	37 -42
Lower G'd's	38 -39	39 -39½	35 -36½

As was intimated in our last week's report, the butter market has developed a decidedly weaker tone. Trade has not been up to snuff. There is no pep to the market with the result that street stocks are accumulating. Posted receipts for the week ending June 20 were below figures of the week previous and below those of a year ago, yet all the receiving houses seem to have plenty,—all the butter they could take care of to advantage. Some had a little bit more. The break in the market came on the 17th when the Chicago market broke a full cent. This influence with liberal supplies caused the New York market to weaken until prices eventually reached 42c for 92 score butter which was the ruling price on the market on the 18th. By the 23rd however, prices had recovered a half cent. There has been a little heavier movement into storage but it is considerably behind last year. Most of the shippers and chain stores are buying rather closely, against current needs only. Speculators are still reluctant to take active part in trading. They are unwilling to put stock away at what seems to them to be too high a cost to risk a long hold. This is strictly the viewpoint of the men in the market. We personally do not see where they get the "high cost" ideas. Consumptive demand is not up to its normal edge. We are still feeling the effects of the heavy falling off that came with the hot spell during the early part of June.

A comparison of the prices above shows that the market was exactly the same as it was a year ago with the exception of the lower grades. Most of the butter we are getting now is of high quality. Lower grades are a little more plentiful than they were a week or so, but at that they are much scarcer than last year, and consequently that class of goods is bringing a relatively better price.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	June 23	June 16	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	22 -24	22 -24	19½-20½
Fresh, av'g'e	-21½	-21½	18½-19
Held fancy	26½-27½	26½-27½	24½-26
Held aver.	25½-26½	25½-26½	23 -24

Nothing has transpired in the cheese market since our last report. Trade is quiet in New York City. In northern New York asking prices have not changed, continuing relatively high. Receipts from up-state are much less than usual at this season of the year. As is the case in the butter market speculators are not active at all due to the fact that they consider prices too high for a reasonable chance of profit on a long hold. Farmers have plenty of material on hand to refute such an argument when present feed costs must be considered. The make in New York State is rather light and due to the level of prices only a small part of the total supply is reaching the Metropolitan district. Reports state that there is considerable competition for fancy cheese in the up-state markets. Comparison of prices show that we are from 3 to 4 cents per pound off this year than we were a year ago.

FANCY NEARBY EGGS SCARCE

NEARBY WHITES	June 23	June 16	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	45-46	41-43	39-41
Av'ge extras	42-44	39-40	36-38
Extra firsts	38-41	37-38	33-35
Firsts	36-37	34-36	31-32
Gathered	32-40	32-37	29-34
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-44	38-41	33-37

What we said about the egg market in our reports of the last few weeks has come true. We stated that the man who collects his eggs twice a day, stores them in a cool place and is extremely careful about the manner in which he grades and ships is going to reap a harvest. That is exactly what is happening in the market today. A reference to the prices quoted above will show the rapid increase. In the past two weeks closely selected extras have jumped 6c a dozen. "Firsts" have only increased 2c a dozen. This shows an advantage of 4c for the man who takes pains. Nearby whites of all classifications are in lighter supply. The demand is fair and consequently prices have been sustained all along the line but the best market is for fine to fancy qualities. These classifications are really in the seller's favor for those fancier marks are wanted. The reason for the wider spread of quotations between fancy and ordinary eggs is the fact that the hot spell of early June is still being felt. Effects of heat are not sufficiently appreciated by the average producer. He doesn't realize what an egg looks like that has been subject to the hot rays of the sun, especially after it reaches the market. Many shippers would radically change their habits if they were to spend the day or so in the big egg receiving houses and study the distributing end of the business.

Brown eggs have kept pace with white eggs in the advance during the past few weeks. However, the white egg market still holds a 2 cent margin over browns.

LARGE COLORED BROILERS SCARCE

FOWLS	June 23	June 16	A Year Ago
Colored	28-30	31-32	25-27
Leghorns	20-26	28-30	23-26
BROILERS			
Colored	38-45	40-45	38-43
Leghorns	28-36	25-37	30-36

The market for fancy large yellow skinned broilers (Rocks) is gaining strength to the extent that the market is rapidly coming into the seller's favor. Although average prices are not as high as they were a week ago, nevertheless if the stock is fancy enough at the moment chances are it will bring a price fully up to that of last week. Leghorns are in a more liberal supply and the sale of these is slower, in fact generally weak. Breeders of colored stock surely have the edge on the market at the present time.

The market on fowls is not well defined. Receipts have not been very heavy. The market is somewhat draggy on Leghorns and similar qualities, calling more for fancy colored birds. Colored fowls will bring from 27 to 30c, while the best that the Leghorns can do is 26c, some selling as low as 20 cents.

GRAINS AND FEED

The grain market has been rather flighty of late. Weather and crop reports are beginning to have a more marked effect on price fluctuations. Reported advices from the West indicate that rust damage will be quite heavy in some of the spring wheat sections. This is going to keep the price firm and may induce a more decided upward trend especially if these reports persist. Corn is losing a little ground. Private advices report a heavier crop than expected and ideal conditions for the development of the crop.

FUTURES	June 23	June 16	A Year Ago
(Chicago quotations)			
Wheat	1.55½	1.49½	1.14¼
Corn	1.05	1.08	.89⅜
Oats	.47⅞	.48	.47
CASH GRAINS			
(New York quotations)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	2.01½	1.94¼	1.32¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.26	1.28¼	1.12
Oats, No. 2	.59½	.60½	.61

FEEDS	June 23	June 16	
(F. O. B. Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	Not Received in time to be included	41.00	37.50
Sp'g Bran		32.50	26.00
H'd Bran		35.00	27.55
Stand'd Mids		35.00	25.50
Soft W. Mids		41.50	31.00
Flour Mids		40.50	31.00
Red Dog		45.00	35.50
Wh. Hominy		43.50	36.00
Yel. Hominy		43.50	35.50
Corn Meal		50.00	34.50
Gluten Feed		——	43.50
Gluten Meal		42.25	38.25
36% C. S. Meal		42.50	——
41% C. S. Meal		45.50	——
43% C. S. Meal		47.50	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal		46.00	42.50

NEW POTATOES MORE PLENTIFUL

Potatoes from the Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections of Virginia have been becoming more plentiful. The market is not regular from day to day, supplies are generally heavier although occasionally there is a day when receipts are light. Values vary anywhere from $4 to $4.50 on the fanciest marks from the Eastern Shore, such as the Red Star brand of No. 1 grade. Norfolk stock of No. 1 grade does not bring quite as much as Red Star brands. Within the next week we should see some Jersey stock beginning to roll and it will not be long before Long Island cobblers will appear in the market quotations.

BEAN PRICES HIGHER

Those producers who held red kidney beans to this late date and have a sufficient stock to do business in large quantities will realize higher prices than they have received during the last part of the winter. Red kidneys are now worth from $11.25 to $12 per 100 depending on quality whereas a few months ago they were selling at $10 on top qualities. Marrows are now bringing anywhere from $8.50 to $9.50; peas, $6 to $6.50; white kidneys, $7.75 to $8.25. These prices are F.O.B. New York City.

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News From Among the Farmers

New League Directors Elected---Famous Herd Dispersed

New League Directors Elected

AT the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League held on June 18, three new directors were elected to serve on the Board. They are: Fred L. Utter of Friendship, N. Y.; Nelson Harper of Darien Center, N. Y. and L. H. Chapin of North Bangor, N. Y. Mr. Utter takes the place of W. U. Rixford. Mr. Harper replaces C. M. Drake and Mr. Chapin takes the place of A. L. Spooner.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: 1st Vice President, John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Penna; 2nd Vice President, John D. Smith of Walton, N. Y.; Secretary, J. A. Coulter of Belleville, N. Y.; Treasurer, Chester Young of Napanoch, N. Y.

The board of directors also elected the following executive committee to supervise the management of the association for the coming year: G. W. Slocum, chairman ex-officio; J. A. Coulter, Paul Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y., Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y., Chester Young. With the exception of Chester Young who takes the place of W. U. Rixford, all members of the executive committee were reelected.

The Mixter Guernsey Dispersal

"ONE of the greatest events in live stock history" is the description applied to the dispersal sale of the largest Guernsey herd in the world. The peaceful little New England town of Hardwick, Mass., was the mecca for no less than 1500 visitors when 190 head of the breed's best were sold at auction on June 9 and 10. The sale returned a total of $261,870, or an average of $1378.

The cattle were bought by 67 buyers from 17 states ranging from Maine to Florida and California. The heaviest purchaser was Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., which bought sixteen head for $88,375. The purchase included three of the outstanding tops of the sale: Mixter May Royal, a herd sire at Mixter Farm and the top of the sale, $23,000; Mixter Faithful, the highest price cow of the sale for $12,700; and Mixter Fairmaid, the second highest cow of the sale for $12,000.

An Old Outstanding Institution

The Mixter Farm herd was outstanding because of its long period of very careful, selective, line breeding. The herd was established thirty-five years ago, but for twenty-five years no females have been purchased, the only additions being herd sires. It seems a pity that such a herd, representing the best in animal breeding, should be scattered to the four winds. But the Guernsey world should reap a great benefit from its dispersal.

League Announces Essay Winners

ELIZABETH THOMSON, Holland Patent, N. Y., won the first prize of $25 offered by President George W. Slocum of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., on the subject, "How the Dairymen's League Has Benefited the Dairy Farmer." Besides being the winner of the coveted first prize, Miss Thomson also receives the $10 prize awarded by the Oneida-Herkimer Sub-District of the League for the best essay from that section. The winner is the granddaughter of F. H. Thomson, a member of the League's Membership Auditing Committee.

The second award goes to Merle W. Brooks of Nunda, N. Y. and the third prize to Elsie Pettys, Greenwich, N. Y. Miss Pettys is the daughter of League Director from District No. 3. The ten five dollar awards were as follows: Margaret Saville, Plainfield, N. Y., Earle L. Vail, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, Jane Alice Larson, Jamestown, N. Y., Gladys Burns, Vernon, N. Y., C. Allan Dunham, Arcade, N. Y., John Hoctor, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Henry Witte, Vernon, N. Y., Mary A. Martiny, Allegany, N. Y., Willard Wood, Woodville, N. Y., Eunice Holland, De Kalb Junction, N. Y.

The judges announced that the essays showed exceptional ability and that it was exceedingly difficult to choose the prize winners. Over one hundred essays were submitted in the contest. The prize winning essay was given in person by Miss Thomson before the annual meeting held in New York on June 18th. It brought forth a great deal of favorable comment from the delegates present.

Changes in Issuing Junior Operators' Licenses

AS a result of a large number of requests Commissioner Charles A. Hartnett of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles has made important changes in the requirements and procedure in connection with the issuance of junior operators' licenses.

It will now be possible to get a junior operator's license at the County Clerk's office in all counties in the State except Albany, Erie, Bronx, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Queens and Richmond. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles maintains branch offices in these counties and licenses may be obtained there by residents of the respective counties.

A junior operator's license will be issued only to an applicant who has arrived at the age of sixteen years but has not reached the age of eighteen, and who shall file a birth, baptismal or school certificate attesting this fact. Such licenses will entitle the licensee to drive unaccompanied, a motor vehicle owned by him, his parent, guardian or person with whom he resides, during the hours beginning a half-hour before sunrise and ending a half-hour after sunset, in traveling to and from school or in the ordinary pursuit of the business or occupation of his parent, guardian or person with whom he resides.

The licensee may also drive the car during other hours or for other purposes, if accompanied by his parent, guardian or person with whom he resides, or the wife or husband of such guardian or person with whom he resides. The license issued to a person under eighteen will not entitle the licensee to drive within Greater New York.

Applicants for junior operators' licenses, as all other motor car drivers, will be required to take a road test.

New Junior operators' licenses will be for the year beginning July 1.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

CORN is being cultivated for the last time on many farms. It has made a rapid growth the past few weeks and the stand on most fields is good. Spraying of potatoes is the job on a few farms where many acres are grown, though not all farmers do spraying. Alfalfa has been cut and some clover has been made but timothy is just blossoming. Late sown wheat has made a wonderful improvement the past month and the prospects for a good wheat crop are encouraging. The stand of clover in wheat is very small and thin, due to the very dry season.

Oats are heading and they are very short in the stalk but they have a healthy color. Pastures are short on most farms. A few sales of fresh cows have been held in Union County the past month and cows sell at an average of $80. Roads have been put into good shape generally. Early cherries are ripe but the crop will be small on account of frost damage. The strawberry crop is less than usual, because of drouth.

Teachers for the next school year have been elected and some townships have had their school audit already not waiting until the first Monday of July, according to law.—J. N. GLOVER.

News From Central New York

THE heavy rainfall around the middle of June did a lot of good to crops that have commenced to show effects of a somewhat prolonged dry spell. Clover and alfalfa were coming pretty well anyway, but what is known as "old meadows" were showing a shortage. We may apparently look for a pretty fair hay crop but it wouldn't be surprising if hay would be in a little better demand this fall than it is now. Yet there are now hundreds of tons of hay available and with practically no demand for it. Corn and potatoes are generally looking well but there is an occasional field not yet planted. These will be late and uncertain.

Parts of this section grow considerably many potatoes. I have seen several farmers who have decided not to plant as many as usual this year because the sale was so low and the price so low last year. On the other hand there are large growers who have increased their acreage. My impression is that the total acreage cannot exceed that of last year and may fall below it. Pressure of work and shortage of help promises to delay haying, not possibly beyond the usual, but later than is right for best results. I am persuaded that most of us err in our failure to get hay early enough.
—H. H. Lyon.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

"MONSIEUR Steele", began St. Onge "I am in a net from which I see no escape. You came here a stranger, claiming to be a scientist, interested in the study of Indian customs and folklore. That is all I knew about you. As it was, I told you too much that first night."

"What you told me has been respected, sir," interrupted Steele, irritated at the manner of the older man.

"Yes, Monsieur," mollified the factor, "we have found you a gentleman. But for a time I suspected you of being a member of the Provincial Police, and that would have complicated matters."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, if it were ever known up river that the police had stayed here with me for some time before acting against Laflamme, the post might be burned over our heads. They are a lawless crowd, Monsieur."

"According to your story you are bound to lose the post whatever happens."

"Yes, but there is Denise."

"I dont understand."

"Monsieur, Laflamme has never stopped at anything. He might not stop there."

"You mean that he—is in love with Mademoiselle St. Onge?"

"Precisely!"

"And might attempt to take her by force?"

"He might attempt anything. He has never respected the law—is a desperate man."

"But they would hunt him down. He could not get away in this country. He would be a madman to attempt it."

"He is a madman, Monsieur."

Steele was tempted to laugh in the face of his host. He would shortly have the opportunity of measuring this madman with his own eyes. St. Onge certainly was painting him in strong colors. But they had wandered from the point.

"I have asked you for your confidence," he began abruptly. "If you cannot see your way clear to allow me to aid you, I shall regret it." He was thinking of the girl up at the house.

"Monsieur Steele, we have decided that you deserve our confidence—Denise and I; but I fear it will do no good now. They have got us."

"They?" demanded the American.

"Yes," and the blood mounted to St. Onge's bronzed face as he talked.

"I told you that Lascelles had pursued my daughter since the winter we spent at Albany. And now, with the disappearance of this fur, the post can be closed, as it shows a loss under my management. He can force me from the company's service—ruin me. In France I have no property left; it is all gone, and I am an old man, Monsieur."

The face of St. Onge was yellow and wrinkled.

"But you will not consent to your daughter—" vehemently protested the younger man, when he was interrupted, with:

"Ah, Monsieur, you do not know her. I fear that already she may have involved herself. I have just learned that she sent a letter by the last canoe to Albany."

Steele's deepest instincts revolted at the thought. It was monstrous—unbelievable! Small wonder he had found her playing her heart out at the rapids. He knew now just what hopelessness, wh . heartache, lay beneath the "Farwell" she had played on the hill. To shield her father's old age from the bitterness of failure and possible penury here, in this new land, she had deliberately offered to destroy that glorious youth of hers—at last capitulated to this intriguing cur of an inspector.

"But that is not all," went on St. Onge. "Shortly before your arrival a canoe brought a letter from Ogoké."

Steele's lean face lighted with curiosity as he started to read the letter handed him by the factor. Then the muscles of his jaw bulged as his teeth ground in anger.

"Monsieur St. Onge,
Revillon Frères,
Wailing River.

"For the third and last time I am writing you in an attempt to make you see the light as a sensible man. I have reason to know that Lascelles is now ready to force your hand. The post has proved a failure, as he intended it should, and you have now to decide between leaving the company or giving your daughter to a man you despise.

"The offer I have made to you, I repeat. From Ogoké Lake we can keep the Revillon Frères and the Hudson's Bay Company out of the Wailing River Valley, and control the Swift Current and Drowning River trade as well. In five years we will retire rich.

"I offer your daughter a name honored for generations in Three Rivers. Although I have spent my life in the north, my education has been of the best—not picked up in the barrack room like that of Lascelles. Monsieur le Colonel, the time has come when you are forced to make a choice between us. Join with me, and in a few years your daughter will live in luxury in Montreal or Quebec, and your old age will be provided for; choose Lascelles and you will never see the ice break up on the Wailing, for your Indians will leave you.. I have loved your daughter since I saw her at Albany, and can make her happy. Consider carefully before you decide to become the dog of Lascelles. If it is to be that rat of a sous-lieutenant, I warn you now that you will find my arm long. Until the snow flies I will wait for your canoe.

LOUIS LAFLAMME."

Steele returned the letter to St. Onge with the comment, "Monsieur, you were a soldier of France. To a letter like this there is but one reply—for a soldier." There was a glitter in the eyes of the American as they met those of the older man.

"For a soldier," repeated the Frenchman with excitement, "there is but one reply, 'On guard!' I would kill her with my own hand before giving her to that renegade. Why, there is a white woman now at Ogoké—and to write this insult!"

The American leaped to his feet. "Colonel," he cried, "Laflamme says you won't see the ice leave the Wailing. Let's call that b'aff! With your leave, I'll come back on the snow, and we'll watch the ice go out together!"

The hands of the two men met as they silently pledged each other. Then Steele's face sobered as his mind turned to the greater problem that confronted him.

"But Lascelles—how does Laflamme know so much about him?"

"Laflamme was at Fort Albany, four years ago, attempting to make a deal with Lascelles. He was suspected of trying to lure him from the Revillon Frères' employ. It was there he first saw Denise. Since then he has written us many letters. Once he stopped here on his way up river, and threatened to take her away by force if she did not listen to him. She lives in constant fear of him."

"That explains much," replied Steele. "And the letter she sent to Lascelles—when did it go downriver?"

"With the search party from Albany. Long before you reached here—as much as two weeks."

"And this letter evidently accounts for her depression—her sadness."

"Yes. This matter—and her fear of Laflamme. She believes that he will keep his word—try to use force. As for the letter, she refuses to tell me what she wrote, but I can guess."

"And of course Lascelles will show up here before the river closes, since she has at last listened to him?" Her inexplicable, "There is no way out for the lost," was now clear.

"That is what I fear—"

"But what do you intend to do, Monsieur? You must have some plan," impatiently demanded Steele.

"What can I do? I've told her that I shall never consent to it; that I would kill her and myself first."

There was no solution of this problem in the mind of the American. It was a situation which seemed hopeless indeed. If she refused to listen to her father she surely was too proud to brook interference from a stranger. She had burned her bridges, yet something must be done—something to prevent her self-destruction. But what? And then, he remembered with a start, there was this Windigo matter.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist, is traveling through the Canadian wilds studying Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History. He arrives at the fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge, a former French army man. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter Denise. The native Indians are fleeing the country believing it bewitched by the Windigo, a fiendish beast of Indian fable. Mysterious terrifying howls and shrieks have been heard in the neighboring forests. The mutterings of an Indian medicine man, Tete-Boule serve to aggrevate the superstitions and terror of the natives. It spells the doom of St. Onge's post and already the Indian hunters are taking their furs to the distant post of a villanous free trader, LaFlamme, who pays the Indians with whiskey, contrary to the Canadian law. In spite of the fact that the post is losing money St. Onge is held there by the superior officer, Lascelles. Steele decides to stay in the country and solve the mystery of the strange noises in the forest with the aid of his Indian guide, David, and St. Onge's head trapper, Michel. They find strange tracks in several places unlike those of any other animal they have ever seen or heard of. There is something strange in St. Onge's attitude toward the search and Steele asks him what he is holding back, telling that if the post is to be saved, he must take Steele into his confidence.

CHAPTER XI

THE following morning the three friends were loading their canoe preparatory to ascending the river on a round of the fall camps of Indians trading at the post, when the flash of a paddle far upstream aroused their interest.

"Dat ees queer t'ing," commented Michel, scowling darkly. "Eef M'sieur Laflamme come to make trouble, he weel fin' plenty here."

At the mention of Laflamme, David's small eyes narrowed; the muscles of his thick forearms worked nervously as though he already felt his fingers at the throat of the free-trader. Steele's curiosity was keenly aroused, for it was too late in the year for the canoe of a trading hunter to visit the post; this boat was undoubtedly from Ogoké. What new scheme had Laflamme in mind? It would be four weeks before the winter would break—the limit he had given St. Onge for his answer.

It was not long before the hard-driven craft was close enough to disclose but a single occupant. And shortly, as it neared the shore, Michel called:

"Bo'-jo'! bo'-jo'! Pierre! W'at you do here so far from de Feather Lake?"

The Indian grounded his boat on the beach and shaking the hand of the headman, replied in Ojibway as David and Steele joined them:

"Bo'-jo', Michel! The hunters at the Feather Lakes are leaving for the Medicine Hills country. For three nights the Windigo howled on the burnt ridge by the Big Feather Lake. The people are weak with fear; they will not trap there this winter."

"Did you hear the voice of the Windigo, Pierre?" asked Michel gravely.

"No, I was netting white-fish at the Lake of the Deep Water. When I returned to the camp they were leaving. There will be no trap lines in that valley this long snows."

"Did the people see the tracks of the Windigo?"

"No, their blood was cold in their veins. They did not stay to look for a trail. Why should they? They were afraid."

"But why did you leave your family for the Windigo to eat, and come here; last spring you traded your fur at Ogoké?" rasped Michel so savagely that the Ojibway backed away, for the raw-boned Iroquois was feared the length of the Wailing.

"I need shells for my gun, and Ogoké is far," weakly replied the other, his eyes shifting uneasily.

The swart features of Michel twisted with anger. "You lie, you have plenty shell!" he replied, fiercely, returning to English for Steele's benefit. "You travel here to mak' trouble wid your beeg talk of de Windigo." And the long arm of the exasperated headman shot out in a crushing blow in the face of the Ojibway.

As the Indian staggered back with a cry from the attack of the infuriated Iroquois, Steele stepped between them, and pushing Michel aside, ordered sternly,

"That's enough!"

The cowed Indian, nursing his bleeding lips, and protesting his innocence, left the men on the beach and joined the post people who were excitedly discussing the coming stranger and his reception at the hands of Michel.

"Evidently you don't like that Pierre," laughed Steele. "What made you so mad?"

"I t'ink he cum here to talk to Tete-Boule," was the significant reply. "Dey weel mak' de medicine tonight to scare de Windigo."

"What, is he a shaman—a conjuror, too?"

"He claim he ees beeg medicine man, one of de Midewiwin, so I t'ink he put de devils een me now." Then Michel related what had passed between him and Pierre.

"But you can't blame him for fearing the Windigo, or for coming here if it is nearer his hunting grounds than Ogoké."

The inscrutable Iroquois faced Steele with snapping eyes.

"Many long snows fall, M'sieu, seence de 'Jibway starve out on de Wailing Riviere. Maybe ten—maybe more. Many die all tru dees countree dat long snows, for eet was de year of de rabbit plague and dere were no moose. Dees Pierre cum to Fort Mamatawan dat spreeng an' say hees woman die, but I go to hees camp dat summer, an' I fin' her bones een de bush een two, three place—all roun'. He keel hees woman—and left her in de snow for de wolverines an' fox—she nevaire starve. He ees no good. He cum here to mak' de trouble an' scare our people."

"But why should he come so far to make trouble here, as you say? What is behind it all?"

For an instant, Michel seemed on the point of making a revelation. Then, evidently changing his mind, with a shrug of

(*Continued on page* 14)

Common Sense in Cooperation

(*Continued from page 3*)

cooperatives. They never will make any of us rich. Their profits, even at their highest efficiency, will be small, and such profits will not even exist unless great care is paid to economical management and operation.

To get economical management, **we must cut out every unnecessary operation.** We must be careful not to call upon either the local or the central for any unnecessary service which should be performed by the individual.

Why Costs Run High

I believe that one of the greatest curses of modern times is the tendency of the individual to run to the government or to run to some outside agency for help every time he gets into any difficulty. The chief reason for our high taxes which are ruining so many farmers at the present time is that the people are constantly demanding that the government do things that the individual should do for himself.

The same principle applies to cooperative management. There has been a tendency to to employ too many people because the membership has looked to the cooperatives to do too much work, and if we do ask the local to do the sorting and packing instead of doing it at home, we must expect to pay for it.

There has been a tendency with our cooperatives to ape big business. We have developed them too fast and, I fear, much too extravagantly. I believe, however, that a laborer is worthy of his hire and that the cooperative, to succeed, must have the best qualified employees available. To get these, it will be necessary to pay salaries that are somewhere in line with other business.

Saving should be made, not by hiring mediocre men, but by hiring less men and doing fewer things.

A Strong Contract

Many of you probably will disagree with my next statement, but I am a firm believer in a strong contract with members. I do not see how a cooperative organization is in any position to demand the best prices in the market if it cannot control the quantity as well as the quality of its product, and if it never knows how much it is going to have for sale. I believe it is possible to use a strong contract with perfect safety to the member, providing there are very strong limitations in that contract as to what the central can do and what it cannot do.

Here in the contract is the chief place for the application of the principle which I mentioned a moment ago—that the central should be given strong powers, but very definite and limited ones.

Full Publicity

I may be accused of bias in the next principle for successful management of a cooperative organization. **That is, full information to members.**

There may be good business reasons for secrecy for a short period of time, but as a usual thing, I have no sympathy in any kind of public work for this **whispering behind closed doors..** Too often the things that we conceal are the things that we are ashamed of.

There seems to be an increasing trend among some cooperative organizations to conceal real policies and information from the members and to give them instead one-sided propaganda. This comes possibly from the tendency of cooperative leaders to ape other business. I think that ordinary business corporations would meet much less criticism from the public and would get along much better in every way if they were more frank about their business operations.

Whether this is true or not about business corporations, it is certainly true of cooperatives where the **whole keystone of the arch is the confidence of the membership.**

I will admit that publicity at certain times may place information in the hands of competitors. But too often where a secret policy is followed, particularly when quite a number of people are in on the secret, the competitors get the information anyway, and the members do not. The result is the beginning of distrust.

Let me say on this question that there are two organizations in this state that are now bending over backwards to give their members full information. One of them is your own. I make this statement without fear of contradiction, that the frank way in which the leaders of this organization are giving their membership information about the mistakes as well as the successes is doing more than any other one thing to put the organization on its feet.

The other cooperative which has taken its membership into its confidence, and has been doing so for a number of years, is the G. L. F. No one expects any individual or any organization to be perfect, and one who claims perfection immediately lays himself open to suspicion.

Individual Responsibility

Another common sense principle of organization is one that has been harped on a good many times with all of our organizations. That is, that if they are to succeed there must be **an increased sense of personal, individual responsibility.** The cooperatives of New York State alone have millions of dollars invested in property which their members —the farmers—own. To our own property on the home farm, we give the most careful attention and thought. To the property which we own in the cooperatives, too many of us have adopted the policy of "letting George do it". Particularly is there need when the organization is not succeeding, of giving it more attention. If we have a sick horse, we do not go off and leave it to die. Neither do we knock it in the head if there is any chance of saving it.

I have small use for the man who is constantly kicking about his organization, whether it be a cooperative or farm bureau, if he seldom attends its meetings or fails to do his share to make it a success.

Don't Expect Too Much

While we are talking about principles, we should not fail to say a word about the mistake of expecting too much from our cooperative organizations. They never can take the place of good farming on the home farm. Some men would not succeed if apples were regularly seven or eight dollars a barrel or if milk sold for five dollars a hundred.

In stressing the marketing work, there has, I think, been a tendency to let down on good farming methods. A cooperative can never for any length of time interfere with the law of supply and demand. Neither can it cut out the tremendous amount of actual service that some one must perform between the producer and consumer. As long as people insist upon living in cities in such large numbers, it will cost heavily to get their supplies to them.

A recent study by the Department of Agriculture showed that it costs more to get a bushel of potatoes from the terminals in New York City to the consumer than it does to bring it from the producer in Michigan a thousand miles away.

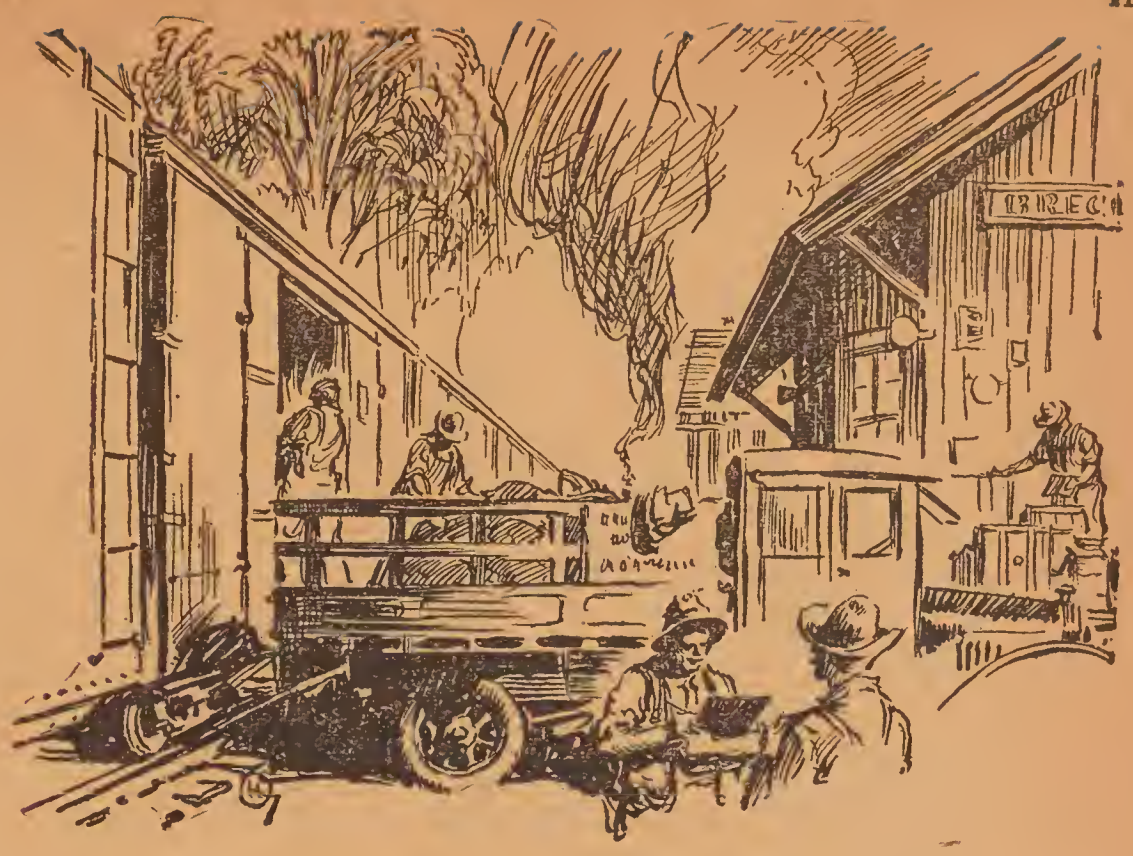
One reason why some people have become discouraged with organization is because it has not succeeded in living up to the rosy dreams that the organizers painted for it. Dr. George F. Warren, of Cornell University, is reported to have said in a recent speech that if the cooperatives work hard enough they may find some way to save the farmers a nickel here and a dime there. What I think Dr. Warren meant is that the greatest service of the cooperatives is in the way of small economies in marketing work.

This may be accomplished first by the cooperatives keeping their own houses in order, by cutting down expenses and reducing overhead, by inaugurating such better marketing methods as raising the quality of the farmers' products, by practicing better grading and packing, by informing itself and its membership about the markets, by putting its products on the markets in such a way as to avoid gluts, and by businesslike negotiations with the buyers to see that the farmers get a price that the demand justifies. These practices are not spectacular. They are just good business principles and they can be done better by cooperation than by the individual.

The Non-Member

May I say a word, too, about the non-member, the so-called independent. There will always be men who have the time and ability to do better alone than they can with a cooperative. But there will always be a question, however, about what these men would get if there were no organization in the field to stimulate competition and maintain a base price. Because they are men of ability, these independents would still get more than the average. But without the co-

(*Continued on page 14*)



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During 1924, also, 25,040 new freight cars were put into service by New York Central Lines—involving an expenditure of millions of dollars for better service.

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Some Recent Bulletins

Three recent Bulletins from the New Station are of interest to Vegetable growers. Extension Bulletin 43, "Rhubarb Culture," Extension Bulletin 43, "Horse Radish Culture," and Extension Bulletin 44, "The Growing of Canteloupes."

* * *

"Let the water do the running," is the message agriculture engineers broadcast to farm women.

Make the Fourth Sane and Happy

With No Bad After-Effects for the Little Folks

I KNOW of no better way to make the Fourth a happy day for the children than to have a real community picnic for them at the home that presents the best opportunity for outdoor games. Parents, of course, must cooperate to make the event a success. Different mothers can contribute toward refreshments, costumes, decorations and entertaining dances, and take turns as matrons. The party may be elaborate or not. The one that I describe will not cost more than is often spent by a single family of moderate means at one holiday celebration.

The most popular addition to a Fourth of July party, according to childish ideas ar noise-making favors. Almost any of the cheap musical toys found in the stores at this time are suitable and will last the day, and that is long enough in the opinion of the older people. They should be sterilized before given to the children and each child should be instructed to keep his own and not exchange. Each child should have at least a paper cap and sash and a tiny flag to fasten on his breast. These can easily be made at home. Balloons and masks add to the fun, if not considered too expensive.

How to Play the Game—"Liberty Bell"

Have a stout cardboard bell placed on the ground. The children try in turn to "ring it" with three hoops, red, white and blue. A captain should be chosen for each side, who then choose their sides. Each captain has a score card and keeps points. Red rings count 1, blue 2, white 3, the white ring being the smallest, blue second smallest and red largest. A half hour should end the game. The winners may receive prizes.

The Game of Cluck.

Again, the children choose captains and then sides. Each captain makes a large nest out of paper. Eggs, made of paper—red, white, and blue ones—have been provided by the parents. Someone has hidden these eggs about the premises. The side finding the most eggs, which they bring and put in their captain's nest (the captains stay by their nests) clucking every time they come. The eggs count the same as in the "Liberty Bell" game. The side finding the most eggs may have prizes. A big chocolate is suitable.

Refreshments for the Fourth

First, there should be an unlimited supply of milk and a generous amount of lemonade with all the sandwiches the children want. Make the sandwiches large and thicker than usual to make fewer repeatals of orders. A good way to do is to serve a cheese and egg sandwich and a jam sandwich at one time, if the child is old enough to eat both. Make the cheese sandwich this way. Put an equal amount of hard-boiled eggs and cheese through the grinder, mixed as they pass through. Butter the bread and spread with this mixture, which does not spill out as some mixtures do. The mixture should be salted a little. For the very small children, the cheese may be omitted and sandwiches made smaller. The cheese may be home-made cream cheese or store cheese. These sandwiches are much cheaper than chicken, but chopped chicken mixed with butter can be used if preferred.

For sweets, sponge cake in the form of drop cakes and cookies of all kinds are best. They do not "muss" or break as frosted slices of butter cakes do and are wholesome.

Plain ice cream in cones should accompany the cookies and cake.

A "Jack Horner" or Souvenir Pie

Make this of crepe paper and fill it with souvenirs, one for each child, to be drawn by a crepe rope.

At some opportune time the children should salute the flag or pay tribute to it in some way. Some suitable person should make a little speech about the flag to bring to the childrens' minds its significance, and that they should make themselves worthy of its protection. And they should be reminded of the thousands of brave men who have fought and died for that flag.

If there is any place where the young—or the old—people can dance, and any music that will serve for the purpose, it will add to the pleasure of the party.

SONGS FOR THE FOURTH

America.
Yankee Doodle
Red, White and Blue
Star Spangled Banner
When Johnnie Comes Marching Home
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
Kellar's American Hymn
Rally 'Round the Flag
Marching Through Georgia
Hail Columbia
Tramp, Tramp, Tramp
Our Flag Is There
Dixie
John Brown's Body
Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds
Maryland, My Maryland
Carry Me Back to Old Virginia
Soldier's Farwell

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Red, White and Blue Waltz on American airs.
Uncle Sammy March
Washington Post March
Spirit of America March
Spirit of Independence March
Stars and Stripes Forever march
President Harding march
Rainbow Division march
Washington Greys march two-step
Winning Fight march two-step
Liberty Bell march
Camp Grant march
American Navy march
American Legion march two-step
General Pershing march

Women Take Part in Dairymen's League Affairs

THE vital part played by women in the business of the farm and community has been recognized by the establishment of a Home Department in the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. At the League's annual meeting held in New York on June 18th the large attendance of women bore unmistakable evidence of their own interest in its affairs. The fact that some of the delegates were women also showed that the local organizations appreciate their efforts.

For the New Baby

EVEN where the new baby cannot have a nursery of his own, he can have equal freedom from dust and germs, deadly menace to an infant, if the mother in making her plans for his coming will give a little less time to the fashioning of dainty garments, remembering that all he will ask during the first few months of his life is to be sweet and clean.

The bed room in which baby is to first open his eyes should be scrupulously clean and free from dust. A month or less before the expected arrival have the walls and ceiling papered with a washable paper or go over the paper already on with a coat of oil paint. If preferred it is possible to use a coat of hard waterproof varnish, allowing the figure of the paper to show through. Paper of this kind can be kept absolutely free from dust and microbes.

There should be no carpet on the floor but either linoleum or painted boards, with a washable rug in front of the bed. Oil shades that can be wiped off with a dust cloth and washable curtains for the windows, light weight bedding for the mothers bed, and a light weight covering either of ciderdown or silkolene quilt with wool batting between cover and lining for that of the baby. Two or three flat pads should be provided for use as pillows under the baby's head and a feather pillow should never be used.

A bassinet is pretty if one can afford it, but a good sized clothes basket makes an equally good bed. Put a tick filled with soft excelsior in the bottom, over it a mattress of soft cotton or wool batting according to the season and over this the soft sheet. These can be made from worn out ones and are softer than when new muslin is used.

For the babys toilet articles a dainty basket is pretty, but it gives no protection from dust and itself harbors it. For this reason the wise mother chooses a box of ample size that has a closely fitting cover.

The garments of the layette should be fine and soft, silk and wool being no better than cotton and wool except that they are more dainty in appearance. If lace is used it should be fine and unstarched and for the first two weeks diapers of soft cheese cloth or better yet made from old linen tablecloths should be used. For later use white outing flannel is better than linen bird's eye Canton flannel or turkish toweling. Tapes and snaps should be used wherever possible instead of buttons.—L. M. T.

Coffee Molasses Cake

CREAM ½ cup of sugar with ½ cup of shortening. 1 cup of molasses. Sift together 2½ cups of flour, ½ tablespoon salt, 2 level teaspoons of soda, ¾ teaspoon of ground cloves and ¾ teaspoon cinnamon, and add the above ingredients. Last pour in one cup of hot coffee and beat all together well. Bake in an oblong tin lined with paper. Do not burn.—E. D.

This simply made dress pattern is especially effective when made up in a figured silk or voile and trimmed in bands of contrasting color or design.. It is called the made-in-an-hour dress and is becoming to both slender and stout figures.
The dress pattern 2289 cuts in sizes 14, 16, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material. Price, 13c.

The "Royal"
A Modern Bathroom, $60

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Aunt Janet's Contests Close

Here Are Some Prize Letters--More Next Week

AUNT JANET was the happy recipient of many letters in response to her contest, What book has impressed you the most and why?

The letters came from people of all ages, yet all show that, in nearly every case, a book of real merit has left the deepest imprint upon the reader's mind or character. In fact, the list of "first choice" books is a most interesting one, and we print it because you undoubtedly will want to know what other people enjoyed reading.

The Ring and the Book, Browning; Autobiography of Dr. Grenfell; Lydia of the Pines, Honore Willsie; A Man's a Man, Harold Bell Wright; So Big, Edna Ferber; In His Steps, Sheldon; Sesame and Lilies, Ruskin; Scrap Book; The Witness, Lutz; The Land we Live in; The Crisis, Churchill; Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan; Faith Gartney's Girlhood, Whitney; St. Elmo, Wilson; Eben Holden, Bacheller; Girl of the Limberlost, Porter; Les Miserables, Hugo; Laddie, Porter; Wide, Wide World, Wetherel; Pollyanna, Porter; The Man of the Forest, Gray; The Fool; Magnificent Adventure, Hough; Abraham Lincoln; Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe; Bird's Christmas Carol, Dickens; Life of Moody; Science and Health, Eddy; Bible Stories; Soul of Ann Rutledge; Tom Sawyer, Twain; Upton, to the Meuse with the 30th Infantry; Heart Throbs, published by Grosset and Dunlap; Stanley's Travels in Africa; Outwitting our Nerves, Jackson; Life of Christ, Stalker; Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Drummond.

The prize letters are printed herewith, and we hope to find room for other fine letters from time to time.

First Prize Letter

OF all the long line of books that have passed through my hands I believe Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book" has had the greatest influence. Had the question been "What book has given you the greatest pleasure" my answer must have been different, for the repetition of the same story from many different viewpoints makes the "Ring and the Book" almost tiresome at times. Some parts of it are intensely interesting and the beautiful character of Pompilia must indelibly impress and influence every reader. No author has drawn a more perfect or appealing heroine. A dutiful daughter to unwise parents, a submissive wife to a cruel husband, possessing a purity of soul that would not take pollution from the vileness surrounding her, her faith in God unshaken by the terrible trials of her short life, dying at last with words of pardon for the husband who hated and tortured her and finally caused her death, Pompilia, and the soldier-priest who put aside all self-interest to rescue and defend her, are among the greatest characters ever portrayed by the pen of a writer.

* * *

Second Prize Letter

WHAT a blessing is a good book! The kind of book so rarely found, that makes one thankful for the privilege of reading it and that one does not forget. Such a book I found in "The Autobiography of Dr. Grenfell." Having been interested for years in whatever I found to read about this man and his work, I was very glad when the opportunity came to read this book. It is full of interest and charm for many reasons, but its main appeal to me was that it is a simply told story of a life so far spent in unselfish living for others.

When Dr. Grenfell was a young medical student in London, he went to one of the meetings then being held in that city by Moody and Sankey. An old man was engaged in a lengthy prayer, and the young student was about to leave when Mr. Moody rose and said, "While our brother is finishing his prayer, let us sing"—Dr. Grenfell says that the practicality of Mr. Moody's act won him.

When he left that meeting it was with the firm resolve that he would take the spirit of Christ into his work as a doctor, or else he would have nothing to do with Christianity. That last, he says, was impossible to a man having the mother that he had. We see him sharing his vacations with poor boys, showing in many ways that he was "living up to the light he had," and finally among the poor fisher-folk of Labrador, where he has lived and worked for many years. The record of such a life cannot fail to be inspiring.

* * *

Third Prize Letter

MAY I enter your book contest, too? I really want to for it may cause others to read the book that I have derived so much benefit from. The book is "Lydia of the Pines," by Honore Willsie. I am sure you are wondering why I have chosen this book, so I will tell you.

I, like Lydia, have no mother, but instead of living at home with my father as Lydia said, I "lived out" with people who cared very little how I grew up, just so I did their bidding. And I had learned to slip from the truth whenever it wasn't convenient or pleasant to tell it. I didn't care much what I did either for I thought no one else cared. Then I read "Lydia of the Pines." I was so impressed by Lydia's goodness and perfect truthfulness that when I had finished reading it, I read it again and then again. By the time I had finished reading it the third time, I had made a solemn vow to mend my ways.

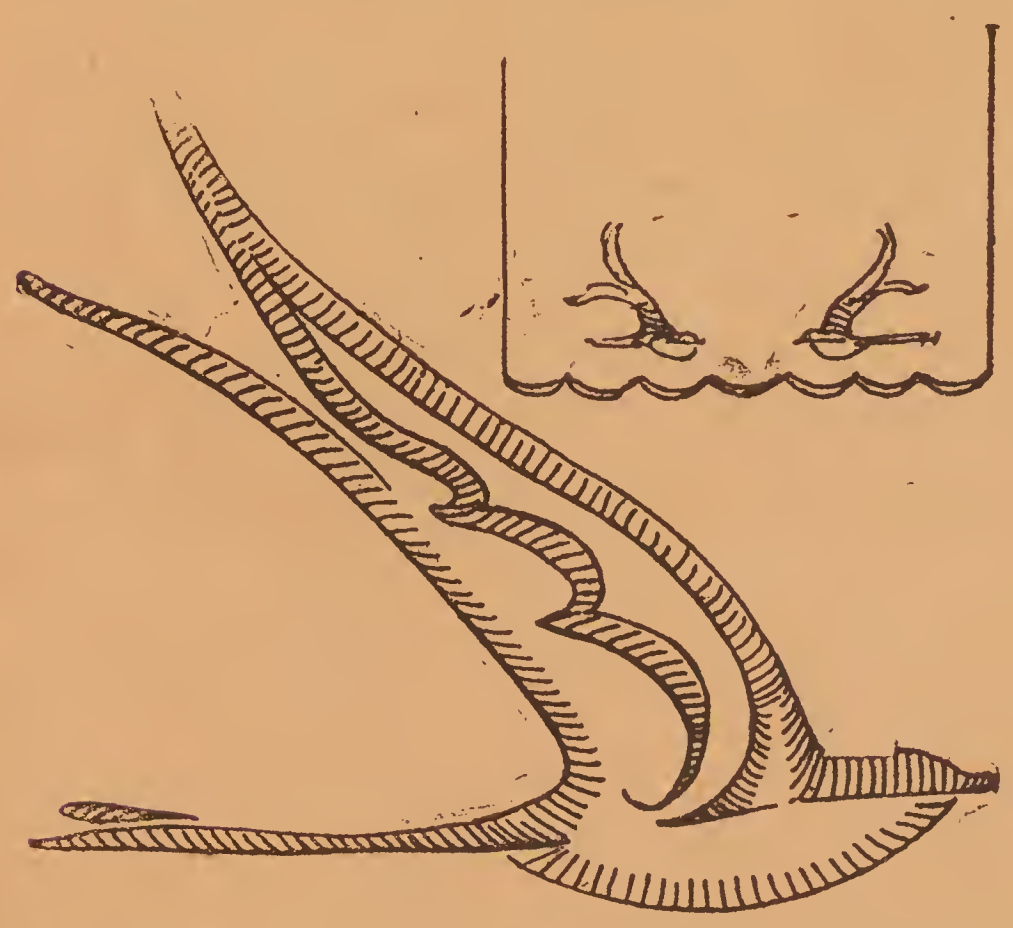
What if the truth wasn't always pleasant, it paid in the end. And I decided if Lydia could be so good and true through her motherless childhood, it would be worth trying myself. And I feel that today I owe my present position to the reading of that book.

I have read several times since and have given copies of it to some of my friends. I love good books and there are so many beautiful ones, one hardly knows which to like best. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie," like all her other books, is wonderful, but I still cling to my "Lydia of the Pines."

Some Tricks to the Trade

When papering walls made rough by much patching of plaster, making some wrinkles in the paper is unavoidable. To make them less noticable cut the wet paper in the center of the wrinkle, overlap the edges and brush smooth. Mrs. I.M.

Bluebirds for Applique



HERE is another artistic pattern for applique which some of our readers say they like so much. The cut is the actual size of the design and is to be traced directly on the material used. If you do not already have carbon paper for tracing, it is a good time to get some, for more designs are coming.

If you happen to have had an overdose of blue birds, this graceful little bird is equally attractive in yellow, red or plain white. And you have no idea how attractive that is until you have made a tissue paper tracing and fit them together, front to front, or back to back, or at right angles to form a corner. You can make the bird blue, but can also do his breast in coral red like the little songster really is. It is especially pleasing fitted in with a scallop of similar curve for guest towels, bed linens or lunch cloth. This design is correct size to transfer through carbon paper to your material.

Extra help to loosen dirt in clothes! *Extra* help to get them safely clean! Splendid soap and naptha, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Easier washing! More quickly done! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

Cuticura Talcum Unadulterated Exquisitely Scented

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

ALWAYS ON TAP
A hot bath whenever you want it

JUST think of it, plenty of hot water whenever you want it, day and night throughout the year. Hot water for shaving, for dish-washing, and, best of all, hot water for baths. Greater health and happiness for the whole family.

No home need now be without the comfort and health of an ample hot water supply. *A Perfection Kerosene Water Heater will give you running hot water in 5 minutes, enough for shaving, in 10 minutes enough for washing dishes, all you need for a bath in 30. All the satisfaction of a gas water heater, but burning the clean and economical Socony Kerosene.*

PERFECTION
Kerosene Water Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

FOR SALE:—Fine Holstein Bull Calf, 10 weeks. From splendid cow. Sires dam as three year old gave over 90 lbs. in a day; made 26 lbs. butter four successive weeks. Dam sires pedigree shows 4 world records. Herd T. B. tested. $40 registered and transferred. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, Sec., Rockville, Conn.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

"FOR YOUR PROTECTION"—I vaccinate my English and Welsh Shepherds. Never before have I offered such splendid value. Handsome, strong, healthy pups and workers. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Scotch Collies, Welsh Shepherd & English Shepherd pups, all sizes & ages, $5.00 up. Spayed Females $10.00. Ship C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

LOOK—WHITE COLLIES, midsummer sale, beauties, fond of kiddies, from heel driving parents, $15 up. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS the most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Natural born heel drivers. Price reasonable. COMRADE FARMS, Galion, Ohio.

WANT A COW HERDER? On receipt of $6, I will ship you a two months old puppie, Collie and Shepperd cross. This breed is giving satisfaction as heel drivers. All farm raised stock, males and females. Not spayed. Also ship C. O. D. Same price. L. H. BARNUM, Prattsville, N. Y.

POINTERS, high grade registered stock with all papers for registration. No better field dogs. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, nine weeks old, from pedigree stock, price, $25. MRS. MURRY M. MOOSE, Route 3, Wayland, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES, Sable and White, males, $8, females, $4. Beagle puppies, pure bred, either sex, $10. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

SIX yearling Jersey Black Giant hens and one unrelated cock, $20. Marcy Farms Strain. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free cataloe showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—William's 30x40 Thresher complete, Eureka Potato Digger, Silo Filler. All in good condition. HUBERT D. GAGE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN. A large metalware manufacturer with an extended line of milk cans for the dairy trade desires a salesman of experience with knowledge of the business to take charge of this department. Address with full particulars giving experience, references and salary expected. BOX 347, c/o American Agriculturist.

WANTED—Single man on farm, good milker and teamster. Good home for reliable man of good habits. DAISYDALE FARM, Westport, Conn.

HORSES

FOR SALE—pair of registered Suffolk fillies, three and four years old, Sisters. Right in every [illegible] and priced to sell. Address, S. W. HUFF, [illegible] N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; Smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten pounds, $2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five pounds $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100. Pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

ROLL ROOFING $1.00 PER ROLL. Slate surfaced $2.00 per roll. C. A. RANSOM, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

DELCO LIGHT AND PUMPING PLANT for sale, used only one year, in first-class condition, originally cost $1200, oversized batteries. Am putting in public service current, so will sacrifice at $350, F. O. B. The opportunity of a life-time for a man who wants a lighting plant on his farm. Inspection invited. WM. RYDER, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

WOOL-HIDES-SKINS—ship to S. H. Livingston, successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Highest cash prices paid. Write for latest price list and tags.

VANILLA—Large size 6 oz. bottle vanilla, 60c postpaid, 2 for $1. Finest quality. Will not bake out. A. L. WELLS, 1702-7th Ave., Troy, N. Y.

PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples for stamp. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-27, Milford, N. H.

GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES 250 printed postpaid 75c, $1.00 and $1.25, according to grade. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, $1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds. $2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, $4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FOUR SOLID ACRES EARLY GLORY, Copenhagen Market, Red Rock and Danish Ballhead Cabbage plants now ready, $2 per thousand. F.O.B. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND BERRY PLANTS. Best varieties Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Onion, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Spinach, Parsley, Leek plants; Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Anchusa, Canterbury Bells, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Phlox, Hardy Chrysanthemum, and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants, ready to bloom this summer, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter; Aster, Salvia, Zinnia, Calendula, Pansy, Verbena, Portulaca, Strawflower and 15 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Privet, Barberry; Dahlia, Gladiolus, Canna bulbs; Pot-grown and runner strawberry plants; Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascol, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, strong plants for field, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for $10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants (Ready now) Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted $2 per 1000, 5000-$9.00; 500- $1.25. 1,000,000 Cauliflower (All Rerooted) Same strain as last year, $4.50 per 1000; 5000-$20; 500-$2.50. 500,000 Tomato Plants: Stone and Matchless, Field grown plants. $3 per 1000. Transplanted plants $8 per 1000. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now), Golden Self Blanching (French seed). Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and White Plume $3 per 1000, re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussels Sprouts Plants; Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE Morristown, N. J.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, $4.50; 5,000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $2; 5,000, $9; 500, $1.40; 200, $1.10, Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.50. Celery plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $3; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Fordhook Emperor. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

Common Sense in Cooperation

(*Continued from page* 11)

operative in the field, the general average to everybody would be much lower than at present.

I want to say also in connection with this problem of the independent that one of the bad results of the cooperative movement has been the unfortunate bitterness of feeling that has come into our farm country. Men who have neighbored back and forth in sickness and health, in bad times and good, for a lifetime, have now in many cases even ceased to speak to each other. This is tragedy. It comes about for one reason perhaps, because we have not looked upon this cooperative movement as a business but rather as a panacea, almost a religion, which has made it possible to introduce bitter prejudices and hatreds.

From an economic standpoint, quarreling is poor business. We cannot expect to do business with a man whom we first make angry, and one of the things that all of us interested in the cooperative movement need to do is to look fairly on both sides of the question, get the other fellow's point of view, and while we may not agree with him, we can at least do our part toward wiping out the bitter feeling. The keynote of President Farrand's splendid address to the graduates of Cornell was the need in America today of open minds that weighed all the facts.

As a last word, I want to offer my sincere congratulations to this organization and to its leaders for the courage and common sense you have shown in re-organizing and in persisting in spite of difficulties. In saying this, I am not trying to be complimentary. Some of the cooperative enthusiasts think that I am not particularly friendly to cooperation because I believe that if we are to succeed with this great movement we must consider all of the facts. Some of the enthusiasts wish to consider only the bright side. I have not hesitated in looking at the other side also, in spite of some criticism.

I have always believed in the need of farm organization, and I am a stronger advocate of it today than I ever was. But I think that it is time for all of us to stop "kidding" ourselves and "kidding" our members about what cooperatives can do contrary to economic law. And I do think that it is time to reorganize to some extent at least our ideas as to the purposes of these organizations.

Therefore, when I tell you that I have faith that this organization is going to come through and come through strong, you will know that I mean it. These principles that I have tried to outline you are already practicing. No organization in the state, in my opinion, has better leaders or a more informed membership than yours.

And I want to stop right here and say that in acquiring T. E. Milliman as general manager, you have in my opinion done much to insure your success. I have known Tom Milliman for many years. For nearly five years we worked together in the Dairymen's League. He is honest, sincere, and a hard worker. He knows the cooperative business, he has ability, and above all, he knows farmers and the problems that they have to meet.

As I have suggested, we are going through a testing period in cooperative work. A large number of other organizations must still meet the test, and will be forced to re-organize. You are ahead of them, and have passed your crisis. Therefore, I believe that the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association is squared away for a long period of real service to the fruit farmers of Western New York.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst., $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 200 Tomatoes, $1; Celery plants, Early varieties, 200, $1; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $3.75. Catalogue free. Special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. and Chester White pigs for sale, best strains, prices right. E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Six weeks old sows and boars for sale, out of large litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

YES, WE HAVE Registered O. I. C. pigs, big type, best strains, prices right. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED 3 month O. I. C. pigs, $8; $15 pair. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES — Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

LOOMS ONLY $9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful $9.00 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 10)

his bony shoulders, he answered, "We see some day."

Steele and David exchanged puzzled looks. What could Michel have in the back of his head? Once he learned that St. Onge had revealed to Steele his situation with Laflamme and Lascelles, the Indian had been frank enough. He had even admitted himself stumped so far as the Windigo riddle was concerned—was now convinced that the ill-fated canoe and its crew were not in the whilpool of the Devil's Mile; nor could he suggest a plan of campaign for the next three weeks before David and Steele started south. And yet, beneath this seeming candor Steele sensed that the loyal Iroquois was grouping in the dark for some clue—struggling with vague suspicions which he hesitated to voice. But no inkling of what his mind was at work on could either David or Steele elicit from the canny half-breed.

(*To be continued*)

PEDESTRIAN—*Hey, you! Do you know you dropped a brick that almost hit me on the head?*

WORKMAN—*All right. Yees kin kape ut. Oi've got lots more 'av 'em.*

—JUDGE.

Service Department

Questions About Investments--Legal Notes

Would you kindly inform me as to the reliability of the British Columbia Oil & Coal Development Co., Ltd. Their office address is Union Bank Bldg., Victoria, B. C. They advise that if I invested a thousand dollars in the stock that I would be on easy street for life. They said that beginning with July they would probably pay a dividend of 100% each month.
—F. E. S., Pennsylvania.

WE know nothing about this oil company except that according to your statement they say "you will be on easy street for life if you invest in their stock." We advise you to leave it alone.

* * *

My cousin who is a widow and in 1916 she took 10 shares of American Voting Machine Co. at $5.00 per share. She has never received any dividends or interest on her $50 invested although she has written to them many times. They always had some excuse. About a year ago there was an agent called claiming to be from them and told her they had joined with some other voting machine company and wanted her to take more stock in them. She told him to call that evening but he never came back. Now are they any good? Or has she lost her $50.—C. W. W., New York.

We have no record of American Voting Machine but it is our advice not to put any more money up for any other stock that the same people offer. Such processes almost invariably result in increasing losses.

* * *

Would you be kind enough to give me some information about the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company's preferred stock at $100 a share paying 5% dividends. J.J.H., New York.

Pennsylvania Power & Light preferred pays 7 per cent not 5 per cent. It is, in our opinion, a reasonably good investment.

* * *

I am asking you to kindly advise me about three securities—The Beneficial Loan Inc., I think this society was promoted by a Mr. Hobson of New York City. Capitol Mortgage and Finance Company of Albany, N. Y., and the Affiliated Finance Corporation of New York City.—B. A., New York.

We are not ready to recommend the Beneficial Loan Society securities and our manuals give no information about the other two companies you name. There is, in our opinion, more than the ordinary risk involved in buying stocks in mortgage or finance companies. We advise against it.

* * *

In your opinion is money invested with the following companies safe: The F. H. Smith Company of Washington, D. C.; Arnold and Company, Washington, D. C. and G. L. Miller & Co., 30 East 42nd St., New York City. If you know anything for or against the above I would be thankful to learn it.—G. S., Pennsylvania.

Of the three companies you name we are more familiar with the offerings of Miller & Company than those of the other two. Miller bonds have a good reputation and *if you do not care for a marketable security* they might be suitable for a part of your funds.

Questions and Answers About Legal Matters

I would like to secure possession of a farm deeded to come to me at the death of my parents as they, with myself, held a joint warrant deed and the fee title at their death was to come to me, but fraud and crooked work has barred me because I have no money to enforce law. If you can get this farm of 40 acres for me I will be so thankful.—Mrs. E. W. G., New York.

WE are of the opinion that you are not entitled to possession of the farm until the death of both your parents. The deed gives you the "fee," that is, it places in you title of the land. This title in fee simple, however, is subject to the life interest of your parents. In other words, your parents have the right exclusively to use the farm during their joint lives. At the death of the survivor, and then only, are you entitled to enter and take possession.

* * *

Making False Statements

Just what course can a person take to protect himself from annoyance and molestation when another person writes him impertinent letters for no reason whatever making false statements against him?

If a person wants to sell his farm and places it in the hands of a real estate agency and any other agency or even any person other than the agency or person employed brings a buyer can the same collect any commission?—H. M. S., New York.

Unless the statements contained in the letters referred to in yours of April 24th are libellous, nothing can be done about it. If, however, they amount to libel, a civil action for damages can be instituted against the writer thereof.

As to your second question, its answer depends upon the wording of your contract with the agent. Ordinarily such contract entitles him to commissions no matter who makes the sale. It would be well for you to read it, and then provide that if sale is made by another, the said agent is entitled to no commissions.

* * *

Collecting Debts Against An Estate

About a year ago I cared for a lady who was ill with diabetes when she passed away she left a letter saying she would like me to have all the money they had left, after her husband passed away. About six weeks ago the husband died without making a will. Now they tell me this will all go to the state. Some of my friends advise me to put in a bill. There are no living relatives. There is about two thousand dollars. Would you kindly advise me if it would be possible for me to get this money and if so how?—Mrs. E. J. W., New York.

It is our opinion that unless you can truthfully claim that a debt is owed you for nursing the wife of the deceased mentioned in your letter, nothing can be done about securing the money for you.

However, if that debt exists, you can assert it, and under the Surrogate's Court Act, a creditor has the right to make application to the Court for the appointment of an administrator. This administrator will pay the debt, and account for the balance to the Court. A local attorney should be retained to do this work for you.

* * *

Should Compel An Accounting

My father died December 23, 1923. In his estate he left two or three stocks. Two companies have been changed. Now the executrix and lawyer for some reason have refused to make these exchanges and are holding up said companies namely, Volcanic Gas Co., par value changed and Canadian Utilitie for International Utilities (Candler and Company). Now will these companies have to exchange those stocks when the will is settled? Or if they refuse will the estate have to suffer the loss or the lawyer and executrix who have refused to exchange these stocks? Is a will legally made by a stepson of the deceased. By that I mean my brother married a widow who has a son who is a lawyer and he made the will. Can the wife sell the home her husband left her and his daughter and collect the rents from the home he left her before all debts and will is settled. Should not the rents of these houses go into the estate until all debts are paid and will settled?
—Mr. L. L. C., New York.

The only available relief in the matter of your brother's estate is to petition the Surrogate's Court to compel an accounting on the part of the executrix.

If the estate is not being properly handled, that fact must be brought to the Surrogate's attention for decision. There is nothing that we can do to help in this matter, excepting our advice as to petitioning. A local attorney should be retained to prepare the necessary papers.

* * *

Railroad Should Pay Damages

Will you please answer the following: I was loading kerosene cans in my auto at an oil station in Owego, N. Y., April 9. I had crossed a spur road of the Erie R. R. that turns down Central Avenue that is used for putting coal, lumber, oil, etc, in car lots. I had crossed this track and supposed I was in the clear. While I was busy loading a few cars were switched in on this track. The brakeman thought I was in the clear then decided I was not and tried to warn the engineer to stop, they were backing in, by shouting and whistling. He did not succeed in stopping until two or three cars had passed my auto. They caught in the spare tire carrier attached to the rear of my car and did considerable damage to the car. Is the railroad liable for such damage. I have not put in my claim as yet.—J. S. C., New York.

It seems to us that the Railroad was negligent in switching the cars referred to, and we can see no reason why a claim for your damages should not be filed.

Your Car is as Old as it Sounds!

Don't waste your time taking-up your connecting road bearings the old way—install Vec Bearing Adjusters and make a permanent job of it. This wonderful invention makes it easy for you to do the work yourself—in less than an hour.

Self adjusting—No shims to fit. Lasts forever.

Sizes for all automobiles, trucks and tractors—also for main bearings on Ford Motor.

If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. Full instructions with every set. Money back if not satisfied.

Over 30,000 satisfied users in New York alone

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Garages: Write for service station proposition on your letterhead

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS SINCE 1906

EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS. Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minoreas	$2.50	$5.00	$ 9.00	$40.00	$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these Chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promtply name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 10c, and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.
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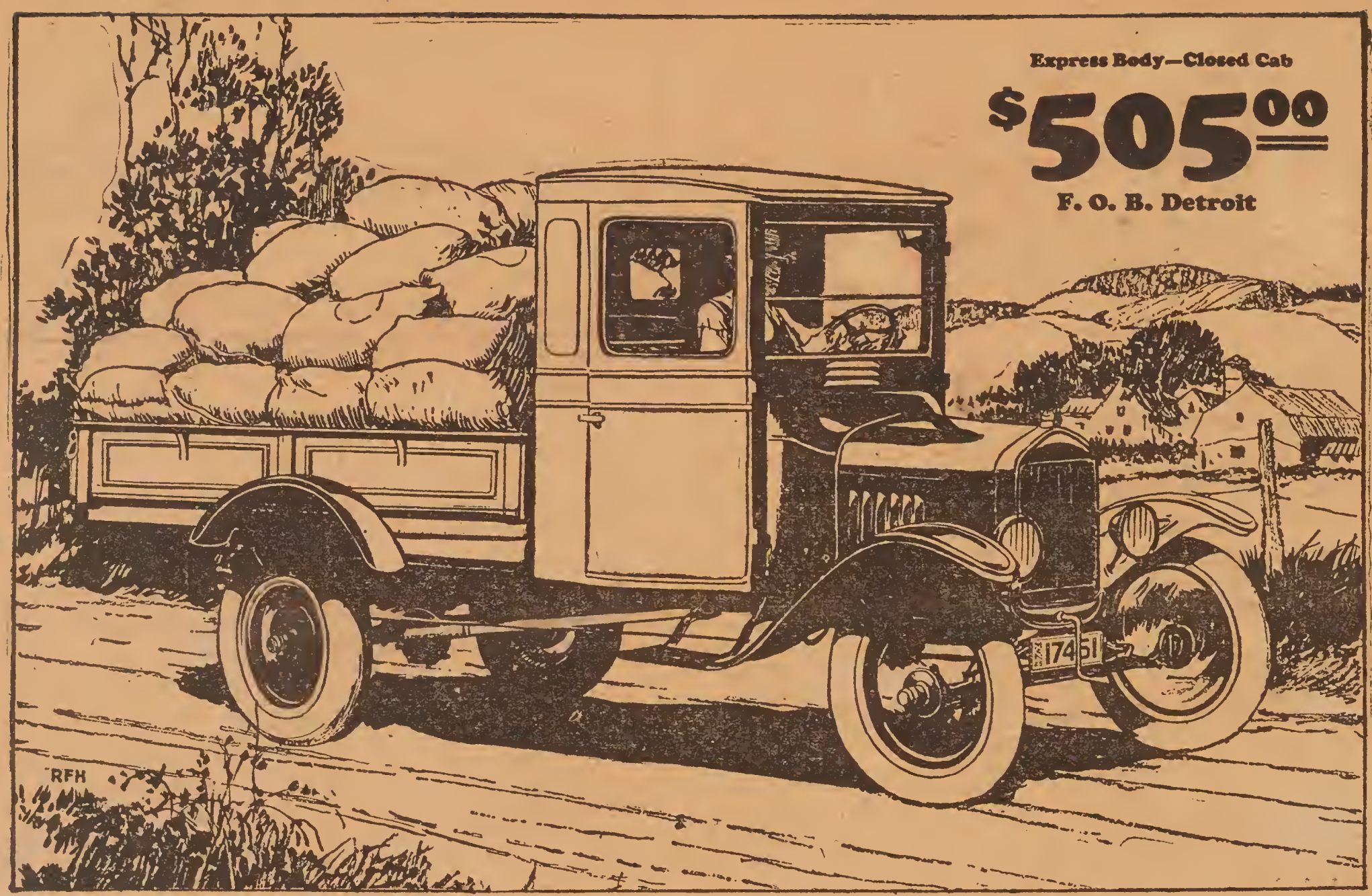

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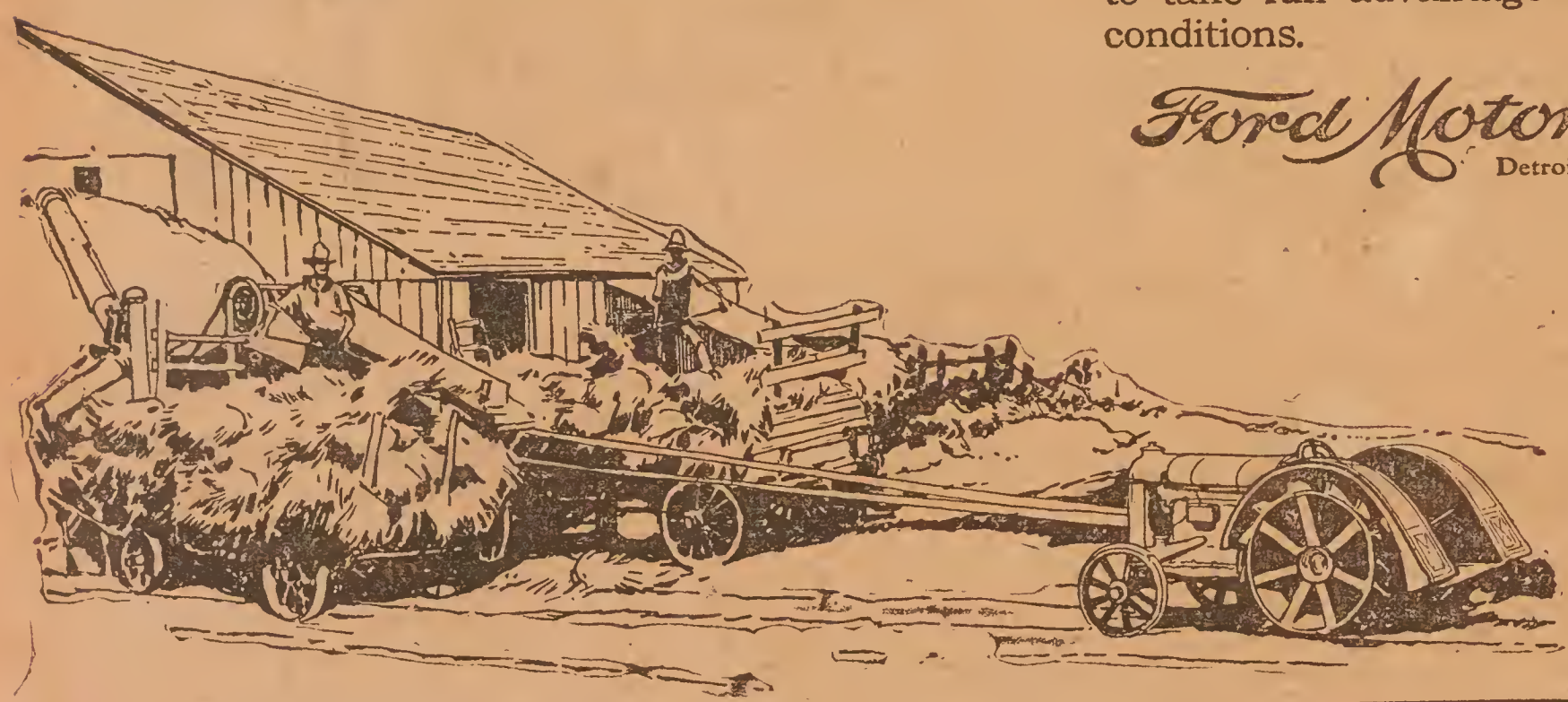

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 11, 1925

The Problem of TB

Anything Three-fourths Good Is Worth Having—A Plowhandle Talk

By H. E. COOK

THE ups and downs of bovine tuberculosis control continue with an occasional shock both morally and technically that the whole scheme is a fraud and that no headway is being made anyhow. I think this would be a pessimistic view and yet one disposed that way can find some reasons for believing it. On the other hand there is so much more gain than loss that we should be encouraged. In the first place, we are dealing with a disease that does not bring sudden disaster to man or beast and so we are never shocked by an appalling loss of life or property. Furthermore, compulsory pasteurization is steadily increasing with its manifest protection and the steadily increasing use of certified milk for babies all put together gives us courage.

H. E. COOK

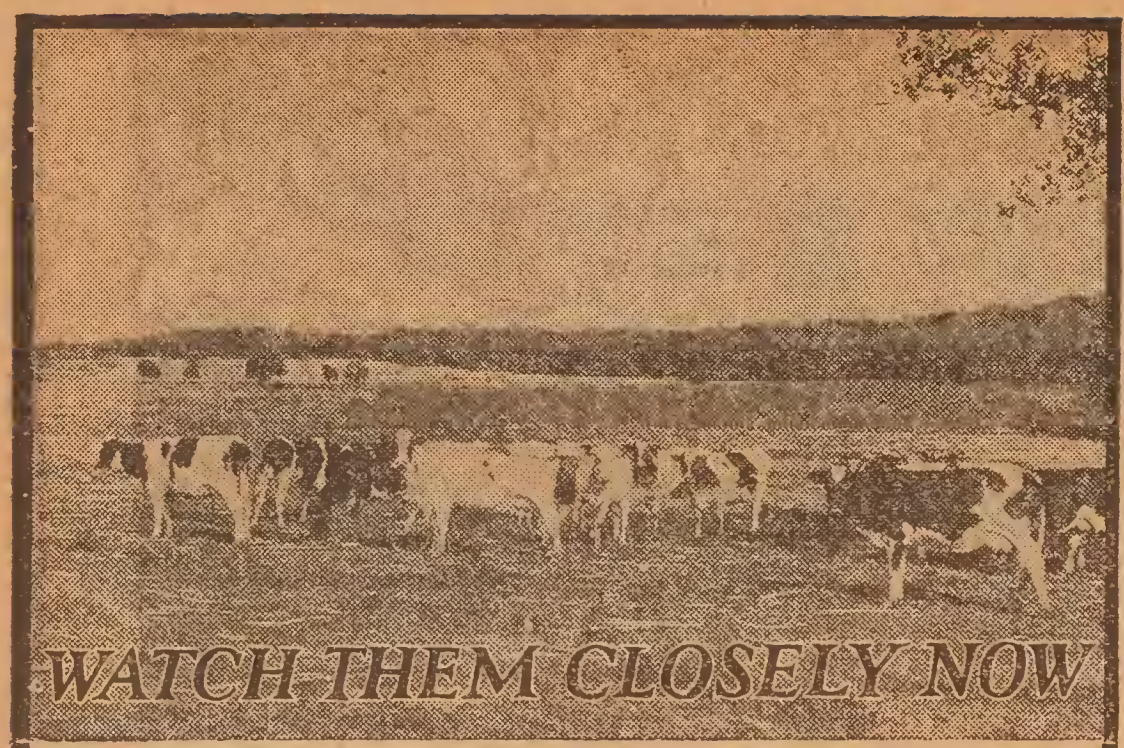
We must not forget as we ponder on the moral issue involved that there were written and published several thousand years ago a set of rules, ten in number, pretty well covering the ethics of living and acting and they have been well disseminated through pen and voice. And yet I expect one might safely say that not over 75% of these mandates are fully supported by human kind. Still I have not heard of any general and well supported demand for abolishing the ten commandments through legislative enactment.

I have many times quoted Carter Glass who was Chairman of the Banking Committee in Congress when the Federal Reserve Law was being enacted, one of the most outstanding pieces of legislation of this generation. The New York bankers were in opposition to the measure and Glass was invited to meet with them. He agreed that in main their criticisms were just, but he asked in return if the measure was not after all 75% good. They agreed that it was. Then he said anything that is 75% good is worth having. This incident left a very marked impression on my mind because I had grown to believe that one fault in a person or measure might be 100% condemnation.

I should say if our efforts to get tuberculosis control were even on a 50-50 basis we should hang to the binder and do our united best to reduce the number of diseased animals. We are not near control at the present time but if we are getting the disease, where it is nearly or quite a human problem we have made tremendous strides.

By this I mean, if science has advanced to a point where theoretically our trained men know what, when and how and our big problem is to get the human moral issue under control and a thorough cooperation of cattle owners, then we should all be encouraged to continue the fight. Our own semi-annual test was made May 14 and 15 with one positive reactor out of 128 head. This cow had previously passed six tests all subcutaneous. There is a theory in cases of this sort that they are bad ones,

(*Continued on page 23*)



The dairy herd in midsummer needs more attention and care than at any other time of the year. July and August bring the hottest weather, the worst swarms of flies and the droughts that burn up pastures. This is the time to be careful of your feeding. Provide a grain ration to furnish the nutrients your cows must have if they are to keep in good condition and produce milk consistently.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal
and
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are the old reliable protein bases for dairy rations. If you want to know exactly how to feed each, to balance best with your hay and home-grown feeds, ask us for our large ration card, suitable for hanging in your barn, and for our circular which pertains to summer feeding. You'll get both free by return mail.

Ration Service Dept., Corn Products Refining Co.
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40% Protein

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Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor.** The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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Provide Now for Winter Insurance against the loss of the Hay Crop.

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Rain Brings Relief

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

GOOD rains have further relieved the dry conditions described two weeks ago. So that there is now abundant moisture for growing crops in Western New York. Nearly all these crops, and quack grass and other weeds as well, are looking and growing rather exceptionally well. Most of us would like some dry weather for haying.

The week of June 22-27 was cabbage setting week in this territory. Probably nearly half the acreage was set during the week although a heavy rain in the middle of the week suspended operations for two or three days. I do not believe that the acreage will be any larger if as large as usual. Because of good moisture conditions the crop will be off to a good start.

M. C. BURRITT

Rain Interrupts Haying

Alfalfa haying was also interrupted by the rain. More than half this crop in this section has been harvested in good condition. The remainder held up by rains is overripe. As already noted before both red and alsike clover are ready to harvest and very short. The clover crop will be light from this reason. It is comparatively early too and getting overripe. Few farmers in this section had cut any hay except alfalfa, on June 27th.

A hundred mile automobile trip from Rochester to Ithaca this week showed that a good bean acreage has been planted—probably larger than last year—and that the stand and color appearance of this crop is excellent. Corn is also a good stand but has slowed up markedly in growth because of cool weather. Wheat is coming on very rapidly and some of it will have to be cut the week of July 6. It will be ripe. The crop is short but looks fairly well. Oats are short. We harvested our early peas for canning factory this week and they were only fairly good.

Apple Crop 50% Normal—Quality About Normal

The fruit crop continues to look well, as it takes on size. The tree foliage is generally a deep green color and looks unusually well. The apple crop now promises to be around fifty per cent of normal in volume and considerably above normal in quality. Other fruits are about the same. The fourth or codlin moth spray was completed during the week.

The Kiddies Attend Field Days

It was my privilege during the week to take a load of Junior Project workers including two of my own children, to Junior Field Days at our State College of Agriculture. There they, in common with more than twelve hundred other boys and girls from all parts of the State, enjoyed a good time together, received some very practical instruction in farming and home making practices and perhaps the majority had opened to them for the first time a vision of a possible higher education for life. It was a great opportunity for them which was keenly appreciated by most of them. The State College officials have become expert in organizing these events and in giving the children a good time and instruction which is effective because it is practically adapted to their needs at this age and because the whole event is new and interesting to most of the young visitors.

The principal impression the youngsters seem to bring away with them is that they had an awfully good time and that they were well entertained. This causes me to wonder if the play and good time features are possibly not being over-emphasized at the expense of instruction in their projects. Probably it is not but the matter will bear careful watching in the future. After all, it seems to me that the most important result of this visit to a great educational institution at this impressionable age is the expanding vista of opportunity to learn and of what the State has made available to them, in the way of training to meet life's problems. Of course, most of the children are not now conscious of this impression or this influence, but it must inevitably make its mark upon their futures.

Cincinnatus Has G. L. F. Warehouse

While on this trip I had the opportunity of attending the opening of the new G. L. F. Warehouse at Cincinnatus. The money to build this local receiving and distributing plant was raised by nearly two hundred stockholders in less than ten days and the building was erected on an excellent location in about six weeks. It is already functioning and operating on a cash basis has shown a balance on the right side of the ledger from the start. Though owned locally it will be operated by the G. L. F. which furnishes the common stock. This is one of several experimental G. L. F. warehouses of this type which seem to be soundly set up and which give promise of meaning much to the farmers of this State purchasing feeds and fertilizers chiefly because of their warehousing and storage facilities and their cash basis.—M. C. BURRITT.

Getting More Out of the Corn Crop

DURING the past two or three years, many farmers have failed to fill their silos. Sometimes this has been due to the scarcity of labor but more often to a sense of discouragement.

Whatever the reason, the farmer who faces the winter with an empty silo is bound to lose and lose heavily. For silage is absolutely essential to a profitable dairy ration. It supplies needed succulence and it furnishes roughage in its most digestible form. Careful experiments indicate that three acres of corn in the silo are worth four acres in the crib and stover stack.

Who of us can afford to lose one-third of the corn crop by failing to put it where it will do the most good?

It is true that help is expensive and hard to get, but that need not discourage anyone from filling the silo.

There are now on the market cutters which can be operated with light power, even with a good-sized farm gasoline engine, if one does not have a tractor.

(*Continued on page 30*)

Auntie—My dear, I do hope that new gardener cuts the lawn all right. He doesn't seem to be able to shave himself very well!—LONDON MAIL.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending July 11, 1925 Number 2

"Tune In" On All the World

Radio Opening a New Day for Farm People

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor of American Agriculturist

I REMEMBER paying, some twenty-five years ago, a hard-earned quarter at the County Fair for the privilege of putting a couple of earphones in my ears and listening to some rather hazy music. It was one of the first Edison's phonographs, an invention that was destined to popularize good music and put it into the hundreds of thousands of lonesome homes that dot the hills and valleys of our farm country. How like magic it was, and is, to put a record revolving under the little needle and listen to the actual voices of a world-famous singer or to a band like that of John Philip Sousa. It would seem that the phonograph could never be excelled in what it can do to increase our knowledge and appreciation of all that is fine and beautiful.

E. R. EASTMAN

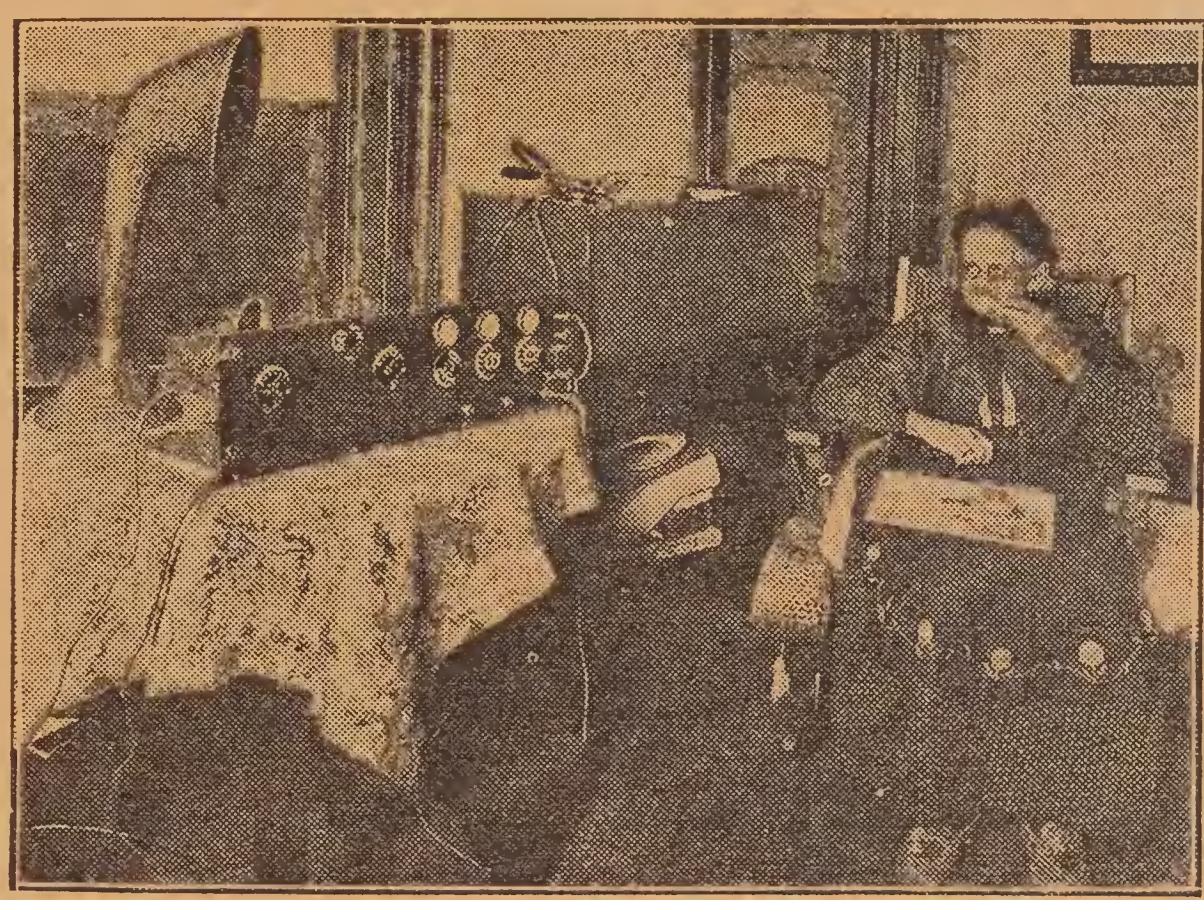
But it has been excelled. The possibilities of the radio are as far ahead of the phonograph as the phonograph was of the old-fashioned music box. No matter what the radio can mean to city folks, its possibilities for farmers are still greater. The biggest drawback to farming in the old days was the isolation, the loneliness, and the lack of opportunity to know and to hear what was going on in the world. But today we have the R. F. D. bringing the daily mail, the automobile, the motion pictures, and now, last but not least, the radio, to do away with the isolation and the loneliness so that the farmer has nearly all of the advantages and few of the disadvantages of the city dweller.

The radio brings him the news of the markets within an hour after they open; by the daily radio market reports, the farmer can determine whether to ship or not to ship, and to what market. No one has made better use of the weather reports furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture than has the farmer. But to get the greatest use from them, he must get those reports quickly. The broadcasting of these reports by radio now gets them to the farmer as soon as they are issued. An increasing number of broadcasting stations are giving farmers short lectures by agricultural leaders and practical experts on every problem that touches the farm business and farm life. For over two years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in cooperation with station WEAF, put on a weekly Wednesday night talk by a long list of competent farm speakers. So the radio is of more practical use to farmers in their everyday business than to anyone else.

The same holds true with entertainment. It is much harder for a farm family to get out to an entertainment after a hard day's work than it is for city people, although the automobile and the good motion pictures have made this much easier than it has been in years past. But with the radio, the farm family can gather around the hearthstone, or the sitting room table, and listen to the best music and entertainment of every kind without leaving home. Anything that helps to keep the family together in these times is well worthwhile.

In an article in a recent issue of Capper's Farmer, a Kansas farmer says:

"I do not consider that my radio set which cost me one hundred dollars owes me a cent. I always have wanted to keep up with the times, but I could not get about to do so, and even if I had been inclined to spend an evening or so a week in town, I couldn't have learned a great deal. We do not have facilities in Lincoln for bringing artists, lecturers, and folks like that into our community. We are isolated in more ways than one."



Times Have Changed Since Grandma Was a Girl

The other day a manager of a broadcasting station asked me, "What do farmers want on their radio programs?"

I told him that they wanted much the same as other people. I do not like the idea anyway that a farmer is some kind of a strange animal entirely different from anybody else. I told the broadcasting manager that the farmer does want market and weather reports and that he likes good farm speeches by practical men who know what they are talking about. But also, like city folks, a farmer and his family like first class lectures, good music and good entertainment.

Have you looked over a radio program in your daily newspaper recently? If not, maybe you do not realize how these programs have improved and what a wonderful variety of entertainment and instruction is on the air every day. For instance, I have before me the programs for Friday, June 5. On that day, which is fairly average for every day, there were talks on books, health, music appreciation, finance, Mark Twain, current topics, fashions, sports including baseball scores, and first aid. There was music of every kind and description, including such great bands as the United States Marine Band, and several world-famous orchestras. There were quartets, serenaders, and solos of every kind, both voice and instrumental. Readers and story-tellers gave glimpses of the best literature, and little children were entertained by a variety of bedtime stories. There were market reports and weather reports, Bible readings, and other good things, like the saying in the auction circular, "too numerous to mention."

All of this was on an average day. In addition, when there is anything special going on anywhere in the nation, the program is broadcast. When President Coolidge gave his inaugural address on March 4th, several stations cooperated so that it was heard by literally millions of American citizens from one end of the country to the other. What a long way we have come since that time not so long ago in years when George Washington gave his first inaugural address in 1789!

With a good receiver, these fine programs are within the reach of every farm family and the choice is so wide that if you do not like what is being given at the moment by one station, a little turn of the dial brings you something different from some other station. Radio was taken up at first mostly by city folks largely as a fad, but improvements were made rapidly so that it quickly passed out of the fad stage and millions of city people now own radios.

On the farms, the radio has come a little slower. In the Central West, however, thousands of farmers have been installing them in their homes, perhaps because the Western broadcasting stations have paid more attention to broadcasting farm material on their programs. But now the Eastern stations are putting more farm subject matter on the air and the farmer himself is beginning to have a larger appreciation of the entertainment and instruction features of the radio program, with the result that we predict that the time is not far distant when a radio will be considered indispensable in nearly every farm home. Because we are so sure of this, we realize that farm people will have hundreds of questions that they will wish to ask about radio. In order that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST may be of all the help possible, we have added to our staff a radio expert so that if you have any questions or problems either in operating your set or in acquiring a new one, let us know and we will be glad to serve you.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 116 July 11, 1925 No. 2

Believes In Cutting Down Taxes

IF we had more men like Hubert C. Stratton in public office, farmers would pay less taxes. Judge Stratton is the county judge and surrogate of Chenango County, New York. For this work, he received $5,000 a year. This sum was thought too large by the judge for the amount of work involved and especially for the capacity of the taxpayers of the county. Therefore, he went personally before the Board of Supervisors and asked the Board to pass a resolution requesting the Assemblyman and Senator from his district to have the law amended reducing the salary from $5,000 to $4,500. The law was passed and the judge refunded $500 of his salary.

When asked why he did this, Judge Stratton replied in part as follows:

"Since the World War it seems as though the authorities who have the spending of public money have become financially intoxicated—are appropriating money right and left to increase salaries and pay for a great many office-holders not really necessary for the public welfare. Many burdens have been created. Almost all of the public officials have been grabbing for compensation beyond the ability of the people to pay without suffering.

"In one of the towns of this county, during the spring of 1924, I found that nearly fifty per cent of the farms had been abandoned, and that about a quarter of the acreage of that town had been sold for taxes. During the last fall, and at the present time, I have known of a great many farmers who were obliged to sell their stock and cattle in order to meet the increased burden of taxation."

Real Generosity

RECENTLY a farmer of our acquaintance had the misfortune to have his barns burned. The owner of the barns had them well insured so that he did not suffer any great loss. But the renter who lived on the place was a poor man who could ill afford to lose the tools and the stock in the barn. It was in the night and he made a frantic effort to get out his cow, but unsuccessfully, for the fire was well started before his discovery. Finally, in desperation, he started into the barn after his cow and was only restrained from going to his death by the force of his neighbors.

Finally, he cried pathetically, "Let me go. I must get that cow out, for if I don't, I'll have no milk for my children."

"Never mind," said a neighbor, "you cannot go in there, and if you will be sensible about it, we'll give you a cow."

Later the people of the neighborhood collected a goodly sum of money and gave it to him, and one of the neighbors gave him a most excellent cow.

A few weeks later in the same neighborhood this spring, another farmer burned out, losing house and barn, machinery and household goods. Incidentally, a country fire is a terrifying demon, for once well started, particularly with a high wind, there is no chance or time to do anything. Within a few days after this last fire, the neighbors had raised three hundred dollars in cash besides various other articles for the use of the family.

These incidents of generosity impressed us, probably because it was in our own home neighborhood, but we know they are happening all of the time throughout the farm country for there are no people on earth more kind and generous in misfortune than are the farm folks.

No Wonder Help Is Scarce

THROUGH cooperation of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates are made each February of the farm population of New York State. The results of 1925 are based upon reports for 4,482 farms. Probably it is safe to apply these changes to the State as a whole.

In 1917, the number of persons living on farms was approximately 898,000; in 1925, it was approximately 733,000, a decrease of 165,000 people, or 18.4 per cent, approximately. On February 1, 1916, there were in round numbers 76,000 hired men on farms in New York State. In 1925, there were only 26,000, a decrease of 50,000 hired men, or 66 per cent, approximately.

These figures speak louder than any words as to the hopeful outlook of farming for the future, for this tremendous trend of population from the country toward the city, which is general throughout the country, is certain to have its effect eventually in decreasing overproduction and increasing consumption so that farmers will get better prices for their products.

The Real Feeding Test

WE know of only one real test for dairy feed, and that is to feed it, but there is always danger in drawing conclusions too quickly or on the results from too few animals. Sometimes when a ration is changed with one cow or with a whole dairy, it will have an immediate effect upon production. But the real test is whether or not the production is kept up over a long period on the new feed.

Another important point is the effect on the condition of the cow herself. She may maintain a good production for a time but lose heavily in flesh.

We receive a good many letters from dairymen commending or condemning the different rations that they use, but we often find on further correspondence or investigation that there are other factors that have entered in that made it impossible to be sure that the results the farmer thought he saw were accurate.

Probably the best feeding methods are those of dairymen who study what to feed by theory and then make whatever variations prove necessary after long practical experience.

"Soldiers On Horseback"

IN the old days of absolute monarchies in Europe, the laws used to be maintained by "soldiers on horseback" who ruthlessly rode down the peasants often without cause in order to keep them in constant fear of the power of the government. With the coming of modern times these terrible conditions have been done away with in Europe to a very great extent at least, but the term "soldiers on horseback" is still one of reproach.

In a recent speech, President Nicholas Butler of Columbia University said that America was rapidly acquiring more laws of absolute nature interfering with personal liberty than anything that Europe now has. We agree with President Butler. The overproduction of laws in this country with the resulting number of policemen, "soldiers on horseback", to enforce them has reached a dangerous situation. We believe the time has come for the people to demand that there be a halt in legislation. Legislators could give us all the laws we need in short sessions held not oftener than once in two years and Congress could save the people millions of dollars in taxes by cutting out the hot air, the unnecessary legislation, and confining themselves to a short session.

With the continued piling up of laws, we face one of two evils. Either we will become a nation of lawbreakers, in fact we are rapidly approaching that stage now, ignoring good laws as well as the bad ones, or else an army of soldiers and policemen will be required which will make our country as autocratic as Europe was in the old days. It is time American citizens stopped the continual demanding of the government to do things that individuals should do for themselves.

The Northmen

IT has been nearly a thousand years—quite a spell as man measures time—since Leif the Lucky, son of Eric the Red, landed somewhere on our New England coast and called the new country Vineland. The spirit that drove the Northmen out across the waste of unknown waters still persists in their countrymen and for that matter, in the hearts of the great majority of men today. Time and change may alter the world and bring new problems, but the souls of men changeth not.

No explorer of any time ever excelled in resourcefulness, courage and indomitable spirit, Amundsen, the modern Northman, who with his few companions drove two aeroplanes within a few miles of the North Pole. Forced to alight, he pried one of his planes out of the terrible grip of the Arctic ice and returned to civilization after the world had given him up for lost.

Undaunted by his failure, Amundsen plans to try again and even as he prepares, MacMillan, another explorer, is already on his way to the northern land of the unknown. While such men live, mankind will continue to travel toward their appointed destiny of better things.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONCE upon a time there was a farmer who bought a farm on a contract, making a small payment down. On the farm there were three windmills.

A short time after the sale, the former owner visited the farm and was very angry when he saw that two of the windmills had been taken down.

"What do you mean," he said to the purchaser, "by taking down and disposing of this property before you have finished paying for the farm?"

"Don't talk to me," said the farmer. "You don't seem to know nothin' about the conditions up here. I HAD TO TAKE DOWN TWO OF THEM WINDMILLS BECAUSE THERE WASN'T WIND ENOUGH TO RUN ONE, TO SAY NOTHIN' OF THREE!"

Washington Said—

It is among nations, as with individuals; the party taking advantage of the distress of another, will lose infinitely more, in the opinion of mankind, and in consequent events, than it will gain by the stroke of the moment.

More Problems in Roadside Marketing

And Some Suggestions for Overcoming Them

LAST season was extremely poor for truck farming. The Saturday before Labor Day our men came home from market with their loads unsold. I put six baskets of tomatoes at the edge of the road. They went quickly so I brought more out and also some of each of what we had. In this way I started.

I had the stand for six weeks, nothing but vegetables and eggs. As we have only ten acres (these rented), I sold produce for my husband's father and brother, who are truck farmers on a larger scale. My receipts at the end of the six weeks were $1,204. If this amount of trade can be had at the end of the summer, surely I can succeed by having a market all summer.

A "stand" that sold $1200 worth of produce in six weeks.

I found that I had to have everything carefully cleaned, trimmed, graded and packed, and then displayed so as to show off well. The color scheme alone was my only advertisement last year. I found that I had to cater to those who buy in extremely small quantities. On a curtain blackboard, I listed my retail prices. I guaranteed everything that I sold, especially the carrots, onions, potatoes, beets, etc., that were bought for winter storage, not to keep, but to be perfect when sold.

My problems for the coming season are these. Shall I buy from my in-laws at wholesale prices, or shall I sell for them on commission? And what commission would be fair to us both? This latter method entails a lot of book-keeping in order to keep track of quantities sold, prices received, loss, etc. Who must stand the loss by decay, etc?

I have three classes of trade; first, the retail vegetable man in town; second, the boarding house proprietors; and third, the retail.

How must I arrange my prices? Are the second class entitled to wholesale prices or a medium between wholesale and retail? Would it be fair to the retailer in town for me to sell cheaper than he does?

Judging from last year's receipts would it pay me to hire a housekeeper and a boy to help at the stand? Should I advertise and how?—Mrs. W., New York.

* * *

Editor's Note:—The history of this market is indeed impressive. It is most interesting. The individual who offered his congratulations was surely justified in doing so. The proprietor of this stand is to be congratulated on the excellent success made in so short a time. However, congratulations do not solve the problem.

There are many different ways of looking at the various difficulties that are presenting themselves and in more than one instance the final solution will have to be pretty much up to the individual.

There are three possibilities that we think of to follow in the disposition of produce at a roadside stand where the crops of relatives are to be sold along with the proprietor's own crops. They may be sold on commission. They may be purchased outright and sold as the proprietor's own. Lastly, each family may maintain its own stand.

Three Ways Of Doing Business

If the crops are bought outright, it is then necessary to know wholesale prices. Under such a condition the seller becomes a middleman. At times it is hard to say what wholesale prices are. In the above letter, mention is made that under some circumstances trucks have returned from the market without having sold a thing. Under such a circumstance it is practically impossible to determine the wholesale value of farm produce. Furthermore on such a basis the relatives who sold stuff to the stand would get no benefit from the nearby market. Sometimes the seller would make more than the producer. Looking at it from another angle, the man who buys farm produce for resale must stand the loss if it goes bad. He is strictly a middleman and he must take the middleman's risks. The roadside market does not then become an outlet for the farmer's own surplus. It becomes an individual business. The volume of business will determine whether it is worth going into as a specialty.

We do not know of any cases where a man has sold farm produce at a roadside stand on commission basis, so we cannot speak from experience. This is one of the phases of the business that a man must analyze and work out himself. A satisfactory commission may be 5 or 10%. Under the commission plan, the man who sells the produce does not own it and therefore he is not responsible for loss by decay.

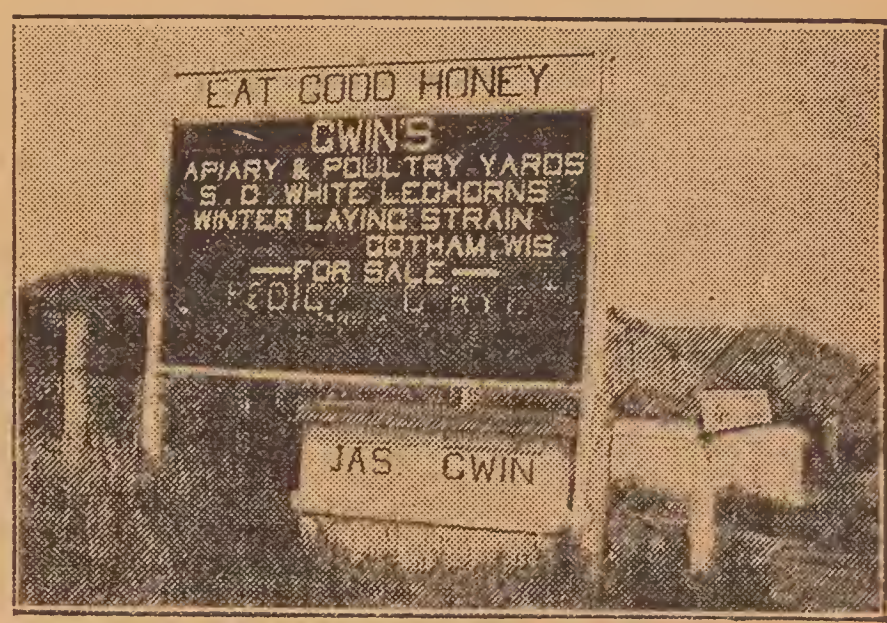
Of course, the other possibility is for everybody to have their own stands. This means competition for all concerned. But healthy competition is good competition, and when consumers know they can buy good wholesale fresh vegetables at the right price that is where they will do their marketing. This last idea appeals to us as best in the long run. The first two may lead to misunderstanding and there is nothing so unfortunate and disagreeable as a "family fight."

Where you are doing business in quantities, it is natural that you make some concession in price both to your local tradesmen in the villages and to boarding house customers. Your retail price would naturally be the highest because it demands the most service. The boarding house order would demand a lower price while the tradesman in town may demand the lowest price of all. It is he to whom you go with the largest quantities. Both are sometimes willing to take produce that your other customers will not be bothered with. It is up to you to protect the retailer to some extent because he is doing distributing service for you. It is he who should get the wholesale price. He sells to the boarding house also.

Much has been said about the prices that roadside market proprietors charge. Some are absolutely unreasonable in their price schedules. We have driven out into the country and priced potatoes, sweet corn and other produce and found prices far above those in the village grocery store. Of course, the roadside produce is usually fresh (sometimes not). Nevertheless this is no excuse for high prices. The farmer usually establishes a roadside market as an outlet for his surplus produce. He should not charge any more than the village grocer for he is not giving any more service. A customer of the roadside market goes to the market to get his produce. The village retailer makes deliveries and does not always do a cash business. It is therefore only reasonable that you at least charge no more than the retailer.

You can answer the question yourself whether it will pay you to hire a housekeeper. From your account books you can easily determine whether or not it will be a paying proposition. There is no question but what you will be able to give more personal attention to your customers if you do not have to run in the house every little while to see if something is cooking over on the stove.

Again—there is no question but what it will pay you to advertise. If your neighboring villages have a local newspaper, call upon the publisher and ask him to give you a price for an attractive ad, not too large. The average village newspaper publisher is glad to help you lay out copy in an attractive manner. Have it placed near the social columns. Readers will see by your ad that they can get fresh vegetables at a reasonable price and while they are taking a Sunday or an afternoon drive, they will plan to stop at your place. A good idea is to have the heading in your ad timely. For example, here is a line,—"Our asparagus is now ready to cut" or "We will pick our first tomatoes on— (mention the day or days).



A neat well lettered sign is one of the best drawing cards, placed at a sufficient distance to let the motorist know what is ahead.

Another idea in addition to the schedule of prices that you have at your stand, is a roadside sign about 100 or 150 feet either side of your stand—250 feet would be better if your property extends that far. The sign should be large and carry a short message. It may contain just the words "Fresh Vegetables" or "Vegetables Direct from the Farm to You—200 feet ahead."

We could go on and discuss this at great length. There is one very important factor that you have apparently solved and that is to sell only high grade produce. It may seem wasteful to throw

(*Continued on page 24*)

One-Half Million Guaranteed Chicks for 1925

English, Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns, $13 and $15 per hundred; Brown and Buff Leghorns, $13; Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, $15; Park's Barred Rocks, $16; Rhode Island Whites, Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $18; White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, $17; Single and Rose Comb Anconas, $13 to $15; Light Brahmas, $22; Jersey Black Giants, $30. Special discounts on 500 and 1000 lots.

Our catalog and price list is ready. Ask for it and get the particulars as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery

BOX A, NEW LONDON, OHIO

FROM FREE RANGE BREEDERS BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

White Leghorns .....$8 per 100
Brown Leghorns .... $8 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... $9 per 100
Rhode I. Reds .... $10 per 100
Mixed Chicks ..... $7 per 100

Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Richfield - - - - - - Pa.

RELIABLE CHICKS
From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	$7.00	$3.75	$2.25
W. Leg.	8.00	4.25	2.50
B. Rocks	9.00	4.75	2.75
Reds & Wyan	10.00	5.25	3.00

Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

JONES BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Official contest records 313, 288, 268, 251. Largest breeder of Barred Rocks in the East. 80 acres devoted to Poultry.

Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c
S. C. Brown Leghorns 8c
S. C. Barred Rocks 9c. Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad, or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes—11½c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas—9½c each; Broilers—7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 161

BABY CHICKS 15,000 weekly. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Per 100

S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns ..$ 8.00
B. P. Rocks, White Rocks, Anconas .. 9.00
Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas, .. 10.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons,.. 11.00
Odds & Ends, $7 per 100. Heavy Mixed 8.00
Order from this Adv. Save time. Booklet free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 1. Bucyrus, Ohio.

Chicks S. C. W. Leg. 7c B. P. Rocks 9c. Mixed 7c 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular Free. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. N. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop.

Barred Rock CHICKS Parks Bred-to-lay strain. None better. $10-100. $5.50-50. $3-25. Strong chix. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
S. W. KLINE, BOX 40, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
NEVIN STUCK,
McAlisterville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

EIGHT WEEK PULLETS
S. C. W. Leghorns—$90 per 100. We give *Our Word* that *Every Bird* will *satisfy* the most *Critical Eye.*
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

CHICKS SINCE 1906

EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS. Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$2.50	$5.00	$ 9.00	$40.00	$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

A Hatch every Monday until Aug. 1st. You will make good money on these Chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promtply name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906

Eggs—and the Parcel Post

How I Retailed Eggs During the Slack Summer Months

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This story by Mr. Hiscock appeared in a recent issue of the American Poultry Advocate. It was so good that we asked Mr. Hiscock's permission to repeat it for the benefit of our readers who are striving to extend their distribution of poultry products. The value of this story lies in the experience feature. It may suggest to some man the means of improving his business.*

SOMETIMES we are apt to get in a rut. Sometimes we don't think the bother of a particular thing is worth the pains. More often we are too self-satisfied with things as they are to make a change. Hence, this article on the parcel posting of eggs, a good proposition that is very often overlooked. To tell the truth, I happened on it by chance myself; and that is why I want to pass it along.

L. H. Hiscock

Some five years ago I was retailing eggs in Syracuse, summer came along and with it the annual vacation of a good many of my customers. One of these particular people went to the Adirondacks, back in the woods away from farms and stores, but yet not so far but what she received the mail every day. "Couldn't I mail her some eggs once a a week?" So we agreed to try it out, each of us to stand half of the breakage because it was an experiment. She was gone eight weeks and the record by parcel post was not an egg lost out of forty-eight dozen.

Get "Right" on Mailing Practices

I can see now the skeptical smile of the village postal employee when I put my box of eggs down on the counter for the first time. "Were the eggs packed right? Did I know that I was liable for damage to mails resulting from broken eggs? Etc., etc."

Since that day we have become the best of friends. He even ventured to tell me that he balled a man out terribly because he had sent some eggs that were not packed like mine and broke with damage to other mail matter.

But this is not an adventure story. There are some facts to this parcel post business that are well worth considering. The first rule of the game is that I refuse to take any customer on who will not pay postage on the crate mailed out from here and also on the returned empty container. To offset this, I mail nothing but eggs that are layed the day they are mailed, and in addition I always candle them to prevent any eggs containing blood, foreign particles, etc., from getting into the shipment.

Ships Only Choicest Eggs

To be sure, my customer is getting the choicest eggs I have to sell. Likewise her particular box of eggs causes me more trouble than when I ship them wholesale; the eggs are candled, and every egg is wrapped individually so that, even if an egg does crack, its contents will be preserved. Therefore, these eggs bring me a good retail price; a price which, over a period of one year, averaged eight cents a dozen better than my wholesale price.

This is really the significant part of the whole parcel post business. For instance, suppose I average in my sale of eggs four cases a week throughout the year. I ship thirty dozen of these via parcel post in lots of from four to six dozen, and this case brings me in two dollars and forty cents more than my other three cases sold at wholesale prices, I have added two cents a dozen to every dozen eggs I sell, or, to put it another way, parcel posting part of my eggs has increased the profit on my eggs as a whole one hundred and twenty dollars a year. To raise the price of eggs consistently is the chief ambition of every poultryman. There is just one way to accomplish this end and that is by a direct contact with the customer himself either by retail or wholesale. The commission and express on a case of eggs often represents the difference between a loss or a profit, especially during the flush period of egg production. Parcel post has no commission or other item of expense.

Aluminum Mailing Boxes Best

As regards the containers to be used, the writer has had experience with both pasteboard and aluminum boxes. The latter are by far the best, although they are the more expensive. Where you are shipping to nearby points, the life of one of these metal carriers is two years for an average, and, with the constant improvement in the style and make, their life will become even longer. On a two-year basis, however, the depreciation amounts to a little less than three cents a weekly trip.

Some casses are sold without a recommendation for packing the eggs other than stuffing paper in the filler. From personal experience I prefer to wrap every egg. It takes longer, but it insures the safe arrival of every egg. A couple may crack, for cases receive some rough handling, judging from their external appearance, but the paper wound tightly about the egg prevents its running to any great extent and more often keeps the egg perfectly intact barring the crack in it. The necessary paper squares can be cut by the hundreds from old magazines, newspapers, etc., during spare minutes. The main thing with this paper is that it ought not to be too stiff or too brittle. Stiff paper makes it almost impossible to roll an egg tightly, and brittle paper breaks before you can roll the egg properly.

It Pays to Advertise

In conclusion, it may well be asked how a person can obtain customers who are willing to pay such high prices for eggs, to say nothing of the postage on the same. I can only say this: there are persons the world over who would do anything, pay anything, to get a real fresh egg. You might make a house-to-house canvas in a nearby city. You might watch for the person who goes to the local market just to get and pick out his eggs. You might advertise your goods. Of one thing I am certain: once you have a customer and you give satisfaction, your fame will spread and the question will be: Shall I mail all of my eggs or reserve some for wholesale only?

INQUISITIVE COWPUNCHER: *What ya getting' outta yore coyote hides now, ol' timer?*

VETERAN TRAPPER: *Coyotes.*—LIFE.

Planning Green Crops for the Hens

I am planning to put in a crop to be used as green food for my hens next winter. Do you think it is worth while putting in a crop for the hens to forage in this fall.
—E. N. G., New York.

MANGELS or cabbage offer about the best choice for green food for hens during the winter. Both have a most desirable reaction on the hen's digestive system. They keep the hens in excellent health. The final choice is up to yourself and to the local soil conditions. Mangels are a little more easily stored and they are slightly more convenient in handling. This does not distract in any way from the value of cabbage. Cabbage is also easily stored and the heads may be hung in the hen house and will often serve as an excellent means of stimulating exercise. If there is much cabbage grown in your section it may pay you to grow a cash crop and buy cull heads of cabbage in the fall. This, of course, depends on local conditions.

It is a very good idea to plan on a green crop for the hens to forage in this fall when other natural green foods have matured. Rye is always a good crop to put in late. You may wish to put in a crop of dwarf Essex rape to carry you until frost at which time hens may then go on to rye.

A Cornfield for Pullets' Range

I KNOW of not better place for growing pullets than a good corn field. Where the colony house is movable as it should be, it can be moved to the edge of the field, to the spot nearest the house, and no more worry is necessary about their range.

In the first place, the ground has been plowed and cultivated, which makes it improbable that any disease will be spread from the soil to the pullets. It also means that they will be on a different plot each year. It is true that on many farms some of the fields where corn is grown will be too far away from the house, but if hens are an important enterprise, it should be possible to have a rotation of small fields near the buildings, so that there will always be at least a small area of corn in which the pullets can run.

Another big advantage is the fact that they are protected. Of course they should not have the run of the field until the corn gets enough growth so they will not injure it and by that time, they will be so hidden that there is little danger from hawks or crows.

The third advantage is that instead of hurting the corn, they will actually benefit it from keeping down the weeds and by keeping a dust mulch on it.—H. L. C.

A persistently broody hen ought to mean a culled hen—unless you like to feed star boarders.

* * *

Carpenter work always goes better with good tools. "Fitting the farm saws," a recent bulletin of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, is free for the asking. E 94's the number.

Consolidated Beef Scrap FOR MORE EGGS
Consolidated By-Product Co., Stock Yards, Philadelphia.

What Readers Want to Know

Gradually Give Potatoes Lighter Cultivation

I had an argument with my neighbor about cultivating potatoes. How should it be done?—J. N. J., New York.

EARLY cultivation should be fairly deep. By so doing you keep the soil loose. As the season advances you should cultivate lighter and lighter in order that you do not kill the spreading roots which feed the plant and which often grow near the surface. After the root system has developed it is better to only give a superficial stirring of the top soil in order to form a dust mulch. When blooms appear then it is about time to quit lest the developing tubers be disturbed.

Long Island growers who are accepted as being among the most successful potato men we have in the East, start cultivating with a cultivator fitted with a heavy rear shoe. The implement is drawn by two horses. They use a wide evener to allow the horses to straddle one row, namely the one that is being cultivated or shoveled row, the horses walking in the row either side. The ridges are brought up quite high. Then follows a liberal harrowing which pulls down the ridges again and leaves the field quite level.

You Cannot Poison Plant Lice

Will you kindly tell us something that will kill green lice on rose bushes. We have used arsenate of lead, but it doesn't seem to kill them.—Unsigned inquiry from Hastings, N. Y.

ALL insects may be classified into two groups, those that have biting or chewing their food, and those that have sucking mouthparts. The first thing to know when trying to control any insect, is to which class it belongs. It does little good to try to poison those that suck juices from the inside of the plant, because they do not get any of the poison.

Plant lice belong to the group with sucking mouths, and they can be killed only with something that will burn or destroy their bodies by touching them, which is commonly called a contact spray. One of the simplest of these sprays is made from ordinary soap. One advantage of this is that it is cheap, and always at hand. A solution of one pound of soap in from 5 to 7 gallons of water, sprayed on house plants or rose bushes will kill plant lice. Other contact sprays are kerosene oil emulsion, made by dissolving ½ pound of soap in one gallon of hot water. Add two gallons of kerosene, while the mixture is still hot and pump the liquid back into itself until it becomes a creamy mass. The oil is broken up into small particles, and the soap forms a film around each particle so it will not separate from the water. For growing plants this is diluted with from ten to fifteen parts of water.

Still another contact spray is made from tobacco extract. A concentrated solution may be purchased and diluted according to directions.

If water under pressure is available, turn a hose on the rose bushes occasionally and the force of the water will clean off the plant lice.

The Problem of TB.

(*Continued from page* 1)

either generalized or a genuine spreader. So I waved salvage value and asked the State Department to permit the slaughter and post mortem on the farm where plenty of time could be taken and I could see all. The work was done by Dr. C. R. Boshart of the State Department and in the presence of Dr. Pfyfe of the Borden Company. It was one of the most thorough and exhaustive pieces of work of the kind I have ever witnessed, without finding the least trace of tubercular lesions.

Of course, it was a real relief to find it so. Does the negative result shake my faith? I don't think so. We slaughtered two cows early in the spring, one had an open sore on her neck which the State College laboratory at Cornell reported as acting micosis. A careful post mortem disclosed no tubercular lesions. The other was evidently anaemic.

Test by Subcutaneous Method

Why am I reporting theses cases? Perhaps not from any public importance but rather to satisfy my own personal interest in a herd that for 12 years has been consistantly free from disease. Reactors as revealed by temperature curves have more often than otherwise, been no lesion cases and never in a single case generalized. Acting in harmony with the expressed desire of the New York County Milk Commission our tests have been by the well known 24 hour subcutaneous method.

I am not saying or even intimating that this test carries a safety not found in the intradermic and ophthalmic combined, but its more arduous demands have brought out much criticism against it.

To be sure if we all feel that our methods can only be selfish ones and as long as my neighbor does not test and my tested milk brings no more than his, testing will go slow. While I have always maintained that public indemnities are wrong in principle and that an industry should maintain itself, an immediate halt would come if no moneys were given out of public funds for the simple reason that outside of special grades and village delivery milk, dairymen could not stand the losses out of the current prices received for their product.

Post Mortem Suspicious Animals

The risk and moral fear of making a start offer the greatest drawback in starting a clean herd. The risk in buying additions and testing before putting them in the herd does not probably exceed 12% providing reasonable discretion is used in buying. When some trouble arises in a cow or cows that cannot be diagnosed and dealt with by a competent veterinarian, we have adopted the plan of slaughter and post mortem.

The educational value, I feel, is worth while and the confidence it puts into our customers that we are watching out for disease other than TB. has a business value. Furthermore, there is satisfaction to know that we are of our free will working for pure milk and not depending wholly upon public authorities such as milk commissions and Boards of Health. Some years ago I was looking over a large poultry plant. Every fowl seemed to be in perfect condition. I asked the owner how he managed a big flock to have every hen perfect in health and condition. He answered by saying he knew no way.

"Well, then" I returned "where are the sick ones".

Quickly he answered, "Dead, the moment I see one ailing I cut off its head." A safe way. —H. E. Cook.

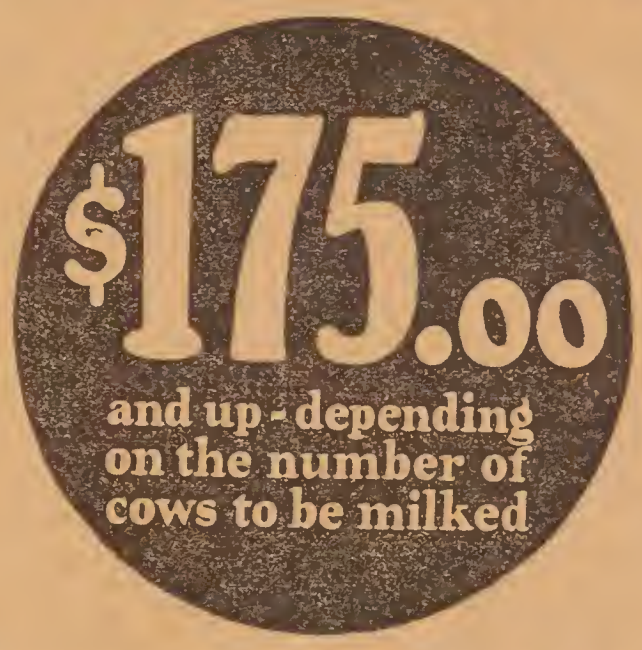
RANGER: *Yes, mam, our business is to go about day after day looking for forest fires.*

LADY: *And you find a great many, I suppose.*

RANGER: *Oh, one or two a season.*

LADY: *Mercy, don't you get terribly discouraged?*—LIFE.

De Laval Milker Outfits Now Sold for



The Most Economical As Well As the Best of All Milkers

After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

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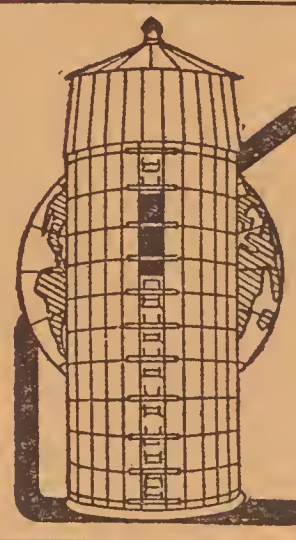

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the last half of June* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Up to the time of going to press the League Directors had taken no action on prices for July and in the absence of these June prices will continue until further notice.

These quotations are subject to change between time of publication and malling due to conditions in the market.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.80
Milk for Chocolate	1.70
Class 3B Whole milk powder	1.80
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.70

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The total sales for the month of April are reported as $5,661,126.53. Of this, $5,396,569.83 is for fluid milk and $168,214.82 for cream. Ice cream sales for the month amounted to $38,884.10.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.23
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.70
Class 3B	1.65

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER MARKET WEAKER

CREAMERY SALTED	June 30	June 23	A Year Ago
Score higher than extras	41½-42¾	43 -43½	41 -41¾
Extras (92sc)	41 -41¼	42½	40½-40¾
84-91 score	38½-40¾	39½-42	36 -40
Lower G'd's	37½-38	38 -39	34½-35½

The butter market is weaker and lower than it was last week. Everything is so unsettled that it is practically impossible to make any statement as to the possible developments we may expect during the next week. Most anything may happen. Receipts are having an immediate reaction on price changes. If they get much heavier, and advices seem to indicate they will, there is no question but what we will see a further fractional reduction in quotations. Carryovers have been heavy and with liberal supplies there has been a greater pressure to sell with the result that prices have had to be shaded in order to affect satisfactory clearances. At that accumulations are beginning to become a little unwieldly. The weakness in the market has also been due to the situation in Chicago. The Chicago market has been quite weak right along and on the 24th it suffered another slight relapse which was reflected in the quotations here in New York. All of the markets have been showing a weaker tendency and it is to be expected that New York will not escape. With the reduction in the market, speculators have been showing more activity. There has been little or no speculative support to the market thus far. Speculators have been reluctant to take hold because their experience with costs last year does not warrant their risking a long time gamble at existing quotations. Most of the storing up at the present time has been done by receivers and shippers. With the weaker market and lower quotations however, speculators are beginning to stir around and it will only take a reduction of a fraction of a cent to start heavy buying. At the moment the market is 41c on extras (92 score) and it looks as though there will be slight weakening to the extent of a fraction of a cent.

CHEESE MARKET STEADY

STATE FLATS	June 30	June 23	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	22 -24	22 -24	20 -21½
Fresh, av'g'e	-21½	-21½	19 -19¾
Held fancy	26½-27½	26½-27½	24½-26
Held aver.	25½-26½	25½-26½	23 -24

The cheese market is about the same as it was a week ago. There is not a great deal of buying going on. Fresh cheese holds its same relative position and the attitude of the trade has not changed. Most buying is only against current trade needs. Production, as indicated by reports from upper New York State, is still light and it is mainly for that reason that the market maintains its present status.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	June 30	June 23	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	46-48	45-46	40-43
Av'ge extras	44-45	42-44	36-38
Extra firsts	41-43	38-41	33-35
Firsts	38-40	36-37	31-32
Gathered	35-42	32-40	29-35
BROWNS			
Fancy	41-45	40-44	34-38

Lighter receipts of and the continued satisfactory demand for fancy nearby eggs have reacted to the benefit of the egg market. Prices have advanced all along the line. The market has now reached the point where buyers are becoming more critical and comparatively few eggs are good enough to work into the top classifications. Most of the receipts are working out at prices varying from 38 to 43c. Some arrivals still show the effects of hot weather. In general this complaint is not as common as it was a week or so ago. Country and seaside summer resorts are beginning to draw more heavily on the producing sections with the result that fewer eggs are reaching the Metropolitan districts. Country prices are beginning to react to the situation. If a man's production will warrant it, he will undoubtedly realize more money now by keeping his smaller sizes home and disposing of them localling, shipping only the fancy and more closely graded eggs. By so doing he will receive the average price for his less desirable marks and he will hit a more satisfactory market on his fancier grades when he ships to the New York market. This will net him more money as is always the case than if he were to ship his straight run-of-the-flock production. The opportunities at the present time however, are a little more marked in view of the fact that the receipts of extra fancy, very closely graded, heat-free eggs are in such scant supply.

LIVE POULTRY EASIER

FOWLS	June 30	June 23	A Year Ago
Colored	27-28	28-30	23-26
Leghorns	24-26	20-26	21-24
BROILERS			
Colored	38-40	38-45	42-45
Leghorns	28-36	28-36	30-40

The live poultry market has turned somewhat easier during the past week. Express fowls are hardly selling fast enough to warrant quotations. In fact it is quite impossible to establish any definite values and those we have given represent only a few sales. The same holds for broilers. At the moment the market is weak and the outlook is very uncertain. Unquestionably the market is somewhat up in the air, just before the heavy buying for the 4th of July trade. We will undoubtedly see prices turn stronger. This is hardly more than a guess. The weather will have a great deal to do with the change in quotations.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (*Chicago quotations*)	June 30	June 23	A Year Ago
Wheat	1.45¼	1.55½	1.15¼
Corn	.98½	1.05	.96⅝
Oats	.43	.47⅞	.54⅝
CASH GRAINS (*New York quotations*)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.91¼	2.01½	1.35¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.19½	1.26	1.18¾
Oats, No. 2 Wh.	.56	.59½	.64

FEEDS (*F. O. B. Buffalo*)	June 27	June 20	
Grd. Oats	37.00	—	40.00
Sp'g Bran	30.00	—	25.00
H'd Bran	31.50	—	27.50
Stand'd Mids	32.00	—	25.50
Soft W. Mids	38.00	—	33.00
Flour Mids	38.50	—	31.50
Red Dog	45.00	—	37.00
Wh. Hominy	41.50	—	39.25
Yel. Hominy	41.50	—	39.00
Corn Meal	46.50	—	41.00
Gluten Feed	41.75	—	40.25
Gluten Meal	—	—	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	43.00	—	—
41% C. S. Meal	46.00	—	—
43% C. S. Meal	47.75	—	—
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.00	—	43.00

On June 29 the future wheat market suffered a short break. Prices broke as much as 10½c under prices of June 27th, the previous Saturday. However, the market recovered so that it closed within 3c of the price of the previous day. Corn reacted in sympathy with wheat. The reason for this break may be found in reports from the American and Canadian northwest as well as from European producing fields. Reports from France, Italy and Hungary indicate that they are going to have something like 90 million bushels more than last year and reports from our own northwest indicate that the crop out there is going to turn out very well. This break in the future market reacted directly in the cash market so that cash grains also suffered quite a relapse.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR SUMMER APPLES

According to one of the best informed men in the apple market, the outlook for a good market for summer apples is very encouraging. Reports from Delaware state that the crop there is short and indications in general are that early apples will meet a good market. The authority for these statements claims that fruit men who pay close attention to their methods of grading will be in a particularly strong position. Those who fill up their baskets with windfalls will of course meet the old complaint. On the other hand those who restrict their grades to everything measuring 2½ inches or over, will cash in as things look now.

The outlook is also very good for the peach crop. Delaware peaches are very short. Some entire blocks of trees are absolutely fruitless.

Problems in Roadside Marketing

(*Continued from page 21*)

out or dispose of in some other way, the No. 2 class of produce but in the end it will pay you. Of course, many times you will find a customer who is glad to get "seconds," which naturally will bring a much reduced price below first grade goods.

It is a good plan to cultivate your customers. Go out of your way to please them and encourage them to come back. Suggest to them that they tell their friends about your fresh vegetables. If you did so well in six weeks you should make an excellent success during the whole summer.

There is one other suggestion that comes to us as we look at the pictures that accompany your letter. If you can possibly afford it, it may pay you to put up a shelter of some kind at one side of the house or over where the automobiles may drive in. This shelter need be nothing more or less than a shed. You could keep your produce there in the shade. Furthermore it would be back from the road a bit and away from the dust of passing vehicles. It may have some effect on your customers if they see your produce standing close by the side of the highway, if you have them placed under a small pavilion that is built neatly and displayed in an attractive manner, it will undoubtedly improve upon your sales.

Incidently here is an idea—let your customers know that you have good refreshing water at the well and that they are welcome to it. Lots of times they are thirsty and only need an invitation. Make them feel at home. When they become familiar you are sure of your customer for the rest of the season and years to follow.—F. W. O.

SHIP EGGS
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Highest Prices and Prompt Returns
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References: Franklin National Bank

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Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.75 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.25 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars, $7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.
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175—PIGS FOR SALE—175
Feeding pigs, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. All large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $6 each. All bred to make large hogs. Pure bred Berkshire boars or sows 7 weeks old, $7 each. Pure bred Yorkshire boars or sows 7 weeks old, $7 each. I guarantee safe delivery, no charge for shipping crates. I will ship what you want of the above lots C. O. D. on your approval.
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388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086

Cortland Cattle Dealers Arrested

Charged With Bribing State Witness---Other News Items

THE cattle scandal in Cortland County took a rather sensational turn on June 27th when Dan Grant and Charles W. Ellis, Jr., Cortland cattle dealers, were arrested on charges of bribing a witness in connection with the TB. cattle scandal. The arrests and events which led up to them came as a bolt out of a clear sky. Judge L. R. Dowd who signed the warrants for both arrests, fixed bail at $1,000 in each case.

Both Grant and Ellis pled not guilty to the charges and their cases were adjourned one week by Judge Dowd. During the arraignment, District Attorney Haskell said that he was ready to proceed with an examination if the attorney for the defense so desired. Attorney John Courtney, Jr., explained to the court that he had had insufficient time to acquaint himself with the details of the case and requested adjournment.

Attempts to Leave U. S.

The arrests of Grant and Ellis were made as an outgrowth of an affidavit sworn to by one, Harold Carpenter, who was arrested on the afternoon of June 27th after he had purchased a ticket to Montreal. He admitted that was his destination. Carpenter has previously appeared as a witness for the State in the investigation into the dealings in TB. cattle. The authorities claim that Grant and Ellis had conspired to get Carpenter out of the country before July 20th, which is the date designated by Governor Smith for a grand jury hearing. Carpenter's arrest came after some clever detective work by State Troopers Rann and Schafer. On Carpenter's person was found a letter, which according to his sworn affidavit, reads as follows:

"Hello Pete: This boy is in trouble and is going away at once. We want him to go away until after the grand jury. If possible please let him have $20 and charge it to me. I will sell you anything or fix it anyway you say. Hastily, Ellis."

The dealings between Carpenter, Ellis and Grant are reported by the Cortland Standard as follows:

Carpenter states in his affidavit that he was asked last Thursday to go to a Cortlandville farm the next day to kill a branded cow, Mr. Ellis making the request, and saying, says Carpenter, that he wouldn't have the animal identified for $1,000. He agreed, but when he found the next day that the animal had been quarantined by John W. Illston, state inspector, he left the animal alone. He called upon Ellis who, according to Carpenter's affidavit, suggested that he leave town, Montreal was suggested. Carpenter says that he agreed and that Ellis was to give him money the next day, Saturday. Ellis, he says, had no money for him Saturday, but gave him a note to another party, (the note found upon Carpenter at Syracuse). This party was not at home. Ellis then sent Carpenter to Dan Grant, according to the Carpenter affidavit. Grant was not in the office, but Carpenter found him in front of one of the banks and, in response to query Grant said everything was all right and that he later gave him a check on the Homer National bank. Before cashing this check Carpenter noticed that it was for $20, rather than $25, and he returned it to Grant who made a new check for $25, payable to Carpenter, who stated in his affidavit that Grant owed him no money. He cashed the check at the Cortland Trust company, identification not being required, and left for Syracuse where he purchased a ticket for Montreal and was arrested.

District Attorney Haskell has announced that he has been in communication with Justice J. P. Hill of Norwich who has been designated by Governor Smith to preside over the special term of the Supreme Court which will hear the testimony connected with the TB cattle scandal. He stated also that papers have been mailed to County Clerk Lord ordering him to serve notice upon the proper authorities for the impanelling of the special grand jury which will listen to the findings of the special investigators.

Vegetable and Fruit Growers to Hold Big Meeting at Geneva

ONE of the biggest conventions of fruit and vegetable growers ever held in New York State is expected when the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, the New York State Horticultural Society, and the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association meet as guests of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, on July 29th.

The Station is making plans for entertaining two thousand guests. Those who attend will have the opportunity of hearing some of the best thought in their respective lines and gain the advantage of one of the biggest and best meetings ever held by their associations.

Dean Watts, of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, will be present and will be the chief speaker of the meeting. Dean Watts is well known throughout the eastern agricultural territory as an authority on vegetable growing.

Ready for Tug-O'-War

The meeting will include an inspection tour of the Experiment Station grounds and will be of extreme interest to vegetable growers because of the many experiments which are now being conducted on canning crops. There are also some demonstrations being conducted in fruit that will be of vital interest to the fruit growers.

The annual tug of war will be staged between the vegetable growers and the fruit men. Two years ago the fruit men won, and this year, the vegetable interests are working up a lot of enthusiasm and training hard for revenge.

Director Thatcher of the Experiment Station at Geneva has been advised that close to 100 fruit growers from Pennsylvania, led by Prof. S. W. Fletcher of the Pennsylvania State College, are planning to attend the meeting, making the trip to Geneva by automobile.

Junior Field Days at Cornell Well Attended

OVER 1300 boys and girls, all Junior Project workers in New York, attended the Junior Field Days at the College of Agriculture at Cornell on June 24 and 25. They represented twenty-seven different counties. Monroe County led in attendance with 202 enthusiastic club members. Jefferson was second with 151, while Chenango beat out Ontario with 109. Ontario registered 106.

The youngsters began to arrive on Wednesday afternoon and were immediately assigned to rooms in the University dormitories. These dormitories are occupied by the College students during the school year but are vacant for a short time before the summer session begins. As a result, the juniors were very nicely accommodated.

THE ARTIST—*Oh, would it be troubling you too much to sharpen my pencil?*—JUDGE.

The first big event was a get-together and camp-fire on Wednesday evening. It was held in the Cascadilla Gorge, one of the beauty spots of the University campus. Dean A. R. Mann, who is home from Europe on a short visit, spoke to the boys and girls. He was followed on the program by E. J. Gallien, Secretary of the N. Y. Bankers' Association. This association has been intimately associated with Junior Project work in the State for several years. Showers cut short the evening program but they did not dampen the enthusiasm of the youngsters, many of whom had brought tents and camped out.

Thursday found the boys and girls ready for breakfast at seven o'clock, followed by a general assembly at nine. They then divided into groups, the girls listening to talks on home-making subjects, while the boys discussed farm crops, farm shop work, poultry and stock raising.

In the afternoon, everybody went on sight-seeing trips around Ithaca, visiting Watkins Glen and Enfield, and other points of interest. Transportation and guides were furnished to these places.

Friday's program was quite similar to that of the previous day, the only additions in the program being a parade of county groups and a tournament in the afternoon. The Tioga County team won the speedball tournament in which sixteen teams competed. The Tioga boys and girls had no easy time of it in maintaining their lead. Thursday night, everybody was entertained by Dr. E. A. Bates who gave a talk on Indian lore, the evening being closed with the beautiful and impressive 4-h candle lighting ceremony.

Early Saturday morning, the guests started for home. By noon all were on their way.

The Junior Field Days are rapidly winning a prominent place in the big functions at the College. They not only serve as picnics, but afford an opportunity for the boys and girls who will some day live on our farms to see the work the College is doing.

Storm Does Heavy Damage Up State New York

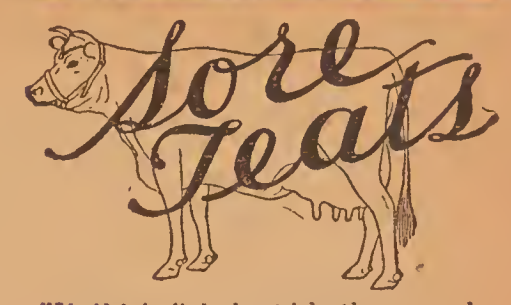
A STORM that was quite general throughout New York State on June 27 and 28 did considerable damage in various sections. It was particularly heavy in the vicinity of Hall, Monroe County. A wire from C. S. Wilson states that hail did a vast amount of damage to farm crops in that section. According to Mr. Wilson, the fruit crop suffered the heaviest damage, some orchards being completely ruined as far as this year's crop is concerned.

At Cato, in Cayuga County, a bolt of lightning killed ten purebred Holstein cows on the farm of John Van Doren. The storm came up very suddenly and part of the herd of 16 head sought shelter under a tree. A bolt of lightning struck the tree and killed the cows instantly. It is said that not one of the animals bore a mark.

In Rochester, lightning is said to have been responsible for a fire that did $15,000 worth of damage to a large garage. The fire spread through the building quickly due to the oil soaked floors and damaged a number of cars.

During the severe storm that swept over part of Oneida County on Saturday night, lightning struck and instantly killed Law-

(*Continued on page* 30)



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I also find that it is very effective for collar-galls on horses. I have no hesitancy in recommending its use."

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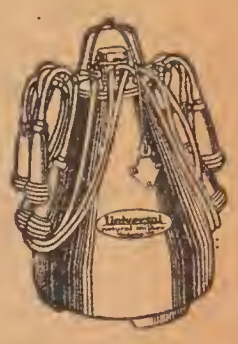

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist, is travelling through the Canadian wilds, studying Indian lore for the American Museum of Natural History. He arrives at the fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. The post is trice doomed. The superstitious Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious and weird howling and shrieking that they have heard in the forest, is that of the Windigo, a vicious fiendish beast of Indian fable. LaFlamme, a villanous and unscrupulous free-trader threatens the ruin of St. Onge's post unless he can have Denise for his wife. The failure of the post is sealed by Lascelles, St. Onge's superior, who also wishes to marry Denise. It is his plan to ruin the post and force Denise to marry him to save her father. St. Onge vows she shall not be sacrificed.. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo with the aid of two Indian guides, David and Michel. They find strange tracks in the forest nearby, unlike those of any animal they have ever seen.. The terror and the superstition of the Indians is aggrevated by the mutterings of an Indian medicine man, Tete-Boule. A treacherous Indian, Pierre, arrives at the camp with the report that the Windigo had also been heard at a far distant Indian village.

CHAPTER XII

WITH the coming of the canoe with news from Feather Lakes, Wailing River was again thrown into a panic of fear of the night prowler. After a hurried talk with St. Onge, Steele started up the river, bound for Big Feather Lake. He had little hope of discovering anything which would throw light on the mystery But one thing piqued the curiosity of the three men. They were keenly interested in finding tracks similar to those near the post, for they carried the exact measurements of the latter, and in case they tallied with those at the Feather Lakes, forty miles away, they would have discovered a new and most peculiar trait in animal habits, namely, a beast with feet strangely like a bear's, which had ranged forty miles within a few days.

On the morning of the second day the canoe was traveling in the easier water inshore, when Michel, poling in the bow, suddenly exclaimed:

"Kequay! Look!"

On the shore, ahead, were the remains of a fire and near it what resembled the body of a man. With a few strong thrusts of the poles, the canoe was driven to the beach. The men leaped ashore. Before them, stretched beside the dead fire, lay an Indian, hideously mutilated.

"He has been literally torn to pieces," muttered Steele. "A bear alone could have done this, and yet I never heard of such a thing."

The hair and flesh of the face had been stripped from the skull by what appeared to have been the strokes of powerful claws. The naked torso was similarly slashed, exposing the ribs and entrails. A rifle, a blanket, and some cooking utensils lay near.

David was on his knees searching for tracks in the dry leaves, when a cry from Michel drew the attention of the others.

"Look! Track on de shore!" and the Iroquois pointed to a patch of mud clearly marked by the prints of huge feet.

"They're ringers for the tracks near the post," said Steele, and he took from his pocket strips of raw hide of the dimensions of the foot prints which had frightened Charlotte. In breadth, length and character, the tracks in the mud were identical with those near Wailing River. The three friends looked blankly at each other.

"It's the same bird," said Steele.

David removed his felt hat and scratched his broad forehead. "No bear travel forty mile and back twenty onless somet'ing drive heem," he insisted.

"But bears don't mutilate bodies like this," added Steele.

"Wal," muttered the Ojibway, "dees one mak' de mess ov dees por feller all de same. W'at you goin' do?"

As the features were obliterated, Michel was busy examining the kit of the dead man in an attempt to identify him as an Indian trading at the post.

"De gun ees French Company gun, but de kettle and kife I nevair see before. I t'ink eet ees not Wailing Riviere hunter."

"Who could he be, then, traveling on this river so late in the year?"

"Eet ees ver' strange," muttered the head-man.

"Eef dat bear ees Windigo," David's wide face contracted in a network of wrinkles, as he grinned at Steele, "w'at we do den?"

"Windigo or no Windigo, David, he's our meat if he steps in front of my Mannlicher—or yours."

"Oua," added Michel darkly, "eef he can mak' de tracks een de mud, he can feel de bite of dees," and the half-breed drew his knife from its sheath and ran a callous thumb over its wire edge.

"But how to catch him—that's the problem!" said Steele. "We'll have to cover this body with stones to keep off the animals. The poor chap has a right to rest in peace. Then we'd better drop down river and notify St. Onge tonight. He ought to know; and tomorrow we'll make for the Feather Lake country. Why, what's the matter, Michel?"

The grave face of the Indian had suddenly assumed an expression so sinister as to arouse the white man's curiosity.

"By gar! We are de fool!"

"What d'you mean?"

For answer, Michel leaped into the canoe and poled rapidly upstream for a few hundred yards, while the puzzled Steele looked on. Then the Indian swung the nose of the boat down river and paddled past them in midstream.

"What in thunder is he driving at, David?"

"We are de fool for sure," was the laconic answer as Michel swept by with his eyes on his friends, then threw the bow of the canoe to the shore and landed.

"He nevaire pass here widout seein' dis camp."

Michel's maneuver was explained.

"Dat Pierre pass here two sleeps back," said Michel, joining Steele. "Dees man bin deed t'ree, four day an' de tracks on de shore are old one. De riviere rise after de rain two sleeps back. De Windigo mak' dem tracks here before de rain," and Michel pointed to some foot prints which were barely covered by water.

"Suppose he did not notice this camp, what then?"

"He was hongree an' hunt for game; he see dees camp for sure."

David nodded in agreement.

"Then why did he not tell us?"

"Dat ees w'at I ask heem tonight at Wailin' Riviere."

CHAPTER XIII

THE twenty miles of hard running river down to the fort was covered by the three skilled canoemen in a few hours. On arriving, they hastened to the trade house. Steele opened the ponderous slab door and entered, followed by the two half-breeds, to learn that Wailing River had a visitor Seated with St. Onge behind the trade counter was a short, thick-set stranger, wearing a cap with an insignia in gold braid.

"M'sieu" Lascelles," whispered Michel over the shoulder of the American.

St. Onge and Lascelles were evidently in the midst of a heated conversation in French, for they ignored Steele's entrance.

"You are as superstitious as you claim the Indians to be. I am not interested in this Windigo stuff," Lascelles said irritatedly, when St. Onge glancing toward the door, saw Steele.

"You are back so soon, Monsieur? And you have news?" The factor appeared relieved at the appearance of the man he thought far upriver.

Brent Steele's back stiffened as he advanced to meet the man who had the power in his hands to crush the girl over in the factor's quarters, whose rare quality he would never sense, whose soul he would never know. As he walked around behind the trade-counter, there was a set to his heavy shoulders, a glint in the grey eyes, which did not pass unnoticed by the men he approached.

"Monsieur Steele, this is Inspector Lascelles of the Revillon Frères."

With a smile Steele extended a hand, hard as a spruce knot, and grasped the fingers of the puzzled and curious Lascelles.

"I missed meeting you at Albany, Inspector, in August. You were over at Moose when I called."

The black eyebrows of Lascelles rose as he now identified the stranger whose presence at Wailing River he found most annoying for his plans.

"Oh, yes, Monsieur Steele, the American scientist; I thought you left Albany weeks ago bound for the Nepigon," he suggested pointedly.

"I did, Monsieur, but I stumbled on a most interesting situation here—right in my line, you know. I found what I have been searching for, for years." Steele was losing no time rubbing it in to the skeptical Lascelles. "You have a bona-fide Windigo in this valley, Monsieur—a most interesting situation to a scientist, I assure you. The Indians are in a panic and you wll have difficulty in keeping them on their trap-lines this winter."

"You, a scientist, believe in Indian sorcery and superstition?" demanded the Frenchman, saracastically.

"Well, now that is somewhat difficult to answer, Monsieur," badgered Steele, to the delight of two swart-faced men with whom he had entered. "I have heard the Windigo wail in the night; I have seen his tracks; and I have just returned to report to Monsieur St. Onge that we have found up near the mouth of Stooping River the remains of an Indian torn to pieces, evidently by this same Windigo."

"What do you say?" St. Onge was on his feet.

"This morning we found the camp and body of a strange Indian,—the tracks were identical with those you saw near here on the trail." Then Steele suddenly changed the subject. "Where is that Pierre who came here from the Feather Lakes the day we left? Michel wishes to ask him some questions."

"He left this morning. Didn't you pass him on the river?"

A muttered curse from Michel met Steele's backward glance.

"Too bad!" exclaimed the American.

"I suppose, Monsieur, you attribute the loss of our furs to this same Windigo?" broke in Lascelles.

"Oh, undoubtedly, Inspector," replied Steele, with a suspicious curl of the lip, his blood slowly rising at the tone used by the man from Albany. However, above all things, he had to consider St. Onge and Denise, he told himself, and not to allow this fellow to lure him into a hostile attitude. He was but a guest at Wailing River and did not care to be forced to shorten his stay. There was too much to be done, and then there was—Denise.

"I see you are joking," rejoined the Frenchman, flushing.

"On the contrary, I am very far from joking when I tell you that there are mysterious things afoot in this valley—which neither my experience nor scientific knowledge are able to fathom. You had better go upriver tomorrow and see for yourself. You seem skeptical regarding the whole matter."

"Have you never seen a dead man before, Monsieur?" derided Lascelles. "I fear it has gone to your head—this Windigo matter." The remark was so clearly designed to draw a hasty reply from Steele, so insulting in tone and substance, that he filled his lungs before he spoke. St. Onge excitedly half rose from his chair, as the cool grey eyes of his guest slowly surveyed the man from Albany, from moccasins to hair; and then fell back relieved, when the American, flushed, but in control of himself, drawled:

"Monsieur, you were formerly a man of war, a soldier, while I am only a peaceful man of science. To you it is but natural that violent death should be a familiar sight, while to me it is most terrifying. Why, I find it most repulsive even to clean a fish." So innocuous was Steele's smile, and so guileless his manner, that Lascelles, conscious of being played with by the rugged American, found no words to reply, but sat in impotent rage. Then the retreating backs of Michel and David, whose shaking shoulders betrayed their suppressed mirth, spurred the Revillon man to answer:

"If you are so afraid of blood," he sputtered, "why are you hunting this man-eating Windigo?"

Steele smiled down good-naturedly at the man he would have blithely battered with his fists.

"Because, Monsieur, he disturbed my sleep one night, and I object to having my sleep interfered with."

It was no use. The imperturbable American could not be drawn into verbal hostilities and thus forced to leave the post, at once, so the discomfited Lascelles gave it up.

"You will come up river tomorrow and see the work of the Windigo with your own eyes, Monsieur?" Steele asked.

"Yes, St. Onge and I will go and see what has scared you," was the truculent reply. But the American ignored it and leaving the two men at the trade-house, sought out Denise St. Onge.

"Oh, welcome back! Monsieur Steele," she said, forcing a smile, "I have just heard that you have made a terrible discovery."

"Please, we will not talk of that," he insisted. " I have something to say to you before I go, tomorrow. Tonight there will be no opportunity." He wondered if Lascelles had seen her privately since his arrival that afternoon, but it did not matter. "We are to make a wide circle of the country," he went on, "and will be away until I leave for Nepigon."

Her sensitive face quickened with emotion as she listened.

"Mademoiselle St. Onge," he began, "I have no right to ask this from you, but in justice to yourself I must."

She started to speak, as if in protest, then her troubled eyes squarely met his.

"Will you promise me—that you will not—" He hardly knew what he wished to ask from the girl who so tensely listened. There had been nothing between them. He had no right—but in spite of his diffidence found himself begging: "You will not destroy yourself—that beautiful talent, that—soul, because you think to save your father?" He was talking recklessly now, all reticence gone. "No matter what happens to the post—what Lascelles tries to do, promise me that you will not throw your happiness, your life, to the winds. It is not necessary, as you may think. I have ample means, I will gladly finance your

(*Continued on page 32*)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

YOU may be interested, boys in knowing that the Lone Scout Editor is a L. S. I cannot even write L.S.L. after my name yet, but I hope I wont be the last member of the A. A. Tribe to write L. S. D. after it.

I know how I used to feel about a lot of things when I was about your age. You see I am not telling you how old I am now, but at least I haven't any gray hairs yet. They say a man is as old as he feels anyway, and at present I feel just like taking a dive in the old swimming hole, so I can't be so very old. I used to think that it was a lot easier to stand around and tell somebody how to do a thing that it was to do it, and for that matter I still think so. That is one reason why I sent in my application, but the biggest reason was because it looked like a lot of fun to me.

I have one handicap in trying to get a merit medal, and that is that no one can get points toward it for things he prints in his own column or paper. However I am trying to get one by sending contribs to other papers.

We haven't been getting as many articles for publication as we would like to have. You do not necessarily need to write about the Lone Scouts. Tell us about an exciting ball game, a picnic, or a hunting trip, anything in fact that you would like to read about yourself. Perhaps some one will even like to try writing a story. And say, send along some pictures.

I am beginning to look for some Scouts to write in saying they have passed the first degree tests. Look in your handbook to find exactly how to get your first degree pin.

The Membership Cards

I expect that many of you have not yet received your membership cards. We have been sending out the handbooks and pins, but the membership cards are sent from the Long House at Chicago because they want to keep a duplicate record in the office there. Mr. Perry says that they have been receiving a large number of applications, which please him, but also means that it may be sometime before they can send out all the membership cards. So be patient, boys.

I want to explain again why we have sent the handbook without the pin to some of you. You will remember that when the Scout column was first started we offered to give Lone Scout pins to the first one hundred who made applications. The blanks came in so fast that we decided to double the offer and give pins to the first two hundred members.

Still the blanks came, many of them enclosing fifteen cents, so we sent the handbook to those boys, and sent their names to the Long House. The membership cards will be sent direct from the Long House. All Lone Scouts who sent only fifteen cents and who were not among the first two hundred can get their pins from us at any time by sending fifteen cents to us. A boy is just as much a Lone Scout whether he has a pin or not, but the pin is the thing that lets other folks know that you belong to the organization.

This is the pin that is awarded to Lone Scouts after they pass their second degree tests. There are twelve tests concerned with woodcraft, and you will find that it takes real work to pass them.

The National Booster Contest

THE surest sign of a good scout is his desire to pass on to other boys the benefits of Scouting which he himself enjoys.

The National Booster Contest has been the liveliest national event of the year among Lone Scouts because it makes use of the natural desire of the scouts to help other boys and provides plans and awards that make it a great game in which every player strives to outdo the other in the amount of good he does.

The National Supply Service of the Boy Scouts of America has generously provided an unusual assortment of prizes for the 1925 contest. A list is printed below.

Farm boys, although they have always been in the majority in the organization, have been at a disadvantage in previous contests because they do not meet or know as many boys as the scout in town or city. This year the farm boys will have an equal chance, for a separate set of prizes is provided for them and they will not have to compete against the town and city scouts.

The details of the contest plan are as follows:

Opened June 1st. Closes November 30th.

(1) Each new member secured counts 1 point.

(2) Each new yearly subscriber secured for *Boy's Life* counts 8 points.

(3) Each 6-months' subscription for *Boys' Life* counts 4 points.

(4) Each subscription secured for a Lone Scout Amateur Publication, or for a professional paper sponsoring a Lone Scout Tribe, counts according to the subscription price 1 point for each 25 cents. (This is so that an amateur paper with a low subscription price shall have no advantage over a higher-priced one. Each yearly subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will count 4 points.

The eagle is the emblem of the third degree. The tests are twelve in number and are as interesting as the first two degrees. The first three degrees together make up the Teepee lodge.

(5) In case two or more contestants are tied for a prize, the full value of the prize tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

Prizes

First Prize. Choice of Bicycle or Radio Set.

Second Prize. Pine Tree Tent or Tool Set. The tent is large enough for two boys. The Tool Set is No. 1482 in the scout catalogue.

Third Prize. Choice of Forester's Tent, Field Glasses or First Aid Kit. Field glasses are No. 1212 in catalogue. Useful in signaling, and in study of birds and stars. The First Aid Pouch is No. 1101 in catalogue. Complete outfit, including shears, tweezers, carbolized vaseline, safety pins, two wire gauze splints, aromatic spirits of ammonia, one individual first-aid outfit packed in cardboard, bandages, triangular bandages and tourniquet.

Fourth Prize. Choice of Lone Scout Sweater, or Moccasins, or Rover Pack, or Bugle. Sweater is No. 594 in scout catalogue, with the addition of Lone Scout monogram in red and blue. Moccasins are No. 664 in scout catalogue. Soft black, natural or stiff soles, as preferred. Rover Pack is No. 1434. Made of heavy waterproof canvas 27 inches deep, with inside collar, adjustible web straps with single suspension, side rings for lacing on extra duffel. Bugle is No. 1415.

Fifth Prize. Choice of Scout Knife, Cooking Kit, Axe, Fire-by-Friction Set, or Compass. Knife is No. 1496 in scout catalogue. Cooking Kit is No. 1001. Heavily nickeled soup can, cup, stew or fry pan and wire broiler, each with a handle. Axe is No. 1510 in catalogue. Hand forged, rust resisting, red handle, black head, take-up wedge to keep handle tight, slot for drawing nails, canvas or leather sheath. Fire-by-Friction set is No. 1227 in catalogue. Has bow with leather thong, drill socket, fire board and tinder. Compass is No. 1207. Liminous, can be seen in the dark. Bar needle, 1¾ in. diameter.

Books in the scout catalogue can be substituted for any of the above prizes, value for value.

Any Lone Scout who lives and works on a farm, and who earns a larger number of Booster Points than any other Lone Scout on a farm, can take his choice of a bicycle or a radio set. Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes also will be awarded to farm boys even though their scores may be less than those of scouts living in towns and cities.

The Booster Button is one of the handsomest awards made for Lone Scout Service. During this contest it will be awarded

(*Continued on page* 30)

The Pledge of a Lone Scout

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

How to Repair the Hay Rope When a Strand Breaks

And How to Temporarily Shorten a Rope for Close Hauling

By F. G. BEHRENDS

ABOUT a year ago I explained in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, how to splice a three strand rope. This was for a broken hay rope, but how about one with a cut strand (fig. 1A). You have seen such a hay rope. It got caught in a pulley

FIG. 1A

block or was stepped on by a horse and a single strand cut. If you continue to use the rope, it will, after a few forkfulls have been drawn up, pull out of shape

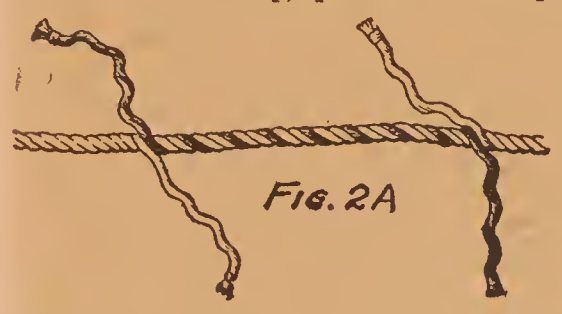


FIG. 2A

and be totally ruined. The thing to do is to stop immediately and fix it. The rope need not be cut and spliced.

Unlay each end of the cut strand four or five turns. Take a single strand from another rope of about the same size. This single strand should be about two feet long. If you do not happen to have another rope, cut two feet off the end of your hay rope. Lay the strand in the rope in the grooves from which the cut strand was removed. As you lay it in place, keep it tightly twisted. Lay in all but about six inches at each end (see fig. 2A). Now tie a simple overhand knot with each of the two strands. Then tuck the four free ends into the hay rope. To do this, take one free end, pass it over the first strand of the hay rope, next to it, and under the second strand. Continue to tuck it, over the first strand and under the second. Tuck the other three strands in the same way, running two to the right and two to the left.

* * *

How to Temporarily Shorten a Hay Rope

NOT always is the depth of the two hay mows the same. One may be much shallower than the other. The hay rope, however, must be long enough to carry the fork to the end of the deeper mow. After the blocks are changed and the fork arranged for the shallow mow, what do you do with the extra rope, between the floor block and the whiffletrees?

One method for temporary shortening the rope is by tying in it a sheep shank. It can be made quickly, without access to either end of the rope, and when you are through, it can as quickly be untied.

Form a bight and lay it against the rope, second bight or loop leaving below it a as long as is needful for reducing the rope to the required length (fig. 1). Holding the first bight with the right hand, with the left hand throw a half hitch around it, as shown in figure 2. With the

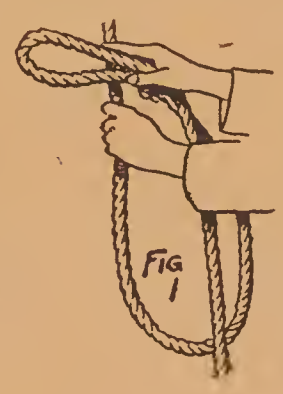


FIG 1

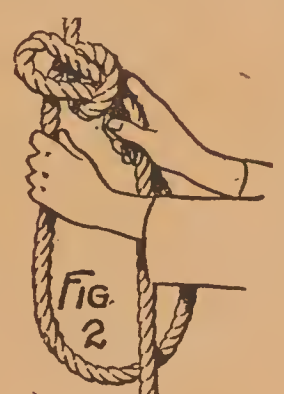


FIG. 2

left hand grasp the sides of the second bight, and with the right hand throw a half hitch of the rope over this bight figure 3 and as shown in the finished sheepshank in figure 4. If it is desired to shorten the rope permanently, the ends may be passed through the first and the second bights, as shown in figure 5.

The objection to the method shown in figure 5 of making the sheepshank and permanent is that if one end passes through a set of blocks and is attached to a hay fork, the end is not available. Under such conditions, it would entail much work to take this rope down for the purpose of slipping the end through the bight at the end of the sheepshank as shown in figure 5. As there is little strain on this bight, all of the pull being taken by the half hitch around the bight, the sheepshank can be held in position by tying the bight to the standing part of the rope, as shown in figure 6. The clevis or free end of the rope, being available, may be secured as previously described (fig. 5).

Still another means of accomplishing the same result is to form a bight in the long rope, slip this through the bight of the sheepshank, and then insert a stick

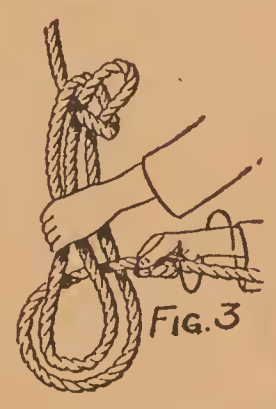


FIG. 3

FIG 4

FIG. 5

through the bight in the long rope. This is not as permanent as either of the previous methods.

FIGURE 6

Summer Plans May Include Camping and Canning

Suggestions for Making These Two Activities More Pleasant

THE delicate child is usually better for a summer spent under a tent and even out of doors sleeping will not prove injurious, if he is kept dry and prevented from actually sleeping on the ground.

Just recently I learned that an ideal tent bed can be made at small cost, and the mattresses of this can be rolled and taken on motor trips solving one of the problems of touring.

Take a large sheet of unbleached muslin or bed ticking and mark a line down the middle, after stretching it out on the porch or barn floor. Cut about three inches on one side of this line, the entire length of the cloth. Over the larger piece lay clean straw (even hay can be used) allowing a margin of about three inches on each side for what will be the sides of the mattress. If green husks are used dry them thoroughly and then put over them a layer of fine excelsior. Any store handling china or glass ware will give you this. Over the top put a roll of quilting cotton, the kind that comes the full width of the quilt but is not expensive. This cotton is folded making two layers over the top of the mattress. Then the smaller half of the sheet is laid carefully over the filling and the edges are sewed firmly together being careful not to lift and disturb the arrangements of the filling.

The last work is the quilting; this is done with firm cord, threaded into a stout harness needle, work being begun at one edge and care being taken not to let the husks slip out of place.

For the tent bed put in a liberal pile of tree branches, over it put the mattress and the frailest child has a bed on which he or she can sleep in perfect safety.

If several mattresses are to be made, drive four stakes in the ground at distances corresponding to the four corners of the half sheet. Nail a narrow strip of wood on each side from corner to corner and to this nail the sides of the cloth allowing for the margin that is to be brought up to form the sides of the mattress. Fill on this support, and the work of sewing on top and quilting is much simplified.

In case the mattresses are to be made extra heavy nail poultry or fence netting to the sides of the frame and lay the cloth on this instead of nailing it to the frame.—L. M. T.

Can for Health

"CANNING FOR HEALTH" has replaced the war time slogan "Can to Save." This means that in addition to the usual jelly and preserves, sufficient vegetables and fruits must be "put up" to furnish the family with the foods which they need for varying the meat-potato diet too commonly relied upon for winter. Canned fruits and vegetables should not be looked upon as extras to be brought out when there's company, but rather as necessities for the entire family.

There is no denying the fact that canning is real work, but, aside from the feature of saving the food, the health aspect of having a varied diet well repays one for the effort spent in saving it.

Equipment made especially for canning is a great convenience, but a few home-made contrivances help to make the job go faster. A wooden rack made to fit the bottom of the wash boiler protects the jars from heat and their base. An ingenious friend uses a long-handled shoe-hook for lifting processed jars out of the water-bath. This serves only for jars with glass tops, of course. Strong baskets for carrying about either empty or filled jars save many trips. Systematized planning of the work does more than anything else to make it as easy as possible.

Use Only Tested Rubbers

Two funnels, one to fit jars and one to fit bottles, and a ladle help me more in canning than any other small equipment. The best jar rubbers should be used, and every one should be tested. Spring out vigorously with both hands; if they spring back into the original shape, they may be used. Last year one of my friends lost a whole canning of sweet corn which had been done in her pressure cooker, just because she had taken for granted that the jar rubbers in some newly bought jars were all right. Unless the jar is perfectly sealed, the food will not keep, no matter how carefully the canning has been done. Chipped jars or lids should be used for other purposes—not for canning.

General Rules for Canning

Use clean, fresh, sound fruits and vegetables—you will get out of the jar the same quality of food you put into it.

Can the food as soon after gathering as possible. The flavor of many foods is greatly impaired upon a few hours' standing, corn, asparagus, green peas, peaches, strawberries, etc. Wash thoroughly. Spoilage results from bacteria, and washing helps to remove these.

For the best looking packs, assort fruits and vegetables into sizes.

Fruits varying in ripeness should be separated because of varying periods needed for cooking it, if the hot pack method is used.

Blanching is done by parboiling or dipping the food into boiling water or live steam. It helps to remove skins from fruit and tomatoes, helps to set color, and to shrink the foods as well. Berries are not blanched because juice is lost thereby. Less food value is lost in blanching foods and vegetables if the hot liquor used for this boiling is used for filling jars of hot water.

Fill the jars to overflowing with hot liquid, water, or sirup. 1 teaspoon of salt (level) to each quart jar is usual for vegetables. It may be added dry before the hot liquid is added.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends getting material into the jars as fast as possible after blanching to avoid losing heat. If the food in the center of the jars does not quickly reach the temperature of the canner, it is not as thoroughly processed as the food next the glass, and may cause spoilage. Too tight packing of beans, corn or peas may have the same effect. Leave 1 inch space at the top of the jar for these instead of the usual ¼ inch. Partially seal the jars—adjust one spring for glass jars, screw tops loosely.

In the water-bath the jars should be kept covered to the depth of one inch.

Pressure Canners More Desirable

A pressure canner is best, of course, for all vegetables except tomatoes. When pressure is used, count time for the canning period beginning with the moment the pressure reaches the desired point. For the water-bath count the period from time the water begins to boil.

Seal jars as soon as removed from the canner and place out of drafts. Test for leaks by inverting the jar and wiping with a dry towel. Before storing keep the jars under observation for at least a week; label them and store in a cool dark place. If the cellar is not entirely dark, beets, strawberries, tomatoes and other foods which fade easily should be wrapped in paper or stored in cartons.

Making and Using Sirup

Thin sirup is made by bringing to the boiling point 1 part of sugar and 3 parts of water—used for pineapples, may be used for peaches, apples and pears if fruit is sweet enough. Use medium sirup if these fruits are tart.

Medium sirup is made by bringing to the boiling point 1 part of sugar and 2 parts of water—used for all berries except gooseberries, for currants, figs, plums, sweet cherries.

Thick sirup is made by bringing to the boiling point 1 part of sugar to 1 part of water—used for sour cherries and gooseberries.

Sirup may be made by using the juice from fruits instead of water.

VEGETABLES

	Blanching Minutes	Processing Boiler or Steam Canner Minutes	Processing Pressure Canner 5 to 10 Lbs. Minutes	Processing Pressure Canner 10 to 15 Lbs. Minutes
Asparagus	5-10	120	60	40
Beets	5-10	90	60	40
Beet Tops	15	120	60	40
Brussels Sprouts	5-10	120	60	40
Cabbage	5-10	120	60	40
Cauliflower	3	60	30	20
Carrots	5	90	60	40
Corn	5-10	180	90	60
Lima Beans	5-10	180	60	40
Mushrooms	5	90	50	50
Okra	5-10	120	60	40
Parsnips	5	90	60	60
Peppers, Sweet	5-10	90	60	40
Peppers, Green	5-10	120	60	40
Peas	5-10	180	60	40
Pumpkin	3	120	60	40
Salsify	5	90	60	40
Sauerkraut	3	120	60	40
Spinach	15	120	60	40
Squash	3	120	60	40
Swiss Chard	15	120	60	40
String Beans	5-10	120	60	40
Tomatoes	1	22	15	10
Turnips	5	90	60	40
Vegetable Combination	5-10	120	60	40
Wax Beans	5-10	120	60	40

FRUITS

	Blanching Minutes	Processing Boiler or Steam Canner Minutes	Processing Pressure Canner 5-10 Lbs. Minutes
Apples	1½	20	8
Apricots	1-2	16	10
Berries without sugar		20	15
Blackberries	None	16	10
Blueberries	None	16	10
Dewberrie	None	16	10
Cherries, Sweet	None	16	10
Cherries, Sour	None	16	10
Currants	None	16	10
Gooseberries	1-2	16	10
Pears	1½	20	8
Peaches	To Loosen Skin	16	10
Plums	None	16	10
Pineapples	3-5	30	10
Quinces	1½	20	8
Raspberries	None	16	10
Rhubarb	1-2	20	15
Strawberries	None	16	10
Fruits, without sugar	..	30	12

Flaky Cake

THIS is a nice dainty for either breakfast or supper, and may be eaten cold, but is still better when warmed up again in the oven and then buttered.

Take a piece of ordinary bread-dough, after it has risen over-night, roll it out well, and dot it over with flashes of dripping or butter. Then sprinkle it well with sugar, and whatever spices are preferred, and follow with currents, or raisins, or both.

Now roll it up and set it on a greased plate to rise again. When nicely risen, bake in a not too hot oven. The richness will depend upon how much dripping, sugar, etc. one cares to put in it.

—HELEN MACFADYEN.

Two New Dresses and a New Apron

These two simple but charming dress patterns reflect the season's styles in a very practical way. The popular awning striped materials are well adapted for the tailored dresses. White soft silks, voiles, or crepes would carry out the idea of an afternoon or party frock in the other pattern. The apron pattern is most satisfactory because the fitted yoke does not slide off the shoulders. Cretonne or figured percales are especially adapted to this pattern.

Pattern 2321 *suits for slender or stout figures. It is beltless and boasts the smart convertible collar and vent pleats at the sides of the skirt. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36-requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

This frock of the apron front has a straight back and kimono sleeves, and can be made up in dark colors for street wear or in light colors for social affairs. **Pattern 2425** *comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards of 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

This apron pattern has many features to recommend it, the fitted yoke, the lack of a bulk of material in the back this hot weather, and ease in laundering. **Pattern 2456** *comes in sizes small, medium, and large. The medium size takes 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with 8½ yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Movie Contest Prize Winners

Letters Show What Their Writers Like in Movies

HERE are the letters which won prizes in the contest, What Moving-picture impressed me the most and why? We wish we could print all of the many fine letters received, but space forbids. More will be printed, however, in an early issue.—AUNT JANET.

First Prize Letter

"THE Heart of a Hero, the story of Nathan Hale," an educational film, is the finest motion picture I ever saw, and almost the only one having no objectionable features I ever witnessed. It gives a tender, beautiful picture of Hale's boyhood and love, and his tragic death.

With me, when I saw it, were my children and grandchildren; we agreed it was the best picture we ever saw.

As a member of the D. A. R. I have watched many war pictures, and all others have been in some way disappointing. When we left the hall we felt as if we had been in church and heard a wonderful sermon.

—M. H. S.

* * *

Second Prize Letter

I THINK the movie that interested me most was "Way Down East," the sad story of a young girl's faith and love betrayed. The heroism with which she bore the undeserved scorn and malicious gossip of the people of the village seemed to leave an impression that does not fade, and made me see clearly that although circumstantial evidence may be strong, purity and truth will triumph in the end.

Also, pictures of the excavations in Carthage were very interesting to me. I have read of these things and longed to see them; it was like taking a trip to see them. The ruins of massive ancient arenas, the huge blocks of stone and numerous things found in the ruins made a clearer impression on my mind than volumes of reading.—Mrs. E. B.

Third Prize Letter

THE picture of a "Bachelor Daddy" with Thomas Meighan (I think it is spelled correctly) for the hero lingers pleasantly and profitably in my memory. It was an evening of fun, clean, pure and delightful, with a high moral tone through it all. The hero, a bachelor, is given four of the liveliest and dearest little children by their dying father, and he confidently sets out to present them to the girl who is engaged to marry him.

The scorn of that society belle who prefers poodles to babies, and the contrast of the sweet womanly girl who becomes the second mother of the flock carried a lesson not soon forgotten. It is hard to find a combination of sweet clean humor, high purpose and delightful presentation all in one, but the Bachelor Daddy is all that and more.—M. I. K.

Keep Cool

"I DREAD the summer," a young housewife once told me, "Jack is always irritable, the children are out of sorts, and even the baby is fretty. I wish I lived in the Eskimo land where there is perpetual winter."

How many women, I wonder, echo the sentiments of this young housewife for there is no more common problem than that of summer irritability in the family. Yet, honestly speaking, it isn't a serious problem at all for the solution is so simple. It may, in fact, be disclosed in two words ....Keep Cool!

But to keep cool requires careful planning. To begin with, the house should be sheltered from the glaring rays of the sun. For example, a house with a southern exposure ought to have shutters and awnings which are kept drawn during the day. Dark shades also do much to exclude heat and, if drawn half way, keep the rooms both cool and restful.

Take Advantage of Early Morning

The heat of out-of-doors must be kept outside, yet, the house needs a thorough airing at least twice a day if a cool, fresh atmosphere is to be preserved. An excellent time to air the rooms is between seven and eight in the morning and between four and five in the afternoon. The heat is not so great at these hours, hence proper ventilation is easy to secure.

Another factor which creates an atmosphere of coolness is neatness. The beds should be carefully made with fresh linen; the floors, drymopped; the furniture, well-dusted. In the living room it is a wise plan to cover the hot-appearing overstuffed pieces with linen slips. In a like manner, velour and tapestry table runners should be replaced by linen. Linen together with chintz and cretonne are the summer fabrics and they do more toward promoting an air of coolness than anything else.

In the kitchen, truly the "hot spot" of the household, much discomfort can be prevented if all dishwashing and preparation of edibles is done as early in the day as possible. An electric fan is indispensable during such preparations and a fireless cooker is really an essential. If one has neither of these articles, it would pay, from both a comfort as well as a health standpoint, to make the investment.

All in all the average housewife spends too many summer hours in the kitchen preparing heat-producing dishes for her family when they would all be more evenly tempered and healthier with less starchy and fatty foods. Search through the cook book for vegetable salad recipes—these make splendid, nutritious dishes for hot days, while fruit, used instead of pies and pastry, proves a most nourishing desert.

Screen in the Porch

If one has a screened porch or garden house, meals can be served out-of-doors. The novelty and coolness of such an arrangement is an appetizer in itself. All winter, the family can eat indoors, why not then take advantage of the glorious summer under the skies?

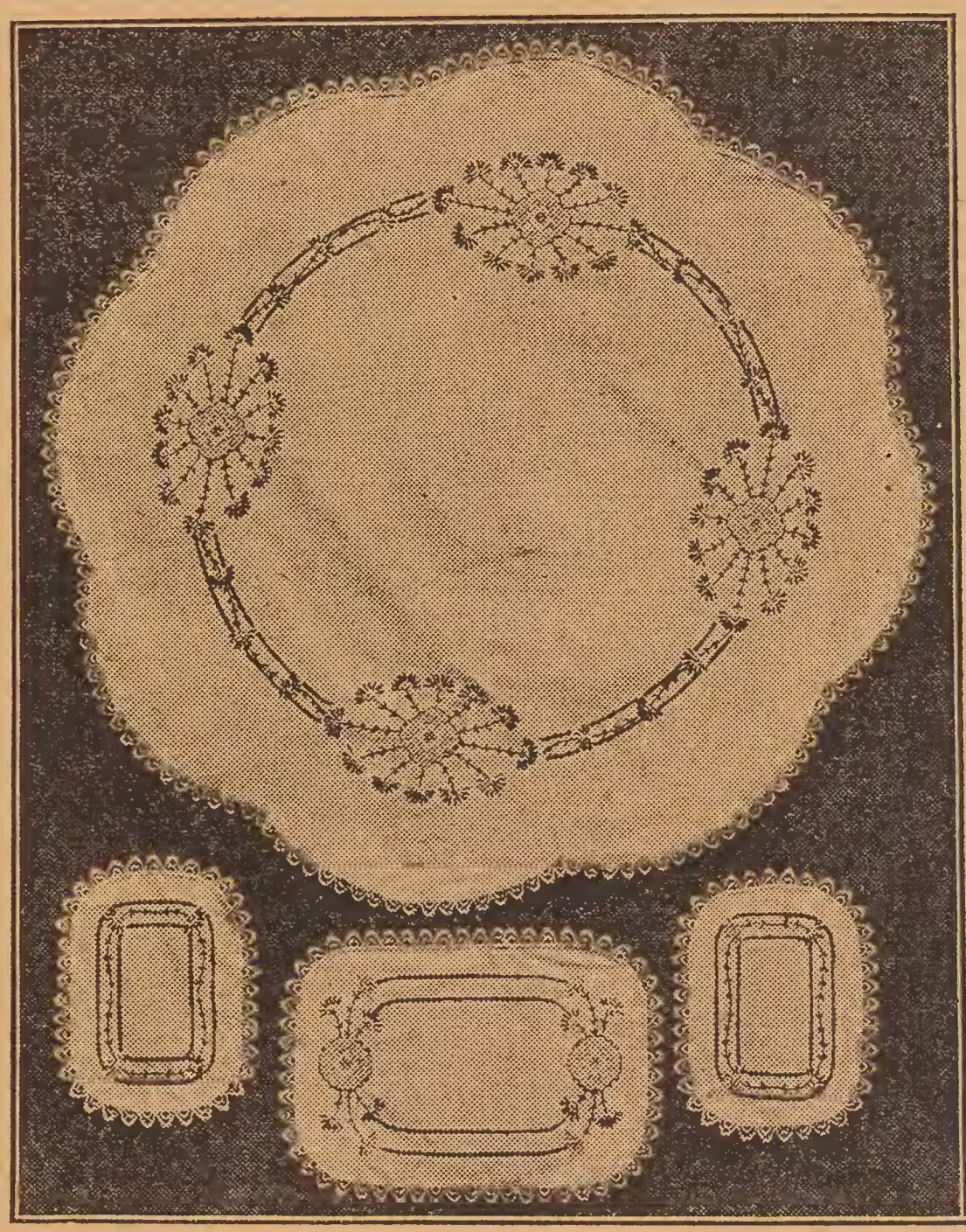
After all, coolness in hot weather is largely a matter of planning and foresight and, according to the thoroughness in which the housewife makes her plans, rests the good temper and health of her family.

I. R. HEGEL.

Scales on House Plants

MANY of our common house plants seem to be troubled with different kinds of scale insects. These appear, a few at first, and multiply rapidly over the stems and leaves of the plant giving it an unsightly appearance and at the same time sapping its vitality.

I have found that about the best remedy for this is a strong solution of whale-oil soap. Five or ten cents worth of this can be worked up into a strong soapsuds with warm water and applied to the plant. An old tooth brush or a small sponge may be used in applying, taking care to touch every bit of surface with the suds. This kills the scale and also acts as a repellant to other insects. Whale-oil soap can usually be secured from any seedsman.



No. E-3271-7. A very effective luncheon cloth that can be had in 36 or 45 inch size. The predominating color of the embroidery is blue, which is used in two shades for the flowers, and in a third lighter shade for the filling in of the square centre motif. These square spots are finely outlined with black, and black is also used for the double of cross stitches which connect the flower groups. Stems and vines are a rather dull green that allows the blue to predominate. Flower petals are lazy-daisy stitch worked with three strands. The work goes so quickly, it is a real pleasure to make this cloth. Stamped for embroidery, 36-inch size $1.00, 45-inch size, $1.50.

No.E-372-7. A buffet set to match the centre. Stamped on cream linen 50 cents. Floss 25 cents extra.

Help! *Extra* help! Easier washday! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Saves wear-and-tear on the clothes—and you! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

MILK CANS

20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

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AND SAVE SEVENTY-FIVE CTS

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American Agriculturist, $1.00 } $1.25
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American Agriculturist, $1.00 } $1.25
Hoard's Dairyman .... $1.00 } save 75c

American Agriculturist, $1.00 } $1.25
American Poultry Advocate ..... $1.00 } save 75c

American Agriculturist $1.00 } $1.25
Farm Mechanics .....$1.00 } save 75c

American Agriculturist $1.00 } $1.25
American Needlewoman .50
People's Popular Monthly .25
Good Stories ..... .25 } save 75c

Mark Club you select and pin money or money order at our risk to this coupon—July 11-25.
American Agriculturist,
463 Fourth Ave., New York.

Name .....

Address .....

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 434, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS, Make money selling BRISKO. Something new. Easy to demonstrate. Sells in every home, 25c. Sample free. THE BRISKO COMPANY, Bennington, Vermont.

CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL, Born June 17th, Langwater Ne Plus Ultra, May Rose breeding, good individual, $40 registered, F. O. B. Accredited herd. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

"FOR YOUR PROTECTION"—I vaccinate my English and Welsh Shepherds. Never before have I offered such splendid value. Handsome, strong, healthy pups and workers. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

LOOK—WHITE COLLIES, midsummer sale, beauties, fond of kiddies, from heel driving parents, $15 up. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS—PAINE, So. Royalton, Vt.

POINTERS, high grade registered stock with all papers for registration. No better field dogs. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, nine weeks old, from pedigree stock, price, $25. MRS. MURRY M. MOOSE, Route 3, Wayland, N. Y.

INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOX HOUND PUPS four months old, color tan, $10.00 apiece. Also five broken hounds, Black and Tan and Spotted, None bred any better. Shipped C. O. D. FAIRMOUNT KENNELS, Red Lion, Pa.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit hounds, Spaniels, Collie and Airedale puppies, also Beagles, on five days approval.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups, also sable and whites, farm raised, splendid cowdogs and companions, $15 up. MRS. J. A. LEACH, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Saint Bernard pups, watch dogs and protectors of children and property, companions and pets. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

COONHOUND PUPS, two males, two months, one female, six months, $10 each on approval. N. M. ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

SIX yearling Jersey Black Giant hens and one unrelated cock, $20. Marcy Farms Strain. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble, 24 capsules and free formula $1. $3.50 100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

FOR SALE—Buckeye Blue Flame Brooder No. 29A, 500 chick, used two weeks, $15. WALTER CRANDALL, Portland, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528. Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—William's 30x40 Thresher complete, Eureka Potato Digger, Silo Filler. All in good condition. HUBERT D. GAGE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

"HOMESPUN" TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; Smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten pounds, $2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY FARMERS' ASSN., Paducah, Ky.

ROLL ROOFING $1.00 PER ROLL. Slate surfaced $2.00 per roll. C. A. RANSOM, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

VANILLA—Large size 6 oz. bottle vanilla, 60c postpaid, 2 for $1. Finest quality. Will not bake out. A. L. WELLS, 1702-7th Ave., Troy, N. Y.

BIG DELCO PLANT, cost $1600, first class condition. Price $450. W. HILLPOT, Frenchtown, N. J.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write for samples. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

83 ACRE FARM, six miles from Albany, with or without equipment, possession at once. Address Box 32, Slingerlands, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ONIONS, BEETS, LETTUCE, $1 per 1,000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000; Tomato, all kinds, $2 per 1,000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3 per 1,000; Egg Plants, $4 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FOUR SOLID ACRES EARLY GLORY, Copenhagen Market, Red Rock and Danish Ballhead Cabbage plants now ready, $2 per thousand. F.O.B. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascal, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, strong plants for field, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for $10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, $4.50; 5,000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $2; 5,000, $9; 500, $1.40; 200, $1.10, Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.50. Celery plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $3; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Fordhook Emperor. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst., $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 200 Tomatoes, $1; Celery plants, Early varieties, 200, $1; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $3.75. Catalogue free. Special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants (Ready now) Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted $2 per 1000, 5000-$9.00; 500- $1.25. 1,000,000 Cauliflower (All Rerooted) Same strain as last year, $4.50 per 1000; 5000-$20; 500-$2.50. 500,000 Tomato Plants: Stone and Matchless, Field grown plants. $3 per 1000. Transplanted plants $8 per 1000. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now), Golden Self Blanching (French seed). Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and White Plume $3 per 1000, re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussels Sprouts Plants; Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE Morristown, N. J.

BERRY, VEGETABLE, FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant, plants for September and October planting. Celery, cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, pepper, brussels sprouts, kale, leek, parsley plants for July planting. Hollyhock, delphinium, canterbury bells, phlox, hardy chrysanthemum, bleeding heart, foxglove, oriental poppy and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting,—all perfectly hardy, living outdoor during winter. Roses, shrubs, hedge plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

MILLIONS of late cabbage plants, varieties Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Wakefields and Flat Dutch $1.00 per thousand by express collect in lots of ten thousand and over 90 cts. per thousand, nice stocky tomato plants, Bonny Best, Baltimore and Stone $1.25 per thousand by mail or express collect. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

Getting More Out of the Corn Crop

(*Continued from page 18*)

With one of these cutters, a farmer is quite independent. He can fill the silo himself, using the regular farm help. If the machine stands idle much of the time, it is not hired by the hour.

There is no waiting for the cutter outfit to arrive, but work can be started as soon as the corn is fit. The silage settles as the filling proceeds, so that the silo holds many more tons than when filled in a rush.

The women folks, especially, like this plan of filling because it makes their work much easier. There is no big crew of hungry mouths to feed. No rush and hurry in preparing for the silage filling. The housewife proceeds as usual, with only the regular family to provide for.

Often three or four farmers can work together to good advantage. Almost always, one of the group will have a tractor. This permits the use of a somewhat larger cutter. Bby changing work, the silo can be filled more quickly yet without any cash outlay.

If the group is kept small, all the silos can be filled while the corn is in prime condition, especially if the filling is begun at the farm where the corn is maturing quickest. Such group silo-filling is the simplest form of cooperation.

Whether you find it best to fill your silo alone or to cooperate with your neighbors, it is none too early to make definite plans and to place orders for any needed equipment. A silo filled with really good silage, put up at the right time, is about the best assurance for a profitable winter.—H. C., New York.

Lone Scouts of America

(*Continued from page 27*)

as usual, to every Lone Scout who earns twenty Booster Points. He will then be entitled to sign "LSB" after his name. Lone Scouts who have earned the Booster Button and completed the Degree work become Grand Councilors and vote on national questions concerning the organization. Now that the amateur publications and the official organs of the big Tribes are included in the Booster Contest, there is greater opportunity to earn the Booster Button than ever before.

Send to the Long House, 500 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, for official report blanks. Enter your points on these blanks and send them in at the end of the contest. Your record will be checked with that at the Long House and any points that may be on record there will be added. Then the results of the contest will be announced and prizes awarded.

Why Not Make A Collection

Lone Scouts can have a lot of fun by making a collection. It doesn't matter so much what you collect. Some boys like to collect stamps. Some enjoy taking pictures and mounting them in a book. If you take pictures of every trip you take, and write a little history to go along with it, you will get a lot of enjoyment from looking them over.

Coins of different countries are interesting, and I know one fellow who has a lot of arrowheads that he picked up on his farm. One Lone Scout is even making a collection of samples of dirt from every state in the Union. Perhaps you can think of something different for a collection, or perhaps you already have one. Write us a letter and tell us about it. And Say, don't forget to take some pictures on those camping trips, or of that swimming hole, and send them to us.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. and Chester White pigs for sale, best strains, prices right. E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Six weeks old sows and boars for sale, out of large litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

YES, WE HAVE Registered O. I. C. pigs, big type, best strains, prices right. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS, both sex, for sale, good blood lines. Pedigree free. Prices reasonable. CLAYTON M. GIBBEL, R. F. D. No. 1, Ephrata, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES — Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

Dead Letter Office

Our letters to the following scouts have been returned. Please send your correct address.

Robert Monroe, Albert Bugler, Kenneth Hansinger, Ernest Rucker, Thomas Pedinger, Clifford Harden, Raymond Petrie, Lewis Gray, Myndert Pangburn, Clarence Rea, Donald Steady.

Storm Does Heavy Damage

(*Continued from page 25*)

rence, the eight-year old son of Mrs. Irene Morris while he was at the farm of Mrs. Almeda Frank situated near Utica.

Reports from Middletown, Orange County, state that a heavy wind and rainstorm destroyed several barns and silos. Many trees were uprooted, and farmers narrowly escaped injury. The property loss was heavy.

Notes from New Jersey

Hunterdon County—The hot weather that we had from the first week in June gave the corn crop an excellent start and rapid growth. It never looked better for this time of the year. We have had some very dry weather. Clover was cut during the last half of the month. On high grounds it was short but very thick. The timothy crop is short. In fact all crops need rain. Oats are short for this time of the year. Wheat turned fast and many fields were ready to cut by the first of July. The dry weather has shown its effects on pastures, which are short and some farmers are now feeding their cows. More chicks were hatched in Hunterdon County than ever before. All kinds of grains are bringing a good price but there is no market for hay, plenty of the old crop of which being for sale. Buyers will not take it at any price.—J. R. F.

Mercer County—Considerable alfalfa was cut about the third week in June. Clover fields looked unusually fine despite the dry weather. Grain ripened rapidly during the middle of the month. Corn and potatoes were up to standard although the potato acreage was light. Orchardists have been very busy spraying. The strawberry crop in our section was good, berries bringing 25c and over retail. Eggs have kept up very well all season. They have had showers all around Mercer County, but we need more rains.—Mrs. J. E. H.

New York County Notes

Dutchess County—During the last week in June we had considerable rain. Oats are looking good, corn has had a good start. Some farmers started plowing for buckwheat about the 25th of June. Potatoes are looking fine but not as many were planted this year as last. Potato bugs are thick. Some fruit growers are thinning out their peaches which give promise of a large crop. Apples are light with the exception of McIntosh. Strawberries are poor this year because of the dry weather in May which did considerable damage to the crop. Other kinds of berries are good. We have had too much rain of late to secure hay in good condition.—P. S.

Genesee County—Farmers started hay harvest during the last week in June but it is very light and the poorest it has been in a number of years. Peas did not set very good and are going to be a light crop. Wheat is very poor. The acreage of beans is very large.—J. H.

Ontario County—We had very hot dry weather up to the middle of June but relief came on the 15th. Wheat is short but is heading out nicely. Grass will be light but alfalfa and clover will be good. Farmers started setting out cabbage by the middle of the month.—H. D. S.

Service Department

An Investment Should Yield Immediate Returns--Legal Topics

I am enclosing a clipping from the Service Bureau page of the September 13 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This item has to do with the Ore Chimney Mining Company of Northbrook, Ont. And while I do not blame you for advising your subscribers against investing in mining stock in general, I wish to say that I have been acquainted and have owned stock in this company for about twelve years and while this company has never paid any dividends, owing to the fact that we have been developing the mine and equipping it with modern machinery, there has never been any doubt in my mind as to the ultimate success of the mine and its ability to pay handsome returns to its shareholders. I have never tried to sell shares in the mine, owing to prejudice against such enterprises, but if I had any money to invest I would not hesitate to put it in the Ore Chimney which I consider an honest straightforward mining enterprise. Our directors invite anyone to come to the mine and investigate for themselves before investing any money in it. I am enclosing a copy of last year's report of the company. Trusting this may give you a more favorable impression of our company, I am, yours very truly, I. H. B., Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not recommend mining stocks to its subscribers as an investment where the party interested is anxious to obtain immediate returns on his money. The mining stocks in this particular case may be perfectly all right. We do not doubt the writer's word in the least. As an investment, however, for the man who wants to have his money earn money immediately, we certainly can not recommend it. Mining stocks as a rule are not a good investment. There are good mines and bad mines. The good ones do not have to go out into the country to dig up investors. Their stocks are always easily marketed. It is the venture of doubtful backing that is paraded before the farmer-investor. All we have to do is to look upon past experiences. The history of these tragic cases is enough to convince us that mining stocks as a blanket proposition are not sound investments for farmers.

* * *

Rumor has it that the Federal Banks have decided not to allow over 50% on Straus Bonds that they heretofore allowed 80% as collateral. Is this ruling on Straus Bonds only or is it on all 1st Mortgage Bonds of like character. In other words do you know of anything recently discovered that lowers the value of bonds underwritten by S. W. Straus & Company? —I. S. L., New York.

There is no truth in this report. The Federal Reserve Banks do not make loans to individuals at all on any kind of collateral. They are a bankers' bank and do business only with member banks. As far as we know nothing has developed which would in any way lower the deservedly high reputation of Straus bonds.

* * *

Would you kindly tell me what I, a woman, could safely invest about five hundred dollars and be sure of an income. —J. K., New York.

You can buy five shares of Atchison preferred with your $500 and have about $25 left over. Atchison preferred pays $5.00 in dividends annually and is a very high grade investment. Moreover it has the advantage of a ready market, that is you can sell it on any business day of the year on the New York Stock Exchange. With only a small sum like this you should not endeavor to get any higher return.

How An Estate Is Settled

My brother, a World War Veteran, died in October. He left an accident policy (he was injured in an automobile accident). The thousand dollars was to go to his heirs, his wife is administratrix. She refuses to pay the funeral, nurse and other expenses and little bills. We want them paid. What can we do? She has put the money in the bank. She was in an insane asylum and is not right at times. Could we not have someone else appointed? What can she hold? He had bonuses coming, his mother is living and he always helped toward her support. Can she not get anything from the government? The widow has a good income from her father's estate. I had three brothers in the service and it seems as if Mother (an invalid widow) should have something.—W. A., New York.

If the present administrator of your brother's estate is incompetent, the Surrogate can be petitioned to appoint another. However, it will be necessary to prove to the Surrogate's satisfaction the fact of incompetency.

Funeral expenses of the deceased are the first debt that must be paid. However, the administrator has one year in which to make payment. All other debts, including those for nurse, doctor, etc., must share pro rata in what is left after funeral expenses are paid. If the estate is large enough to more than pay debts, the balance is distributed, in the absence of a will, as follows:

The widow is entitled to ½ the personalty and a life interest in 1/3 of all the decedent's real estate, provided there are no children. If there are children, she gets 1/3 of the personalty and her life interest in 1/3 of the realty. The children get the balance.

If there are no children, the decedent's heirs and next of kin share equally in ½ his personalty and in all his realty excepting the widow's 1/3 interest for life.

As to the insurance policy, the Court will probably have to determine to whom it is to be paid, and our advice is that a local attorney be consulted on the question.

State Liable For Damages

About three years ago a State Road was in construction passing my house. Without my knowledge when I was away from home they started digging a ditch across the best meadow on my farm. They tried to settle for twenty dollars, but I wouldn't accept. They afterwards agreed to pay me one hundred and cover the tile with eighteen inches of soil. Would I have to sign a deed? I have been unable to get a settlement or get the ditch covered. It has been some inconvenience to me in working the land.—Mrs. B. G., New York.

THE conduct of the roadbuilders referred to in your letter amounted to a trespass upon your land, for which an action for damages against the trespassers could have been instituted. This action, however, is available only within three years from the time of the trespass. If more than three years have elapsed, such right of action is gone.

Your next step, it seems to us, should be to take the matter up with the State Highway Department at Albany. The State has no power to take private land without just compensation, and that is exactly what has been done in your case. Consequently, you have an actionable grievance against the State. You might first try personal communication with the Department. If that avails nothing our suggestion is that you have a local attorney communicate for you.

Line Fences Again

I am writing to you to find out about some trouble we are having over a line fence. I join line fence with a man that refuses to build his fence. He says that he does not have to that he can let it lay open and if we want a fence we will have to build it. Now is there any way to make him build his share?—P. S., New York.

Our advice is that you lay the matter of your line fence dispute before the Board of Fence Viewers for your County.

That Board consists of the County Commissioners, and you will find its office at the County Court House. Certainly your neighbor is responsible for his half of the fence, and the Board will see to it that he bears his half of the expense.

Had No Right To Kill Dogs

I have a question to ask which I hope you can help me with. I have two dogs and they went over on my neighbor's farm and he shot and killed one and wounded the other. Now when this first happened he said my dogs were after his sheep and later told they weren't. I tracked blood from a wood chuck hole to where my dog lay. Now that is an old trick of his; he shoots every dog he can possibly get. They have always been around sheep and never looked at them. Had he any right to shoot this dog when both had licenses. If not, what could we do—C. M. G., Penn.

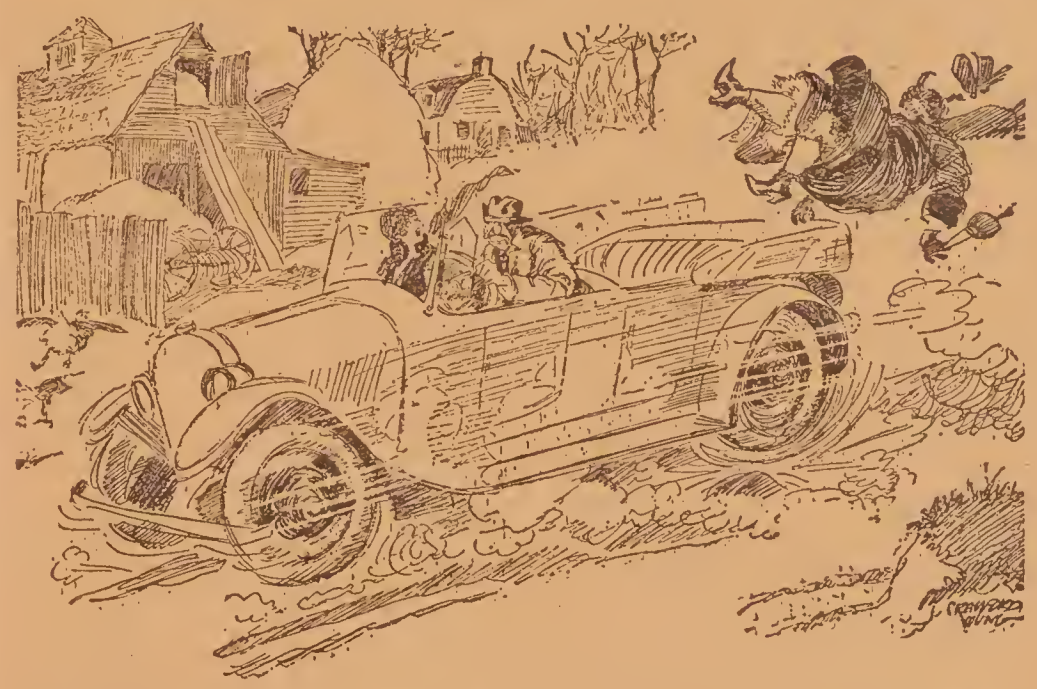
IT is our opinion that you have a good cause of action against the neighbor who shot your dogs. If he shot them simply for trespassing and at a time when they were not engaged in molesting any of his property, he is liable to you in ordinary damages, and perhaps in exemplary damages.

We Guarantee Our Advertisers

THE following letter, written to one of our subscribers who had an unfortunate experience with one of our advertisers shows how AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST backs up its guarantee. We take great care to investigate our advertisers before accepting their account. Occasionally, however, some one who does not do good business gets into our columns for a short time. When they do, we protect our subscribers and throw the advertiser out. The only requirements are that you must mention the name of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you write the advertiser, and if you have an unsatisfactory experience, it must be taken up with us immediately. Here is the letter. It shows how we do business.

As the result of your complaint against Mr. E. T. Sherman, we have come to the conclusion that he is not the type of man we want in our advertising columns inasmuch as he is unwilling to adjust complaints which are fairly called to his attention. We have placed his name on our "Black List" of unacceptable advertisers and are going to warn our readers, through the Service Bureau columns of the paper, to have nothing whatever to do with him.

As we guarantee every advertiser in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we are refunding the amount you sent to Mr. Sherman for your unsatisfactory order. We are therefore, enclosing our check for $6.00 in settlement of the matter and we should appreciate your acknowledging its receipt so that we can close our files on the matter.



DRIVER—*Now, watch! I'm gonna show Aunt Minerva what I can get out of this bus.*
"Well, stop. You've got Aunt Minerva out of it!"—JUDGE.

See America First and Travel First Class

of these wonderful LAKE TRIPS!

Mackinac Island, the land of rest and beauty, is calling to every vacationist. It is a summerland of charm and freshness. Plan now to take your vacation via the D. & C. Waterway.

BETWEEN DETROIT and BUFFALO—2 new mammoth liners, "Greater Detroit" and "Greater Buffalo," largest liners of their type in the world, Lv. Detroit 5:30 p. m. and Buffalo 6 p. m. daily, Eastern time. Low rates—$6 one way, $11.50 round trip.

BETWEEN DETROIT and CLEVELAND—the giant liners "City of Detroit III" and "City of Cleveland III" Lv. Detroit and Cleveland daily 11:30 p. m. Eastern time. Fare—$3.60 one way, $6.50 round trip. Daylight trips during July and August, Tues., Thurs., Sat. Lv. 10:30 a. m. Eastern time.

BETWEEN DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND, ST. IGNACE, and CHICAGO—From June 25th to Sept. 7th liners Lv. Detroit Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 1:30 p. m. Eastern time. Lv. Chicago Mon., Thurs. and Sat. 12:30 noon, Central time.

BETWEEN PORTS	Round Trip Fares including Lower Berths and Meals		
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons
Detroit to Mackinac Is.	$33.25*	$ 64.50	$ 93.75
Detroit to Chicago	68.50**	133.00	193.50
Chicago to Mackinac Is.	35.25*	68.50	99.75

* Upper berths $2 less. **Upper berths $4 less.

For reservations make application to R. G. Stoddard, Gen. Pass. Agt., Detroit, Mich. Parlors extra. Rail Tickets accepted on all divisions except Chicago and Mackinac Island. Autos carried. Wireless aboard all liners. May we send you a beautiful illustrated pamphlet upon receipt of 3 cents?

Schedules subject to change without notice.

Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.
A. A. Schantz, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
J. T. McMillan, Vice-Pres.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 26*)

father—I have influence; I'll take it up with headquarters in Montreal. We'll beat Lascelles! Don't—dont destroy yourself, Mademoiselle!"

As he finished, she was smiling at him through mist-blurred eyes, then rose and went to the window.

"You have not already?" he faltered, thinking of her letter to Albany.

From the window came the low answer, "I am the fiancée of Monsieur Lascelles."

"You are mad—mad," he groaned, stunned, unable to accept, now that he had heard it, what he had feared. "I had no right to ask you—what I did. But I could not help it, Mademoiselle. I might have known—the heart of you—was dead. You have killed a beautiful thing."

She suddenly turned a tragic face. "Monsieur, you may wonder why I let you say these things, but you have guessed the reason," and she placed her hands on her breast, "the heart of me—is dead." And she left the room.

CHAPTER XIV

TO remain longer under the factor's roof, to sit at dinner with this hopeless girl, who had bartered her happiness for her father's welfare, and the man who was brute enough to accept the sacrifice was unthinkable, so Steele went to the little room which had been his since his coming, to pack his duffle bag. There he found Charlotte, waiting.

"You weesh for to maree Ma'm'selle?" the Indian abruptly demanded. The question was startling, but did honor to the loyalty of the grave-faced woman who confronted him.

"She is to marry Monsieur Lascelles," said Steele gently, touched by the evident friendliness which prompted Charlotte to seek him out.

"She hate Monsieur Lascelles!" vehemently protested the Ojibway. "She cry an' cry w'en she send heem de lettair. You are de good man, Michel say. Daveed tell you have beeg house, far away sout'. You tak' ma'm'selle, she t'ink you good man, she weel go wid you for your woman!"

Steele's pulse quickened at the thought. "Would she go with me, would she go with me?" he repeated to himself, "if I were man enough to take her from her father? She could never face a future with Lascelles. Then his knowledge of Denise St. Onge asserted itself. "But no, she has given her word; and she'll keep it. She's that kind. She would never deesrt her father, and she's bound herself to Lascelles. It's too late!"

Searching his face with eager eyes Charlotte waited for his answer. And i was at this moment when she seemed lost to him that Steele at last realized that it was for love of Denise St. Onge alone that he was making this fight for her father—that he had loved her as he listened to her violin that golden day on the hill top above the forest.

"It's too late—Charlotte. Mademoiselle has already told the Frenchman she wil marry him."

The scowl of contempt which greete his reply transformed the dark face of th Ojibway into that of a fury. She ha placed her faith in this American, and h had failed her.

"Daveed tell me you are good man to fight—have de strong heart," she hurled at him. "Why you have de fear ov dat leetle Frenchmans—are you beeg rabbit? Why you not ta' her away een de cano'? She weel go!"

Again, a fierce exultation swept him. Charlotte must know her mistress' secret thoughts to speak so confidently. What he had of late felt—sense—in the presence of Denise St. Onge; what he had put aside as impossible, unbelievable—an illusion, based on his own emotions—might, after all, have been her instinctive call for help; the unvoiced reaching out of her heart to one who would understand her need. But he had failed her. The victim of his own lack of vanity, he had gone off upriver and left her to solve her problem alone, to bind herself definitely to Lascelles, when, had he acted on his instincts, he might have saved her from herself. As for her father, Lascelles' superiors at Montreal could have been reached. A matter of a few thousand dollars would have squared St. Onge with the Company. But the girl who was ready to sacrifice herself for her father's welfare, would never desert him out of hand, now, when she had just engaged herself to the French inspector. No, he had been blind—and lost.

"We must wait, Charlotte. She won't go now," he said, as the loyal creature, sullenly shuffled out of the room, perplexed, disgusted with the big American who would not take a woman by force or guile, if he wanted her. "What you tell me—about mademoiselle — I — did not — know. But don't lose heart. First, I've work to do. I'm going to catch that Windigo. Then—"

Steele did not finish, for the scowling face of the Ojibway woman went a sickly grey at the mention of the dread name, and she disappeared through the door.

As he hastily threw his clothes into the canvas bag, the words of Charlotte, "She weel go wid you for your woman," returned to mock him. Did the Indian really know, after all, or was she trying to force his hand? That this exquisite girl whom he had found in the northern forest, as one finds a jewel in the grass, should have come to care for a man of whom she knew so little, seemed unbelievable. And yet more than once since that day on the mountain he had surprised a look in her eyes which had strangely sent his pulses racing. And now that he knew he had been loving her all those precious days which he might have made indelible in memory—he faced the bitter conviction that Denise St. Onge, once she had given her word, would keep it.

(*Continued Next Week*)

Gloria Swanson
who starred in
The Humming Bird
A Society Scandal
The Impossible Mrs. Bellew

Thomas Meighan
who starred in
Pied Piper Malone
The Alaskan
Tongues of Flame

Pola Negri
who starred in
The Cheat
The Spanish Dancer
Shadows of Paris

Jack Holt
who appeared in
The Cheat
Empty Hands
North of 36

Bebe Daniels
who appeared in
Heritage of the Desert
Monsieur Beaucaire
Sinners in Heaven

Zane Grey
author of
Wanderer of the Wasteland
Heritage of the Desert
The Border Legion

Be neighborly—pick up your friends when you go to the movies!

Any movie is better when you take a party. Multiply pleasure by sharing it! Pick up your neighbors and head for a theatre showing a Paramount Picture tonight!

The foremost entertainment organization in the world means to see that people everywhere have a chance to enjoy their leisure more!

Some theatre near you is scheduling Paramount Pictures. Show by going that your taste calls for the best. Encourage the theatre manager by telling him how you enjoyed the show.

"Big Brother"—"Manhattan"—"Peter Pan"—"Code of the Sea" or that picture based on last year's British prize novel of the same name—"Sinners in Heaven"—these and many more are Paramount Pictures everyone is glad to drive miles to see.

But don't go by the titles of pictures. Go by the brand name, Paramount. That's the sure guide to quality and clean treatment.

Home's no place to stay *every* evening when the whole world's just down the road.

Life is different and better now—well rounded out with healthy excitement, thanks to Paramount and Radio and Autos and better roads.

Build up your own theatre by going and you'll not only get all the better pictures but you will do a good job for yourselves and the community, stimulating trade and giving a tonic to the town. Ask your theatre manager to keep you posted on what's coming and when.

Make up a Paramount party tonight. A seven passenger car will take nine any time "A Paramount Picture" is the destination!

Follow this name and trademark for the better pictures

TRADE MARK
Paramount Pictures
PRODUCED BY FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP.
ADOLPH ZUKOR—PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY

Paramount Pictures

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 18, 1925

Laid Up For Repairs

Do We Celebrate the Fourth as We Should?

It Gave Me an Opportunity to Look the Farm Over--A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT is a little hard to explain why in so favorable a spring for getting work done it is not farther along. There has been very little time off on account of the weather since April 1st and yet we are not very far ahead of last season with most crops. Very little clover and mixed hay has been cut before the Fourth. In fact, although clover has been ripe for some time haying will be no earlier than usual. Corn and beans are perhaps a little farther along than at this time last year. Potatoes are not as far along as they were last year at the same date. Last year we finished planting cabbage on July 9, this year on June 30. Fruit too, is more advanced and larger than usual. It is remarkably clean.

M. C. BURRITT

I am writing these notes on the glorious Fourth, which seems unusually quiet here this year. The children of course, have shot off the usual number of firecrackers, caps, etc. For adults the chief characteristic of the day seems to be laying off work—and that's something—and a family picnic at the lake. How ought we to celebrate this great day in our history? No doubt thoughtful, quiet is more appropriate than hilarious and noisy celebration but it does seem as if there should be some service or ceremony to impress upon the children what the day really stands for in our history. A reading of the Declaration with a short story of how it came to be made would suffice. As it is the day means to most of us, either another day of rest, or of amusement according to inclinations.

We had another wonderful rain last night and this morning which has made the newly set cabbage stand up straight and start off well to a good crop. Corn and beans too, are looking up after it. Rains are coming well now, though too late to help hay and grain which are very short. Wheat has the appearance of being fairly well filled, however, and weather has been favorable. The wheat harvest will begin next week.

The holiday and the rainy morning afforded an opportunity to walk over the farm and look things over. As usual it revealed both good and bad; long straight rows of a fine stand of field beans with quack grass running the legume a stiff race for supremacy; a good crop of peaches already of good size,—with some trees showing yellows and lack of care; the alfalfa well on the road to a second crop, grain all headed out and turning yellow with straw hardly waist high; and apple trees deep green in color with wonderfully large clean fruit for this time of year,—and trees with no fruit at all. On the whole it looks like a favorable season with more of good than of bad in it. The crops are all planted now and aside from a few short weeks of cultivation there is little that we can do to influence the yield now. For the harvest we are in the hands of Providence. Then will come the struggle to market well with the pleasure of satisfactory and the disappointments of low price returns.

I wonder if there ever was a farm where everything was done when it should be done and nothing neglected! I've never seen one though there are great differences in the outward appearances of farms. It is said that a doctor buries his mistakes. Most of farmers mistakes and neglects remain in plain sight to mock him to the end of the season. Little jobs, as well as big ones, which it would take but a short time to do are put off until a more convenient season, which never comes. Looking back one wonders why he didn't do them and yet he knows that every day was more than full. Sometimes judgment was poor as to choice of work. Sometimes management was inefficient. In but few cases is laziness at fault. L. H. Bailey has described the farmer this way:

"I hoe and I plow
I plow and I hoe
And the wind drives over the main.

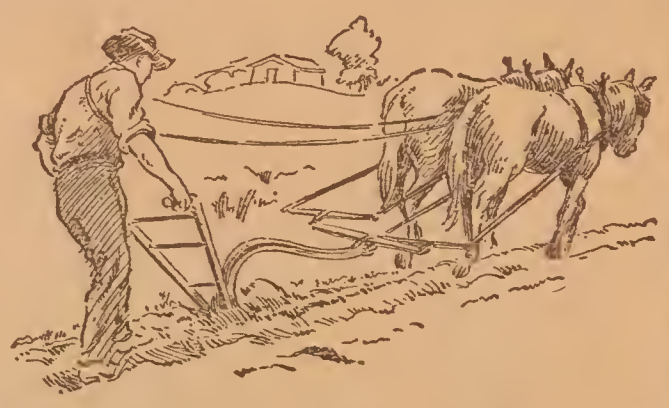
"I mow and I plant
I plant and I mow
While the sun burns hot on the plain,

"I sow and I reap
I reap and I sow
And I gather the wind with the grain,

"I go and I come
I come and I go
In the calm of the storm and the rain."

—M. C. BURRITT.

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES A GOOD FARMER BETTER"



"WHEN muscles ache, wash the pain away with pain oil," says an advertisement.

Why not drive a McCormick-Deering Tractor and do away with the *cause* of the pain? You will conquer the drudgery and be far better off in a dozen ways by investing in this popular tractor.

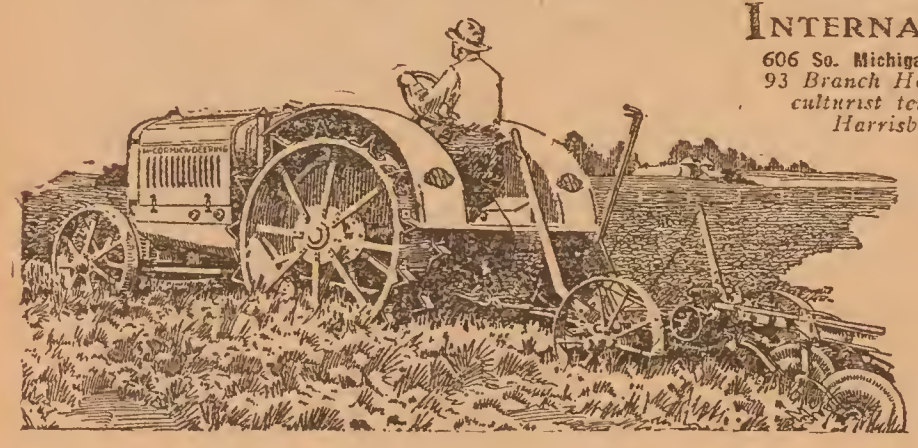
FARMING by old methods is hard, hard work but tens of thousands of farmers are fighting their way clear of the worst of it by using reliable tractor power. Not only are they doing farm work more easily but they are putting the farm on a *new money-making basis.*

No man can realize the full all-around value of the tractor until he uses one himself. Think of the time and work saved by turning two or three furrows instead of one. *Do two or three days' plowing in one.* Cut down high labor costs. Speed up your field work in rush reasons. Do not risk loss of your crops. Ten or twelve hours in the heat cannot hurt the McCormick-Deering.

And then belt work! McCormick-Deering tractors have plenty of power for threshing, silo filling, shredding, baling, sawing, grinding, etc., and they are designed as much for belt as for field work. Do your own work at just the right time and work for the neighbors, too, if you want to.

The McCormick-Deering tractor comes to you *complete* with all the necessary equipment—platform, fenders, adjustable drawbar, wide belt pulley, removable lugs, throttle governor, brakes, and provision for adding the great new tractor improvement, *the power take-off.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois
93 Branch Houses in the U. S., the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



SEE the tractor at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Sit in the seat at the wheel to get the effect of running it. The dealer will demonstrate the tractor at the store or in the field. Drop us a line for a catalog.

McCormick-Deering Tractors

'What Shall We Do FOR Hay?'

HAVE thought a good many times of the article some time back by H. E. Cook, in regard to disposal of the hay crop. Had it come a week or two later it would have fit in with the conditions on thousands of farms, especially along the Southern Tier Counties of the State, had the question been put "What shall we do *for* hay?"

Anyone whose business takes him along Route 17 anywhere from Corning westward to Jamestown, or in fact hundreds of miles of roads through those beautiful hills, if he knows anything about the conditions, must be blind indeed if he cannot see what these pastured hillsides are coming to, and wonder how much longer some of these people can continue to eke out a living. To see the condition of these hillsides, pastured and run to death, many of the dairymen going through the toughest struggle due to high priced feed; at the same time meeting the great Borden trucks, passing the immense Borden factories paying big dividends, paints a picture far different from that we read about and hear about, of the wonderful prosperity following the dairy cow and the big red silo. The pitiable part of it all is, that in many cases these people know they are making little or nothing from their cows, when all is figured down close, but they think they must keep cattle to keep up the land, and that too where the soil is being steadily depleted by the very system followed with the idea of keeping up soil fertility.

As one leaves the beautiful Cohocton Valley and goes northward into Yates and Ontario counties, apparently leaving the dairy section, to a great extent, there seem to be less cattle more clover, beautiful fields of wheat, well kept farmhomes, and it should not be left unsaid that the impression is gained that nearness to pea canneries seems to play an important part.

Up through Ontario and Yates counties, one sees frequently the little yellow AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST signs on trees in front of the farm houses, but one cannot fail

(*Continued on page* 46)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending July 18, 1925 Number 3

Is Prohibition a Failure?

Not Since Slavery Has a National Problem Been So Universally Discussed

I suppose you read a great deal about the rum runners. The dry navy, or a part of it, is here. They are certainly stopping a lot of it but it seems to be dog eat dog. A lot of prominent men here, officials of the village, one church deacon, made money over night. The deacon owned a wharf here. He has retired and is living a life of ease. The wharf was an excellent place to store rum.

It seems funny to me that people will go crazy at election and claim it is everyone's duty to vote, when corruption reigns from the village constable up. This could all be stopped. Well, I'll ease off gradually. I am afraid I'll preach if I keep on.

The other night I saw a fellow trying to sing (he was rather tipsy) to beat Caruso, and a policeman arrested him. Did they look up the fellow who sold him the liquor? They dare not.—F. L. S., Long Island.

THE above letter is a sample of the many received by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the great problem of prohibition enforcement. Is prohibition a failure? If we are to believe the great metropolitan press, it is. Even some of the straight, unexaggerated facts are leading many honest people to wonder if prohibition can be enforced.

Not a Success—Not a Total Failure

Until recently, a great row of vessels loaded with booze stood on guard like an evil destiny just out of the coast waters of New York and New Jersey, watching every opportunity to evade the coast guard and break the prohibition law. Booze, most of which is a deadly poison, can be found in hundreds of city restaurants. Bootleggers abound in nearly every office building. In proportion to the population, the situation is as bad, or worse, in the country. Trucks and touring cars heavily loaded rumble along the great main highways at night and even in the daytime; in many if not all of the rural counties, bootleg and homemade brewing joints abound.

Such facts cannot be ignored. He who says that prohibition is entirely successful simply does not know what he is talking about. But on the other hand, neither does the man who says that it is a failure, although there is much to excuse a man for such an opinion, for the anti-prohibitionists seem to have their way pretty much with the public press. If one is to believe all that he hears, the nation is "wetter" than it ever was in the old wide open days even before local option.

Seventy-Five Per Cent Good

In spite of all the noise and in spite of all the facts, however, there is now less than one-fourth of the booze being consumed in the United States than there was before the prohibition amendment. In other words, the law is 75 per cent effective, and considering the difficulties that had to be overcome, 75 per cent is pretty good. Let us see now how we reach this conclusion.

After a careful investigation, lasting over many months, and extending over the whole country, representatives of Collier's Weekly found that there are only about 19,000,000 gallons of spirits available now as compared to 150,000,000 gallons before prohibition. This is a little less than 12 per cent of the pre-war supply. Of this total of 19,000,000 gallons, 7,000,000 are grain alcohol, about 10,000,000 imported spirits, and about 2,000,000 domestic whiskey. As for the light drinks Collier's found that by the most liberal estimates, including the home brews, we are only consuming about 10,000,000 gallons of wine now as compared to 45,000,000 gallons before prohibition. Americans never have been and are not now wine drinkers. As for beer, prohibition is almost 100 per cent perfect. It does not pay any of the rum runners to handle either wine or beer.

To sum this all up, we will quote direct from Collier's:

"To put the thing in a nutshell, two and a quarter billion gallons of alcoholic liquor of various sorts was consumed in America every year. Today we can directly trace only 19,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquor, and 10,000,000 gallons of wine to American mouths—and not that much.

"Even if we credit moonshiners with 5,000,000 gallons and hoochmongers with 6,000,000, raising the supply to 30,000,000, that's only a fifth of our old supply. Actual result: whisky prohibition, 80 per cent; wine, 75 per cent; beer, 100 per cent (almost); phohibition, all told, 70 per cent."

"If these figures are true," say you, "why is there so much talk about prohibition being a failure?"

Money For Propaganda

There are two answers to this question. First, there are large interests in this country who are financially interested and who will leave no stone unturned to make prohibition a failure; and second, there is a growing disregard and disrespect of American people for the law of the land.

Millions of dollars are being spent regularly by the big booze interests in "educational" propaganda to change public opinion and to convince us against our own good sense. These interests, combined with the love of newspapers for a "good story" have worked upon our sense of the romantic, have appealed to the daredevil in our nature, until they are getting thousands of respectable people to look upon lawbreaking as a joke.

The editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gets armfuls of literature every week from many different sources, all of it cleverly written, but all of it propaganda against prohibition. Every time there is a failure in law enforcement these writers play it up. Many of the papers run it. Every time a rum runner gets by the coast guard, he is made a hero. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gets these bushels of propaganda; we are only one of thousands of publications. Every newspaper in the country is flooded with it.

Your Right To the Truth

Who pays for all this? Those who want to change public opinion, those who want booze because there is money in it. If you are honestly opposed to prohibition and want to change the law, go to it. That is your privilege. You have a right to your opinion and to register that opinion with your representative in Congress; but before you do so, be sure that the opinion is your own and not the result of "wet" propaganda, exaggerating only one side of the situation.

Let us repeat that the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is conservative on all things. We believe in the "middle of the road". We think, too, there are too many laws. That is one trouble with the nation. Neither have we any desire to "preach" or to write a temperance lecture. But we do object to the constant fooling of the public with misleading statements, whether they are on prohibition, cooperation, or any other subject.

Why Enforcement is Hard

So much for the propaganda. Now a word about the enforcement of the law. Many of the letters that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives about prohibition enclose the names of violators of the Eighteenth Amendment. But there is not much use of forwarding these names to the enforcement officers unless the exact facts are stated and unless those who send in the names have the courage to stand up and help the officers bring about convictions. Because of these letters and because of the deplorable situation which exists, and particularly because of a complaint which we received of specific violations at Sabael and Indian Lake, New York, we wrote to Mr. R. Q. Merrick, Divisional Chief of the General Prohibition Agents located in New York City, and asked him what we could do, if anything, to help along the enforcement of the law. We received the following very interesting letter which explains some of the difficulties of the enforcement officials:

(*Continued on page* 48)

WIFE—*Henry! Come right in this house immediately!*
"Not by dang shight! Not in 'at housh!"—JUDGE.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Trouble Over Low Butter Fat

THERE was considerable excitement among dairymen in Tioga County, New York, during the first days of July because of a report that more than half of the dairymen of several of the local plants had had their milk refused by Borden's and other companies because of too low butterfat content. The report was exaggerated, but there is enough of truth in it to give serious concern to every dairyman whose milk is testing rather low in butterfat. The legal standard is 3 per cent, but the New York City Board of Health has power to set its own standard on milk that comes into the city. It is a fact that during recent years the average butterfat content has been getting less and less, until now the average has become so low that the authorities are giving serious attention to it and are warning dairymen that the butterfat in their milk must be materially raised or it will be refused.

Increasing the butterfat in milk is a problem that cannot be solved in a week or a month. The only way that it can be quickly solved is to test the milk of each cow and get rid of the cows whose tests are low. Few dairymen can do this because in a great majority of cases the cows that produce the most milk test the lowest in butterfat.

There is a good reason why the butterfat test has been growing less in recent years. It is because farmers have not been paid enough for it. Four cents a point is far too low to pay any man for raising his test. The only way it can be done is by long years of breeding, and often an increase in butterfat must be at the expense of a decrease in the production of the volume of milk. However, the Board of Health seems supreme in the matter, and it is time, if farmers wish to continue to sell milk in the metropolitan market, to make plans to bring up their butterfat at least to 3.6 or 3.8 per cent.

We believe that there is a serious wrong being done to both dairymen and to the consumers in the loss of butterfat which takes place sometime after the milk leaves the farmer's hands and before the consumer gets it. Milk, as the farmer produces it in this section, will average throughout the year around 3.6 to 3.8 per cent. At this time of year, it drops below the average, but the higher test during the winter brings it up. But when this milk reaches the consumer, there is much evidence to show that the average is not much above about 3.3 or 3.4 per cent throughout the year. What happens to the difference? Is not this one of the places where the Board of Health should center its attention before jumping on the farmer?

Grain Cooperative Not a Success

THE general creditors of the company have announced that the twenty-six million dollar Grain Marketing Company, the largest farmers' cooperative ever attempted, will be dissolved. It is announced that the properties valued at $16,407,000 will be returned to the grain companies comprising the merger. The company was incorporated a year ago as a cooperative and four old line grain companies contracted to lease their property to the cooperative. The American Farm Bureau Federation sponsored the movement.

Although this cooperative was not in our territory, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST opposed it. Its failure does not prove anything against the cooperative movement in general, except that it demonstrates that we must stop ramming ahead on these million dollar enterprises until we have properly developed the organizations which we already have. We do not have enough leaders of business experience who are capable of directing these great enterprises in competition with the men who grew up in the business and know it as farmers know the problems of their own farm. Out of all of the hundreds of cooperative organizations, a few, perhaps half, will survive and thereby justify the great cooperative movement. Those that do last will be the ones that have been carefully and conservatively developed by keeping the expenses down and by using good common sense business principles.

We Would Be Glad To Change Back

SOMEONE or something is always taking the joy out of life. Riding along a country highway in an automobile these days, it is very easy to get the impression that the farmer on his mowing machine in a beautiful field of clover or alfalfa has the finest job in the world. To the casual observer, that farmer is his own boss, his machine is apparently working to perfection, the sun is shining warm but not too hot, the birds are singing in the nearby trees, and the sweet perfume of the new mown hay fills the air. But suppose that you just climb over that fence and on to the mowing machine, if you know enough, take over the farmer's responsibility of getting the alfalfa down, properly cured and in the barn, and at the same time doing about a dozen other jobs that all need to be done on the same day.

Maybe about the second time that you drive around the field the cutter bar will hit a snag and there will be no more mowing until you go to town to get the mowing machine repaired. Or maybe the old man whom you have been able to pick up to do some cultivating for you by the day comes down across the lot to tell you that he does not feel well and cannot work any more. Or maybe just as you get the hay down and there is all the other work to do, it comes on and rains for a week.

It is such small irritations as these that sometimes make farming a nightmare and take all of the joy out of what otherwise might be a pleasant job. Someone has well said that it takes less courage and manhood to face the big problems of life than it does the small, petty irritations of the everyday work.

It is these small things that always make the other fellow's job seem pleasanter and better than our own. But should we get his job and work at it a while, we would probably be glad to change back again. No matter what we do, there are always the irritating problems to be met, met not by changing jobs, but by cultivating a spirit of philosophy and taking them all as a part of the day's work.

Good Bulletins

THERE used to be some criticism by practical farmers of the various bulletins and circulars issued by the Departments of Agriculture, the Experiment Stations and the Colleges of Agriculture. For the most of such bulletins, however, that criticism is no longer good. They are now written by practical men from actual conditions and the increasing number of farmers who are reading them and making use of the suggestions shows that these bulletins are much appreciated.

Recently Prof. Riley of the Farm Engineering Department of the New York State College of Agriculture was telling us how one of the men in his department was preparing a farm bulletin on the use of concrete. Instead of doing it from theory, this man actually prepared the material and did the whole job himself, writing down every step as he went along, and using a Kodak to take frequent pictures of every one of the different operations. A bulletin prepared in this way cannot help but be of practical value.

A number of the colleges are also giving free correspondence courses for farmers on farm subjects during the winter. Those who took some of the courses last year in New York State were particularly enthusiastic about the help which they received from the College in this way.

Cash Your Checks

MAY we suggest that it is very good and safe business practice to cash a check as soon as it is received. There are two very good reasons for this. In the first place, there may be money in the bank when the check is issued, but if you hold a check for a week or a month, or even six months as some people do, there may be no money left to the maker's account to pay your check, and you will be the loser. In the second place, every good business man likes to balance his check book at the end of the month when he receives his statement from the bank. If your check has not been cashed, it is difficult for him to do this. The use of checks and of the banks is rapidly growing among farmers. It is a good custom, for one reason, because the returned cancelled vouchers serve as a receipt, and for another, because it forces people to keep some kind of elementary accounts.

Another Toll For The Automobile

IT is with great regret that we learn that the little child of County Agent K. D. Scott of Norwich, Chenango County, was killed by a truck. The hundreds of friends in Warren and Chenango Counties, and throughout the State, to whom "Scotty" has often brought a word of cheer and a lightening of the spirit, will deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Scott in their terrible bereavement.

The toll of human life that the automobile is taking daily is brought home to us when some friend or relative is killed or injured for life.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THEY tell the story in Cortland County—where there is so much excitement over the recent cattle scandals—that some of the cows have gotten so used to being rapidly switched around from one place to another that all the dealers have to do is to drive up to a farm in the night and whistle, whereupon the cows will come rushing out and climb into the truck!

* * *

Quotations Worth While

"It is never too late to give up our prejudices. No way of thinking or doing, however ancient, can be trusted without proof."—THOREAU.

Keeping the Farm Car Running

A Few Suggestions That Will Keep Down Expenses

I SAW an amusing incident a few years ago. At least it was amusing to me, if not to the chief actors. A friend had started for town in his car, but instead of performing in its customary reliable manner, it "went dead" about four hundred yards from home. All the tinkering and poking of the owner and several neighbors who had gathered to help, could not start it. They cleaned spark plugs, tested compression, and cranked till they were blue in the face. Some of the remarks made were not complimentary to the genius who invented the machine. I expect I could have bought that car for half it's value if I had needed one and could have paid cash.

To make the story short, the owner suddenly remembered that he had turned off the petcock under the gas tank the night before. Turning it on did more to start the car in ten seconds than the neighbors had been able to do in an hour.

My reason for telling this story is to show that when a car refuses to go, a definite system should be employed, by which the difficulty may be discovered.

Seriously speaking, a car is almost a necessity on present day farms. A farmer can hardly afford to spend the time required to make the necessary trips to town with a team and wagon. Trucks are fast increasing in numbers on the farms of the State and tractors are proving their worth under certain conditions. However, repair costs are high and most garages in town. As a result, farmers are compelled to do much of their own repair work. On the average folks are more expert at driving than repairing. The younger generation takes more kindly to digging into the working parts of trucks and tractors, and I have known several young fellows on farms who knew more about machinery than the average garage man.

A gas engine needs a supply of gas and air in the cylinder, a spark at the right time, a means of compressing the gas into a small volume, enough oil to keep the parts running smoothly and water to keep it cool. When the engine does not go, look for the cause with some definite method and system. Look at the gas supply first. Few men have operated a car long without the happy experience of running out of gas. Sometimes "gas" does not reach the cylinder, even though there is plenty in the tank. The line may be plugged, or the level in the tank may be too low.

Most everyone knows how to test a spark plug. Before throwing away a plug make sure you are trying on a complete circuit. I have a friend, who ordinarily is a bright young fellow who spent half an hour cranking his car until someone was kind enough to tell him that he didn't have the switch turned on. Much trouble can be avoided by keeping the machine properly lubricated. New oil in the crank case every five hundred miles, and frequent oil and grease wherever it is needed will do much to add to the life of any machine. If a man really wishes to get experience in locating and fixing troubles, I know of no better way than to buy a second hand machine, and then do his own repairing.—H. L. C.

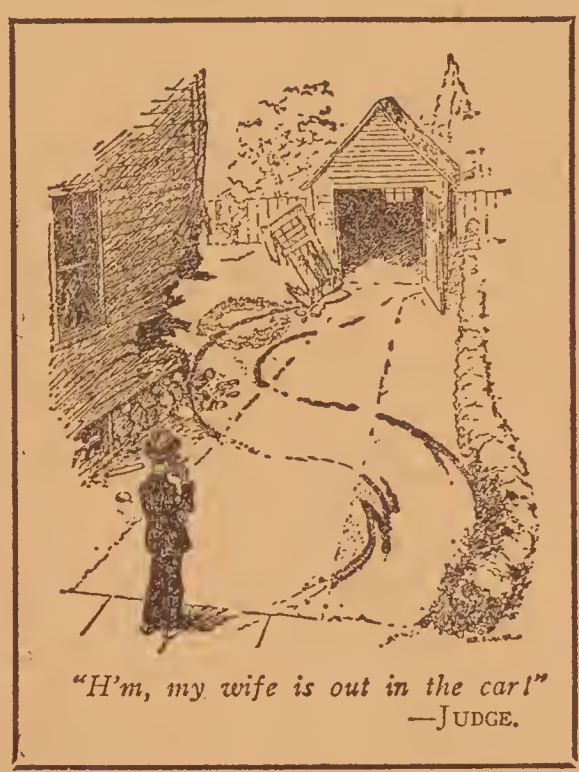
* * *

Proper Oil Aids in Starting

My car is hard to start in cold weather. What can I do to overcome it?—J. N. T., New York.

IF by "starting hard" you mean that you have to crank quite a while or "spin her" to get the car going, it may be that you have an improper mixture in the carburetor or your timer is worn. Years ago we used to get high test gas, but the product we are getting now does not vaporize as readily. If you drain the water from the car and fill it with boiling hot water, it will warm the cylinders sufficiently to aid the vaporization of the gas and make the mixture more combustible. By making the mixture a little richer, you may help matters. It often pays to pour boiling water over the carburetor, taking care that you do not pour any into the air intake.

On the other hand, if you mean that the engine is hard to crank or that it "turns over" with difficulty, it is because the oil has become congealed. You are using the wrong kind of lubricant and we would suggest that you consult your garage man relative to a more suitable brand. It is poor economy to buy cheap oil. Buy an oil that is put out by a recognized company. Usually you will find the larger companies are manufacturing oils for specific cars and seasons.



"H'm, my wife is out in the car!" —JUDGE.

If your car is hard to crank in cold weather, jack up one of the rear wheels, throw it in gear and then crank it. You will find it will "turn over" more easily. When the car starts, apply brakes slowly, finally stopping the rear wheels altogether. Then leave the wheel off the jack. This is a bother, but it helps. Another good idea is to leave the car stand over night with the clutch in. When you are ready to start it, pull back the brake lever as far as it will go, but this means you will break the oil film between the plates.

* * *

Ammeter Fails to Register

Why is it that sometimes ammeter on a Ford will fail to show that the generator is charging?

THE generator, as you know, is located on the right hand side of the engine toward the front. As you stand on the right side of the car looking at the engine, you will notice that there is a collar or band over the left or hind end of the generator. This is a strip of metal about 1½ or 2 inches wide held in place with a screw-bolt which draws it tight around the end of the generator. By loosening up this screw and removing the collar you will be able to see the armature of the generator. You will see that instead of it being bright copper it is covered with a dull black substance. Take a piece of fine sand or emery paper, hold it over the end of a screwdriver and then press the paper lightly on the armature while the engine is running. This will brighten the armature immediately and you should find your ammeter immediately registering. The black deposit on the armature prevents proper transmission of current.

If this does not help, look over all connections to see that they are tight. Beyond this we do not advise any man to start "fussing", unless he is well informed about generators and electrical matters in general. It may be that your generator needs new brushes. Take it to a good reliable service man and have him look it over, if you are not sure. By all means, do not tinker with it or you may make matters worse.

* * *

Gas Mixture Is Too Lean

My car does not run smoothly. A few weeks ago friends of ours visited us and the children were playing around the car. Now when I take it out it has a peculiar action—as one of my boys says, it gallops.—H. D. S., New York.

MOST likely the children got inquisitive and changed the needle valve adjustment on the carburetor. Start up your motor and after it has been running for a short while, gradually cut down on the gas and as you approach the desirable mixture you will notice that the engine will gradually speed up and run more smoothly. From time to time advance the throttle quickly to make sure that you do not get the adjustment too lean. By advancing the gas at the throttle sharply you will get to a point where you notice that the engine pops. When it does this, you have reached the point that is a little too lean. Open up the needle valve slightly until you can advance the throttle sharply without any unnatural reaction from the engine.

* * *

A "Short" in the "Light Line"

Would you tell me what is wrong with the headlights on my car? Of late I have burned out a number of bulbs. While I am driving along the road, they will flare up, burn with a bright white light and then go out.—F. M. N., Pennsylvania.

UNDOUBTEDLY there is a short circuit somewhere in your light line. This short circuit allows a heavier current to flow into the battery than the lights are supposed to carry. We would suggest that you investigate immediately, especially if the short is anywhere near your gas line. If you are too far from a service station, wrap the exposed wire with tape until you are able to obtain a new set of wires. Make sure when you bind your tape that you do not bind two exposed wires together.

* * *

Wheels Are Out of Alignment

My car steers hard. If it were a big car I would't say anything about it, but it is only a small machine. I cannot afford to lay it up and pay expensive garage bills. Can you offer a remedy?—P. L. B., New Jersey.

NOT mentioning the make of your car, we cannot do much besides offer some generalities. In the first place see that the front axle is perpendicular. It may be you will find the steering spindles slant backward or forward. If that is the case, you will have a particularly hard time to straighten the car out

(*Continued on page* 46)

"There, Emma! You say I ain't quick-witted or nothin' but I took his number!"—JUDGE.

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July Chicken Chatter

Keep the Pullets Growing

THE chicks are now out on range, the bad weather is over, and many poultrymen will feel that the annual battle to keep the chicks alive and growing is over. It is true that it should be comparatively easy now but this will lead some to neglect the growing stock and this is bad at any time of year.

One thing that is frequently neglected is plenty of fresh water. This is the cheapest part of the ration, but will be sadly missed by the stock if not provided in sufficient amounts. A few men who have running water are lucky, but most of us must still pump it. Another essential is shade. A young orchard, a cornfield, or if nothing else is available, a shelter made of boards. Hens both old and young suffer from the heat.

Feed the growing stock well. Perhaps it is possible to make them grow too rapidly but we doubt it. It is possible to cause them to lay before they gain their full body weight, but at present, feed them all they will eat of good scratch feed and a growing mash. It is doubtful if a quarter of the pullets raised are as heavy as they should be when they are put in the house in the fall.

Separate the cockerels and get them to market, if they have not already gone. The price will be low, but at least they will not be eating feed that the pullets should have. Shade, clean water, plenty of feed and lots of room will give the pullets the growth they should have to make profitable hens next winter.

Keep the Hens Laying

WE are nearing the time when the egg production of the flock is likely to slump. Some slump will be unavoidable, especially if lights were used last winter. The use of lights may increase the yearly product to a slight extent, but many of the eggs laid in the winter will be cut off the summer production.

There are a few things we can do to keep up summer production to a reasonable level. One is to feed a wet mash at noon. Too many poultry keepers fail to feed mash at all in the summer, feeling that the hens do not need it. Perhaps they will not eat as much mash, especially if the range is unlimited, but if they get none, production will surely drop sooner or later. Wet mash at noon, will appeal to their appetites, and give them more raw material with which to produce eggs.

Give them all they will clean up in about fifteen minutes, of the regular dry mash, mixed with enough water to make it crumbly.

Another way of keeping up the egg production is to cull frequently. This of course will not make the individual hen lay any better, but it will keep up the average of the flock, and at the same time, will enable you to pick out the poor hen more easily than you can late in the fall.

Whenever the production drops below fifty per cent, get out a crate and catch a few that have stopped laying. By doing this you will save on feed as well as realize some cash. Any hen that quits in July or August is probably not worth keeping.

A small matter, but one that helps is keeping the house cool. We do not realize that hens suffer from the heat, but such is the case. Ventilation is important in winter, but some provision for air circulation during hot weather in summer is also necessary. By all means keep hens free from lice and mites. We can't expect them to lay eggs and feed body parasites at the same time.

Feeding the Young Turkeys

I am writing to ask if you could give me some information about young turkeys and their feed.—Mrs. J. V. P., New York.

ONE of the commonest mistakes made in feeding young turkeys is to overfeed them. This causes digestive troubles and many of them die. If they have range it is necessary to feed them but three times, and if they are confined five light feedings will be enough.

Different people have different rations which they feed with success. Nothing but clean water, grit and green feed should be given the first three days. After that feed them limited amounts of one of the following rations.

Hard boiled egg chopped fine and mixed with corn bread crumbs for the first week, then whole oats and whole wheat.

Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry for a few days, and then common chick feed.

Corn meal and bran mixed in the proportion of 3 to 1 and baked into bread.

Skimmilk is good any time. Many who have grown turkeys successfully, place much emphasis on the necessity for plenty of green feed. Chopped onion tops, lettuce, dandelions or green alfalfa are good green feeds.

Farmers Bulletin 791. Turkey Raising gives some fine information and we suggest you write to the Division of Publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, asking them for a copy of the bulletin.

About the Embargo on Poultry

I wish your advice in this case. I am shipping about 2000 chickens or broilers a year. When I took some crates to the express office at Cresco, Pa., our shipping station, they were refused by the agent first because of an embargo by the state of New Jersey and later because of some federal regulation. What the regulation was, he was not able to tell me. I know there is no embargo by the state of New Jersey. I wish to ship to Newark, N. J. What can I do?—C. L. D., Pennsylvania.

WE telephoned to Dr. McNiel, the chief veterinarian of the State of New Jersey for an official statement relative to your case.

Dr. McNiel informs us that there is no embargo on poultry from the State of Pennsylvania with the exception of the city of Philadelphia. No poultry can be shipped from the city of Philadelphia into the State of New Jersey. Therefore you are at liberty to ship your birds to Newark. Dr. McNiel suggests that it would be better if you were to disinfect your coops and see that they are clean before you ship.

There is no State or Federal order which prevents you from marketing your poultry.

New York City is also receiving poultry from all States. There is still an order in effect which bars the shipment of poultry from the New York City market to out of town points.

Do Purebreds Lack Vigor

Are Pure Bred Hens as vigorous as scrubs? Years ago hens could live any place. They would roost in trees, or in the tool shed, and never seemed to be bothered with colds or roup, as hens are now.—N. B. G., New Jersey.

IT is difficult to prove one's answer to the above question, however it may be answered. If one could prove that Grandmothers hens had more vitality than present day hens have, it would still be left to prove that they were more profitable. The primary object of keeping hens is not to have them enjoy a long life.

It may be that in breeding hens for production, the importance of vigor may have been temporarily forgotten, but if so, we have evidence that it's importance is being recognized. We should also realize that if hens sometimes seem to be lacking in vigor, it may be because greater vigor and vitality is required to lay the number of eggs that hens commonly lay now.

There was some advantages in having hens roost in the tool shed. They at least secured plenty of fresh air. With a modern poultry house, properly constructed, they have still better conditions under which to live.

We vote for the modern hen.

What Dairymen Want To Know

Signing for a TB. Test--A Good Fly Spray

The TB testers are coming through this county. I have signed up to have my cows tested but I understand that 90% of the farmers have not signed. In such circumstances am I obliged to have them tested although I have already signed and can I be prevented from taking my milk to the factory? There is so much fraud going on in our county. We should like to know all on this subject.—Unsigned.

IN the first place our subscriber did not sign his name or address to the letter so we have no way of telling to whom we could send an immediate answer by return mail. Ordinarily unsigned letters go into the wastebasket but the topic of the inquiry is receiving so much discussion at the present time that we have made an effort to get it into an early issue.

In the first place as far as we are able to learn, there are no facts to warrant a statement that there has been fraud in the actual testing of cows in this state. There are all kinds of rumors but as yet no facts have been revealed that cows have been tested fraudulently. There has been fraud in this disposal of reactors and the State Department of Farms and Markets is now conducting an investigation in order to identify the guilty persons and bring them to justice.

If you have signed an agreement to have your herd tested according to the accredited herd plan and have since changed your mind, deciding that you do not care to test, write to H. J. Henry, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y., stating that you would like to cancel the agreement. Such action on your part will not result in your milk being quarantined unless 90% of the dairymen in your township sign to have your herds tested. If 90% have signed, then your cows, or any dairy products from your farm will be quarantined. This law was made to prevent a few dairymen from holding up the cleaning up of any definite area. After the first test has been made then it is impossible for a dairyman to cancel the agreement.

If our advice is worth anything, before cancelling your agreement to have your herd tested, we would urge you to consider such a step very seriously. One farmer in Cortland County remarked to us that the recent revelations of fraud in the disposal of reactors shows all the more the necessity for accredited herd work. He based his view on the fact that branded cows had been almost invariably resold into untested grade herds and not into herds that were accredited.

A Good Fly Spray Helps

WITH the exception of short pasture nothing does more to cut down the milk flow than to have the cows harassed by flies. They make cows uncomfortable while in the pasture but are especially bad in the stable both for the cow and the milker. A good fly spray either ready mixed or home fixed will help maintian the milk flow of the cows and the temper of the owner.

The State College of Agriculture recommends the following mixture which can easily be made at home.

Use 4½ quarts coal tar dip; 4½ quarts fish oil; 3 quarts coal oil; 3 quarts whale oil; and 1½ quarts oil of tar. Dissolve three pounds of laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray, and bring up to 30 gallons with lukewarm soft water.

This spray, applied twice a day—in the morning after milking and in the afternoon while the cows are in the barn for silage or other green feed—will keep the flies away and keep the hair coats of the cows soft.

Thirty gallons of this mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days, at a cost of one cent a cow a day. Two men with a portable half-barrel cart carrying a spray pump and nozzle can spray 40 cows in five minutes, and save a lot of time, milk, and general unpleasantness.

There may be a question in the minds of many dairymen whether to buy a prepared spray or mix the spray at home. The advantages of the ready mixed are less bother in preparing, and the assurance of a uniform mixture.

Four Daughters of "Old Dutch" Make New Records

DUTCHLAND Colantha Sir Inka moved a step nearer to the exclusive inner circle of famous Holstein sires when four of his daughters recently completed a 305-day test at Fishkill Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. Fishkill Farm is owned by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, better known as "Old Dutch," headed Mr. Morgenthau's herd for several years up to the time of his death, and a large percentage of the young stock in the Fishkill Farm's herd consists of Dutch daughters. By virtue of his daughters' achievements, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka now stands 12th in the entire United States under the score of Holstein sires whose daughters won points in the 1924-25 honor roll.

The records just completed were all made in subdivision B, the specifications of which are that contesting cows shall be milked 3 or 4 times a day for 45 days and during the balance of the 305-day test period they shall be milked twice a day. Furthermore the test must be completed within 15 months from freshening. Mr. Morgenthau believes in a long time test, maintaining the viewpoint that a cow that is pushed for a 7-day record, which is usually made shortly after freshening, does not show her true producing capacity.

A World's Record

Of the four young cows to complete the test, Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka made the best showing with a production of 15,486 pounds of milk and 543 pounds fat a world's record. She competed in the senior 2-year old class, taking first place in the entire United States for both milk and butterfat production. During her test she carried a calf for a period of 235 days.

Fishkill Jennie Colantha Inka, a junior 2-year old, produced 10,494 pounds milk and 408 pounds fat, carrying a calf for 215 days. Her record places her second in her class in the entire United States for fat production.

Fishkill Bessie Pride Inka, a junior 3-year old, came third in her class in all the United States with a production of 13,845 pounds of milk. She placed second in her class in butterfat production with a record of 508 pounds. She carried a calf during 182 days of her test.

C. S. F. Lady Inka Belle Juan, a senior 3-year old took second place both in milk and butterfat production in the United States with records of 11,830 pounds milk and 386 pounds butterfat. She carried a calf for a period of 259 days.

The production of these four cows totals 51,655 pounds milk and 1845 pounds fat, which averages 12,914 pounds milk and 461 pounds fat per cow, testing on the average 3.58%.

When you consider that the average cow in the United States produces around 4,000 pounds of milk per year, it is very easy to see why these milkers are so much in demand. They make as much milk as three ordinary cows. Five or six such producers would make as much milk as 15 or 18 average cows a year and think of the difference in feed bills, silage to barrow around, stalls to clean and labor of milking.

"Cleaning and Care of Milking Machines" is bulletin E 43, and it is all that the name implies. Send your name and address on postcard to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, and get your copy free.

How's Your Pasture?

Let Your Animals Answer

It is probably getting coarse and tough—barely fit to keep your animals going. If your cows, steers and hogs could talk they would say "give us grain."

Yes, they want the best of all grain—*corn.* They want and they need the best part of corn to make meat and milk. *That's Corn Gluten Feed.*

If you are one of the many dairymen who are this year feeding Corn Gluten Feed, your cows are going through the Summer in fine shape. *They will make money for you next Winter.*

If you have not fed a Corn Gluten Feed mixture with your pasture you should start now or you will have some good cows go dry several months too soon.

Corn Gluten Feed is a rich feed at a low price. It is the best protein you can buy and the cheapest because it is 86% digestible and the most easily convertible by the animal.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer for your home mixed ration. If you are buying a ready mixed feed be sure that it contains a liberal proportion of Corn Gluten Feed.

Write for Bulletin No. 2 and tell us your feeding problems. We will help you solve them.

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the month of July* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.33
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk	
Cond. whole milk	1.90
Milk for Chocolate	1.80
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	1.90
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	1.80

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The average price of 92 score butter, outside quotations, for the month of June is 42.48 cents per pound.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.33
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.23
Class 2	1.90
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER DOWN AND UP AGAIN

CREAMERY SALTED	July 7	June 30	A Year Ago
Score higher than extras	42¾-43½	41½-42¾	42¼-43
Extras (92 sc)	42½	41 -41¼	41½-42
84-91 score	..39 42	38½-40¾	38 -41
Lower G'd's	.38 -38½	37½-38	35 -36

As we anticipated, the butter market took a slump last week and prices fell off to 40½c for extras on Wednesday July 1. This was to be expected of the extremely heavy accumulations which were becoming burdensome and unwieldly, and also due to the fact that the Chicago market broke to 40c. It was feared that the break in the west would send considerably more butter this way. However, this fear was eased on Thursday when Chicago recovered a full cent. This was reflected immediately in the New York market. When the market broke to 40½c it brought out the speculators in full force and a vast amount of business was done. The increased buying with consequent diminution of surplus stocks in the face of lighter receipts than were expected, resulted in a much firmer tone to the market with the consequent price advances to the point that by July 7, creamery extras (92 score) reached 42½c and fancier marks were as high as 43½c. These advances checked speculative interest to a considerable degree. At that several hundred tubs went into the freezers. It is quite impossible to foresee the market. We are now about at the peak of production and arrivals are controlling the market solely.

Posted receipts have been somewhat lower than the receivers have anticipated and this factor has been a stabilizing influence. It is expected that we will see the market flutter up and down from day to day. Butter cannot get very low before speculators will step in and their buying will stabilize the situation. Quite a proportion of the arrivals are of the finer grades. However, there is considerable complaint that many fancy marks are showing the effects of heat. Some lots have been sent directly to the coolers to harden up before they were fit for inspection. Cold storage figures indicate that we are running a little ahead of last year.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	July 7	June 30	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	22½-24	22 -24	20 -21½
Fresh. av'g'e	21½-22	-21½	19 -19¾
Held fancy	..26½-27½	26½-27½	24½-26
Held aver.	..25½-26½	25½-26½	23 -24

The cheese market has been quiet right along. Trading has been a little better than a hand to mouth proposition. Jobbers taking on only enough stock to supply their immediate needs. Speculative interest has been very quiet due to the fact that present prices are considered by the trade too high for a reasonably safe investment. Practically all the stock going into warehouses is being stored by first hand receivers. Interior markets and up-State markets are very firm, however. Prices have remained about the same but it is getting a little more difficult for critical buyers to get the right kind of stock to supply their trade except at a fractional premium. The situation in the milk market has reacted very favorably this year to the cheese manufacturers. During the recent cool spell however, more cheese was made due to a growing surplus in the milk market. Western advices continue strong and as long as the Wisconsin market holds up we can be reasonably sure of firm conditions here in the east.

The average price of average run, white and colored cheese for June is 21½ cents. This is the average of inside and outside quotations.

NEARBY EGGS ACCUMULATING

NEARBY WHITES	July 7	June 30	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	.46-48	45-46	40-42
Av'ge extras	.44-45	42-44	36-38
Extra firsts	.41-43	38-41	33-35
Firsts	.38-40	36-37	31-32
Gathered	.35-42	32-40	29-35
BROWNS			
Fancy	.40-45	40-44	34-39

Egg prices have been holding their own for the past week, but if the situation in the market is any indication of future development we would not be surprised to see prices weaken to some extent at least for a short period until stocks are somewhat reduced. The price level is high enough to warrant dealers taking short held fancy eggs out of storage and these have been a strong factor in the market to work against fresh nearbys. On top of the use of storage eggs consumptive demand is not up to normal due to the fact that so many of our people are away on vacations. As a result nearby eggs are becoming more plentiful in the market. In the face of only a moderate demand accumulations are beginning to pile up and many receivers have more than they can move promptly. It may be that unless something radical happens, we will see a slightly easier trend in the price curve.

Cold storage figures of the Bureau of Markets indicate that cold storage holdings at the present time are about on par with those of a year ago which bids well for the future outlook for the poultry business, at least as far as this coming fall and winter are concerned.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET LOWER

FOWLS	July 7	June 30	A Year Ago
Colored	.24-26	27-28	23-25
Leghorns	.22-24	24-26	20-23
BROILERS			
Colored	.28-32	38-40	35-38
Leghorns	.23-27	28-36	28-35

The market on live poultry arriving via express, has been a disappointing affair during the past week. We have seen the unusual situation of express poultry selling below the freight market. This was not universal. Some fancy express arrivals sold at a premium. Average runs of late has not been particularly good and the market has been entirely in the buyer's favor. We have been experiencing unusually heavy shipments of Leghorn broilers and these have been practically a drug on the market. It has been impossible for receivers to clear their floors and carryovers have worked to the detriment of the price curve.

There was much disappointment apparent in the market when it was learned that the State Department of Farms and Markets would not lift the last existing embargo on live poultry on the first of July. From advices we received from Albany we were led to believe that this embargo which prevents the reshipment of live poultry from New York City would be lifted in time to permit New York City dealers to cater to the out-of-town markets. Had the embargo been lifted there is no question but what we would have seen a much improved condition existing. Summer resorts are finding it difficult to obtain sufficient supply of live poultry while at the same time New York has more than it can handle. The only stumbling block to the free movement of trade is the last existing embargo. The hope is expressed that this will be lifted in the very near future as a conference on the matter was scheduled to be held in New York City on July 9. Strange as it may seem, express companies, due to the embargo, will not accept live poultry from the West Washington market for reshipment in the city. However, we know that the express companies have accepted live poultry from individual butchers and dealers outside of the market for reshipment to outlaying markets without asking a single question. The Board of Health is no longer interested in the situation, but the Department has been reluctant to lift the embargo. This has been due to the fact that there was an outbreak of what was believed to be poultry plague at East Hampton, Long Island. According to the Department of Farms and Markets there were indications that the infection in this case may have originated in New York City. If any mistake was made it certainly caused shippers of live poultry a considerable amount of money by holding up the embargo and free movement of poultry to markets who wanted the commodity.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	July 7	June 30	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.47⅝	1.45¼	1.13
Corn	.99⅝	.98½	.98¾
Oats	.46½	.43	.45⅝
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.74⅞	1.91¼	1.30½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.1.23½	1.19½	1.20¾
Oats, No. 2	.57½	.56	.63

FEEDS *(At Buffalo)*	July 4	June 27	
Grd. Oats	No quotations due to holiday	37.00	——
Sp'g Bran		30.00	——
H'd Bran		31.50	——
Stand'd Mids		32.00	——
Soft W. Mids		38.00	——
Flour Mids		45.00	——
Red Dog		38.50	——
Wh. Hominy		41.50	——
Yel. Hominy		41.50	——
Corn Meal		46.50	——
Gluten Feed		41.75	——
Gluten Meal		——	——
36% C. S. Meal		43.00	——
41% C. S. Meal		46.00	——
43% C. S. Meal		47.75	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal		47.00	——

The future market on wheat has been up and down during the past days, reacting spasmodically according to the western advices relative to weather and possible crop damages. Weather conditions in the northwest are such that there is fear in some sections of the spread of Black Rust. The weather has been hot and moist which favors the spread of the disease. The first time in several years there is enough moisture in the ground to take care of the crop for some time to come. The Canadian northwest however, reports needed rain, especially in Alberta. In general reports indicate that the wheat crop is in exceptionally fine condition and this has had favorable reaction on the market. The firm tone in the wheat market had a decided effect on other grains, although oats has been displaying independent strength.

LONG ISLAND POTATOES ARRIVING

During the week ending July 4, Long Island potato growers started digging in a small way. Stock that has been received in the market is of fairly good quality and prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.25 a barrel delivered in New York. Although very few lots have been received, nevertheless they are holding firm. It will be several days yet before Long Island Cobblers will be rolling in a general way. Old potatoes from Maine are still being received but they usually are having a hard time to find buyers, although once in a while there will be quite an active demand from some quarters. It is the case of up one and down the next. The Main potato deal is rapidly drawing to a close. As yet no Jersey potatoes are arriving. The majority of receipts are coming from the eastern shore of Virginia. Of late trade has taken hold well and Red Star Brand has been selling generally from $5 to $5.25. A few choice lots have even brought $5.50.

Reports are conflicting relative to the Long Island and State potato crop. It was claimed by some that this year's crop will be as big as ever. After talking to several men who have been travelling around among the potato growers and seen things first hand, we believe that the crop will not be as heavy as it was last year. We have been travelling around Long Island on our own hook and although the crop in that territory looks very good, nevertheless there are some fields that have been seriously injured with disease and blight.

HAY MARKET STEADY

The demand for good hay is very satisfactory and as a result the market has been maintaining a decidedly firm condition. At the moment $26 is the inside figure on fancy No. 1 grades of straight timothy while $23 to $24 is still being offered for No. 2 and 3 is bringing from $19 to $21. Fancy light clover mixed will bring the same price as No. 2 timothy, while No. 2 grade will bring about the same price as No. 3 straight timothy. Oats straw is worth $14 or $15 while No. 1 rye is bringing from $17 to $18. All of these quotations of course are for merchandise delivered in New York City.

LIVE CALVES HIGHER

The demand for live calves has been quite active of late. The market has been gathering strength for the past week with the result that by July 7 choice veals were worth as much as $14.50 with fair to good stock bringing from $12 to $13.50. Common stock was quoted from $10 to $11.50. Live lambs ranging from $12.50 for common stock to $16.25 for prime springers. Live hogs continue firm and prices seems to be trending upward. On July 7 choice hogs were worth $14.85 per hundred delivered in New York.

Receipts of country dressed calves have been light. In face of correspondingly light trading the market is holding quite steady. Choice country dressed veal has been bringing as much as 19c a pound, although most of the trade has been buying at prices varying from 16 to 18c.

Live rabbits have been meeting a slow demand. The supply has been correspondingly light. The price rules about 25 cents a pound.

LITTLE DOING IN BEANS

There is not much doing in the bean market. Trade is dull, due particularly to the fact that the weather we have been having is not conducive to the consumption of beans even cold baked beans. Nevertheless prices are much better than they were during the latter part of the winter. Red kidneys are now selling up to $12 a hundred for the fancy marks whereas during the late winter they were bringing in the vicinity of $10. Pea beans have been meeting a fairly good market, although prices only range from $5.75 to $6.35. Domestic marrows cover a range from $8.50 to $9.50. White kidneys are slow at $7.75 for common goods and $8.25 for prime marks.

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Among the Farmers

Tests Show the Value of Pasteurizing Milk

THE Museum of Hygiene of New York University and Bellevue Hospital has just announced the completion of three years of research with deadly disease germs which proves the effectiveness of the pasteurization processes that the New York City milk supply undergoes before reaching the consumer.

One of those to subject himself to these tests was William H. Marcussen of the Borden Farm Products Company. He and several of his fellow workers volunteered in the three-year experiment with dangerous and deadly disease germs by drinking samples of infected milk that had been pasteurized. The disease germs used were those of tuberculosis, typhoid, paratyphoid, diphtheria, septic sore throat and others.

Various samples of milk containing these disease germs were pasteurized and then consumed by the men who subjected themselves to the test. Altogether there were over 6,000 samples. The milk that these people consumed was subject to a heat treatment of 142 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. The test proves that this temperature destroys all disease germs.

Test Conducted at Endicott

The investigation started three years ago when charges were made that the pasteurization rules of the Health Department were insufficient. The Bordens Company engaged Dr. Charles E. North, former Director of the Municipal Milk Surveys of New York City and turned over its plant at Endicott, N. Y., to Dr. North and his associates. The results of the tests brought out the effectiveness of pasteurization.

Dr. William H. Park, director of the Research Laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, who was active participant in the research, says "New York has the purest milk in the country despite the statements made by the pseudo-scientists and others who know little about the work of the Health Department."

Mr. Marcussen and his fellow workers went through the three-year experiment without mishap. However, two weeks after the tests were completed Mr. Marcussen was taken down with typhoid fever. He recovered after two months' illness. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the contraction of the disease during the intensive handlings of large varieties of disease germs, but it was impossible to rule out the hazards entirely. Mr. Marcussen passed by his experience with the remark, "It was just an incident." According to Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner of New York "Pasteurization of milk has done more to decrease the death rate than any other preventative measure.

Milking Shorthorn Cow Establishes New Record

A MILKING Shorthorn cow has established a new record for Junior three-year olds at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amhurst, starting at the age of 3 years and a half, this cow Lady Blythesom produced 14168.3 pounds milk and 604.36 pounds butterfat. In establishing this record, she replaces Roan Clay who held the record for milk production at 12316 pounds and Annie Belle who held the record in the same class for butterfat production at 601 pounds.

Canton Egg Laying Contest Cancelled

WE have found it necessary to cancel the proposed Standard Bred Egg Laying Contest which was to be held, beginning November 1st, 1925, at the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York. This is due to the fact that plans for teaching work will require much more of the time of the poultry instructor than heretofore. He will not have time available to give such a contest the attention it deserves. This situation is made even more acute by the fact that Mr. Carl Schroeder has left the department and it will naturally take his successor a considerable period to become acquainted with the work required here and with the poultry interests of this region.—VAN C. WHITTEMORE.

Notes from Southern Jersey

THOUGH we have had no rain for over a month, corn, truck crops, grapes, berries and fruit trees are doing well. This is not so with meadows and pastures, as they are poor. As a consequence the hay crop in Salem County is going to be rather short. Asparagus did fairly well this year though it was not near as good as it was last year. Strawberries and peas did not measure up to last year either. Those good and thoughtful farmers who had the tomatoes started properly and had them out early in May when there was plenty of moisture in the ground, have got a good crop. The same holds true with Ruby King peppers, however late peppers and canning tomatoes that were not set out at the right time are not doing well at all, especially so because of the dry weather. It is practically impossible for the late red skinned potatoes because of the dry weather. For that matter it seems as though this would be an off season for white potatoes along here.—S. B.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

WHEAT is being cut and it handles heavy, but the stand on most fields is thin, so it does not shock up thick in fields. Oats have headed well and promise a good crop as they have a very good color. Corn has been cultivated for the last time and it is making a good growth.

Potatoes have a healthy color and the stalks are long and very promising for a good crop. Hay has nearly all been made and the yield was much better than was expected, as the stand of grass was good but neither clover or timothy were long in the stock. Alsike clover was much more plentiful in all fields than formerly, though no seed has been sown on many farms for some years.

Pastures are very short and some dry feed is needed to keep cows in a full flow of milk. The cherry crop was much better than expected and the raspberry crop is very good.

Apples will be a half crop in most orchards.

The Sheffield Farms Co., Inc. expects to construct a large milk station at Center Hall near the Old Fort Hotel.

Wheat prices are bringing $1.75; corn, $1.15; oats, 55c; eggs, 30c; chickens, 28c; veal calves, 11c. Not enough butter is made in this section to supply the local demands so all the stores retail creamery butter which many farmers buy instead of making their own butter where milk is sold.—J. N. GLOVER.

Cumberland County—After a severe dry spell that lasted for several weeks, we have experienced some very nice rains of late (July 1) which have revived vegetation and also replenished the water supply. Some farmers have been hauling water for stock and home use. The hay crop in our county will be very short. Wheat harvest has begun and it looks to be on the average of pretty fair crop but in spots it has been infected with smut and other fields have not filled as well as usual. Crops are about two weeks ahead of last year. Cherries have been plentiful but apples and peaches are almost a complete failure due to the late frost and dry weather.—J. B. K.

New York County Notes

Cortland County—Rain during the last week in June broke the dry spell which has been felt quite severely through-

(*Continued on page* 46)

Important SILO Announcement

We wish to announce that we have sold our silo manufacturing business to the Manning Manufacturing Co., Rutland, Vt., effective at the end of this year.

The manufactured silos we have in stock, together with our stock of all sizes of Whirlwind Ensilage Cutters and our Cypress Round Tanks will be sold (while they last) on the basis of

20% to 30% PRICE REDUCTION

If you need a silo, get a famous Green Mountain now, at a big saving. If you need a powerful, light running ensilage cutter now is the time to act. If you can use a round tank for stock watering or milk cooling, get our low closing-out price. Write for Information and Reduced Prices.

Creamery Package Mfg. Company
343 West Street, Rutland, Vermont

HAY CROP POOR

Reports show that, due to dry weather, there is a small hay crop throughout practically all of the East. Whether you raise hay for your own use or to sell, the shortage means a direct loss to you if you are in a section which suffered from drought.

While weather conditions have considerable effect on the hay crop, this element need not cause so much alarm to the farmer who employs correct tillage methods on his hay fields.

Hay fields seeded last year produced fairly good crops this season while some old fields were scarcely worth harvesting. To assure yourself of a good hay crop next year you must plow and reseed your old field this year. Now is the time to do it! You will do well to follow George M. Clark's example by using for this work genuine

Clark CUTAWAY DISK HARROWS AND PLOWS

George M. Clark, inventor of the Cutaway disk and many disk implements, was known as "The Grass King" because of the wonderful hay crops he produced. He describes his methods in a booklet called "Large Hay Crops." We shall be glad to send you one of these books free and without the slightest obligation on your part. With the free book we will send you our complete catalog. Send a post card today for both books.

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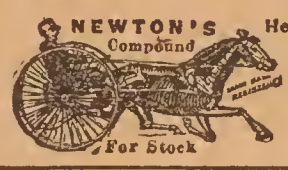

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Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

His sire has 22 A. R. O. daughters and is a son of a 30-pound four-year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the best son of that noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

The dam of this young Bull produced over 21,000 pounds milk and over 800 pounds butter as a junior 4-year old. She is a sister to Phroney Pontiac, with a record of over 1,062 pounds butter. Both descend from that famous sire, King Segis Pontiac, whose A. R. daughters number 194.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
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130—PIGS FOR SALE—130
Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.75 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.25 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars, $7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.
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RIDING OR DRIVING PONY $75. Pretty as a Picture Thoroughly broken for Women or Children. LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH'S Goat Farm & Kennels, Mohnton, Pa.

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

IT was a problem indeed which confronted Steele. In three weeks he would be driven south by the breaking winter; three short weeks to solve the Windigo riddle, but of what aid would that now be to the girl downstairs who had looked at him through eyes from which hope had vanished, when she said: "The heart of me—is dead."

He carried his bag to Michel's shack and announced to the surprised owner that he would eat and sleep there; then, while in search of David, he ran into St. Onge.

"Monsieur Steele," the old soldier gripped his guest's hand and vigorously shook it. "You have my extreme admiration—and gratitude. Mon dieu! but you were magnificent. To see you, my friend and guest, insulted before my eyes—and how you made him ridiculous.

Steele's face hardened.

"But your daughter—what of her?" he demanded, almost fiercely, of the man whose eyes wavered before his cold glance.

"You have seen her?"

"Yes, she has told me. She's ruined herself—thrown away her happiness—her life."

"And all for me," sighed the father, "all for me!"

"But you knew she would do it—to protect your future with the company; and you allowed her to," Steele continued pitilessly, in a voice, low, but carrying the bitterness of gall in its tones. "Colonel St. Onge, you have permitted a beautiful soul to destroy itself. You—"

The features of the factor in turn were tense with feeling. The eyes of a man who had once commanded men met the accusing look of the other.

"Stop, Monsieur!" St. Onge interrupted, in a voice broken with passion. "You do not know—and you are my friend, therefore I forget what you say. I have begged her not to do this—am prepared to leave the company. I will not allow such a thing. Why," and the factor shook his clenched fists in Steele's face, "I would kill that pig Lascelles before I gave her to him."

"But she has given herself to him, of her own free will, today. And she is a thoroughbred; she will keep her word."

St. Onge glared into Steele's immobile face. "She will never marry that *canaille*, Monsieur Steele," he said pointedly, "the St. Onges have always known how to defend their honor."

The two were interrupted by the appearance of Lascelles crossing the clearing, and Steele, in no mood to meet the subject of the conversation, left the excited factor awaiting the approach of the man who was exulting in his hard won victory. As he turned away, he said: "I have moved my stuff to Michel's shack. It is needless for me to tell you how much I appreciate your hospitality and that of your daughter. You understand of course that I could not stay."

"Yes, Monsieur, it would only be embarrassing to you and to me, but I regret deeply to have you go."

CHAPTER XV

THE following morning the people of Wailing River were at the river shore where three men stood beside a loaded Peterboro near which rested a company birch bark.

"What's the matter with St. Onge?" Steele asked Michel. "He and Lascelles have been in the tradehouse a half hour. It's late."

"W'en I leave de trade-store, M'sieu Lascelles say to heem, 'he t'ink he not go up riviere.'"

Steele's lip curled. Evidently the Inspector had suddenly lost interest in the Windigo's work at Stooping River. Doubtless he preferred to make the most of his absence from Albany by spending the two days the trip would have consumed in the company of his fiancée. Then approaching from the factor's house appeared the figure of Denise St. Onge.

He had seen her for a moment that morning, for his contemplated journey to the Feather Lakes and the autumn camps of the Ojibways, interrupted by their discovery of the day before, might admit of no return to the post before starting south. It all depended how early the winter broke. So he had called at the factor's to say good-bye until the sled trails were hard in November. For late into the previous night he had sat with his two swart-faced companions planning many things, and the first of these was an early return to Wailing River with the fastest team of dogs that money would buy in the Nepigon country. Another was a systematic running down of the mysterious marauder, on the snow, where his trail could not escape them; the last, and most vital to Brent Steele he touched upon only to the extent of assuring Michel that Lascelles should never succeed in his plan to force Denise St. Onge into a marriage to protect her father's future with the Revillon Frères, notwithstanding the fact that she had already assented to his wishes. And the lean half-breed had sprung to his feet with an oath, and wringing Steele's hand, cried: "Eef you do not come back, M'sieu, and he cum to tak' her to Albany, dey weel fin' dead man by name of Lascelles een hees bed at Wailin' Riviere."

"Never fear," Steele had answered, "David and I are coming back after Messieurs Lascelles and Windigo. How about that, David?"

"We cum for sure, Michel, an' we bring plenty shell for de gun," David had replied. Steele was keenly curious of Denise St. Onge's motive in coming to the beach when he had already bade her good-bye that morning at the house. True, to the man whose one purpose in life had now become the extrication of this sorely harassed girl from the net of circumstances which enmeshed her, the farewell had been painful. He had said: "Mademoiselle, I am starting again with Michel and may not return to Wailing River before going South. Will you promise this one thing?"

"Monsieur Steele," she had replied, so patiently fearing what the American might say that she lost control of her voice. "You forget that you have no right to ask anything of me."

But he had boldly ignored her protest. "I ask you, Denise St. Onge, not to throw away your future—your life—if you must—until spring. I am coming back on the snow, in November, to clear up this mystery and—to save you from yourself." And without waiting for her reply, for he did not dare trust himself, had left her.

And now for some reason she was hurrying toward them, on a mission seemingly urgent. That Lascelles and her father were not on the beach was certainly manifest to her when she left the house, for the factor's quarters were near the shore, so her object was clearly to speak either to Michel or Steele.

Brent Steele watched the approaching girl with high hope. What had so broken the dignity of Mademoiselle St. Onge as to hurry her suddenly to the river shore in the sight of the post people—where, also, her fiancé Lascelles was momentarily expected by his waiting canoe men? David and Michel exchanged curious glances. Then she reached them.

"I could not have you go, Monsieur Steele," she said in her low, throaty voice, "without wishing you bon-voyage." In her haste, a vagrant lock of black hair had loosed itself and she caught it up with her left hand, as she extended her right to Steele.

To her embrassment he held the hand overlong in his as his eyes questioned hers.

"You asked me to make you a promise, Monsieur," she said in a voice barely audible, looking from him to the hills to the south. "Well, I've come to say au revoir. You have—my promise." And she swiftly disengaged her hand and had reached the clearing before Steele sensed to the full what her words had meant. But the swart-faced men near him again exchanged knowing looks, and in the smile which lighted the lean face of Michel as he nodded pointedly to David there was a touch of triumph.

Then to Steele's brain, dazed with surprise and joy, returned the words of Charlotte: "She t'ink you good man, she weel go wid you for your woman." And he lifted his chest high with a deep breath, for he now believed Charlotte had known.

In that "au revoir," she had asked him to come back—had promised to hold off Lascelles until the spring; had gallantly laid bare her heart, shown him what might have been his at the moment had he not been so blind—so weak. There on the trail back from the hill-top, when her hair brushed his face and her body touched his, she had reached out to him in despair, but he had not been man enough to see; had feared the dignity of her—the mystery, when the woman in her was calling to him. Well—he would come back, and if worse came to worse, as Michel had predicted, blood might redden the "long snows" in the valley of the Wailing.

Then St. Onge and Lascelles left the trade-house and approached the waiting canoes.

"Good morning, gentlemen, you are late," greeted the man still in the clouds with the thought and picture of the girl who had but that moment entered her house.

"Good morning, Monsieur," returned St. Onge. "Monsieur Lascelles has decided that he will not have time to go upriver."

Steele smiled sarcastically at his rival. The temptation to turn the tables was overpowering.

"Possibly Monsieur Lascelles has too tender a heart to desire to look at a dead man—or is it his nose?"

Lascelles' face went purple. He choked, made an impulsive movement toward Steele who stood grinning, then gulped down his anger as David laughed outright in his face, while Michel turned his back. Too clever to make a scene in which he was bound to appear at a disadvantage, the Inspector, now in control of himself, proceeded to take his revenge by saying:

"No, Monsieur, but a soldier and gentleman always gives precedence to the ladies. I have but a few days to stay here and I have decided to spend them all in the company of a very lovely lady, my fiancée, Mademoiselle St. Onge.

It was Lascelles' turn to laugh, for his words stung Steele like the lash of a whip. But unlike the Frenchman's, the face of the other reflected his thoughts solely in the swift hardening of the mouth and the glitter in the grey eyes.

"Then of course, Colonel," he countered savagely, "you cannot go. You French are such careful chaperones."

Lascelles openly scowled his disappointment as St. Onge retorted:

"Oh, naturally, I shall stay; so I shall wish you *bon voyage* and all success, Monsieur Steele." And he shook his guest's hand. "We shall expect you again before you start south."

"Good-bye, sir, and my deepest thanks for your hospitality. I am taking all my stuff to cache up river and pick up later, on the chance we do not return. But if the winter holds off you will see us. You will send a canoe, anyway, in two weeks to meet Michel at the Feather Lakes."

"Yes, au revoir!"

Ignoring Lascelles, he stepped into the Peterboro, launched by Michel and David, then as if it were an afterthought, Steele called banteringly to the Inspector: "And to you, sir, a pleasant stay at Wailing River, and safe run to Albany, for I very much wish to meet you again."

With the lunge of three narrow blades, the canoe leaped upstream leaving two men on the shore—one with frank approval in the tired eyes which watched the broad back of Brent Steele as he followed the vicious stroke of the Iroquois in the bow; the other nervously stroking a black moustache which adorned features on which perplexity and hate were written large.

CHAPTER XVI

THREE days later, when the canoe of Steele was far on its way to the Feather Lakes in its search for the trail of the Windigo, Denise St. Onge sat in her living room with the man who controlled her father's future with the Revillon Frères. For two days, all that subterfuge and the plea of illness could avail to avoid being alone with him, she had made use of, but now that he was returning to Fort Albany, he would not be denied his hour.

"Mademoiselle," he was saying, "when a man travels as far as I have to visit his fiancée, is he not entitled to a somewhat warmer welcome—to a more frequent opportunity to enjoy her society than you have accorded me? Your enchanting playing I have enjoyed the last two evenings, but it has given me little chance to talk to you. It was clever, but is it fair?"

"Monsieur Lascelles," replied the girl coldly, "I wrote you accepting the offer which you have made me many times in the last three years. In consideration that you kept my father in the employ of the company in charge of a first class post, I agreed to marry you within a year. It was a contract of business, Monsieur. The day of your arrival here you agreed to my terms."

Lascelles fidgeted under the calm, impersonal gaze of the girl's black eyes.

"It is true, true, Mademoiselle," and he twisted his moustache in his chagrin, "but I am deeply in love with you, and it is most unusual, is it not, to be ignored, avoided? I have some rights."

(*Continued on page* 43)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist, is travelling through the Canadian wilds, studying Indian lore for the American Museum of Natural History He arrives at the fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. The post is trice doomed. The superstitious Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious and weird howling and shrieking that they have heard in the forest, is that of the Windigo, a vicious fiendish beast of Indian fable. LaFlamme, a villanous and unscrupulous free-trader threatens the ruin of St. Onge's post unless he can have Denise for his wife. The failure of the post is sealed by Lascelles, St. Onge's superior, who also wishes to marry Denise. It is his plan to ruin the post and force Denise to marry him to save her father. St. Onge vows she shall not be sacrificed.. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo with the aid of two Indian guides, David and Michel. They find trange tracks in the forest nearby, unlike those of any animal they have ever seen.. The terror and the superstition of the Indians is aggrevated by the mutterings of an Indian medicine man, Tete-Boule. A treacherous Indian, Pierre, arrives at the camp with the report that the Windigo had also been heard at a far distant Indian village. Steele and his guides leave for the new haunt of the Windigo and on their way find an Indian, horribly mutilated. They wonder why Pierre said nothing of this. They immediately return to camp and find that Lascelles is stopping at the post.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE have received orders for a number of first degree books, but there are still many Lone Scouts who have not sent to us for them. Because of the large number of applications, the Long House has not been able to send your membership cards quickly. However it is not necessary for you to wait until you get your membership card before sending for your first degree book. Send us fifteen cents and we will send your book immediately as we have a supply of them on hand.

Making a start is the hardest part. After you have your first degree pin, the rest will come easier.

You will find the number of points awarded you toward a merit medal, after each letter printed. Cut them out and record the number of Scout points on your record card.

Send Us Some Pictures

I WAS a little disappointed, this week boys, because I had so few letters from you. I like to hear from you, because I know that every question you ask me will help me to know what things to print in the Lone Scout Column.

Another thing that I want and I think you do too, is to have some pictures to print in the column. I would like a picture of our friend who got busy right away and sent in the first application for a tribe charter. How about it, Ottis? Some of the Tribe must have a camera, and I know all the Scouts would like to have a look at our first tribe. I also sent a letter to our first scout and asked him for a picture, but he either didn't get the letter or was so busy getting ready to pass his examinations, that he has not had time to get his picture taken. Walter McAllister was the first Scout to send his application blank to us. Let's have your picture Walter.

What To Do At Tribe Meetings

I expect some of you will wonder what you should do at your tribe meetings. The handbook will tell you exactly how to hold a business meeting. Some of the rules may seem unnecessary, but they are all followed by all kinds of business meetings and are made so that business can be carried out quickly and at the same time give everyone a chance to talk. One of the best things you can do at Tribe meetings will be to study your degree tests. As soon as some of the Scouts have passed their first degree test, they can help the other fellow to pass his.

Why Not Build a Dam

Of course you won't want to study all the time. Perhaps you will be lucky enough to have a swimming hole handy, and perhaps you can improve it by building a dam, or a springboard. I know one group of boys that build a dirt dam about five feet high, by borrowing their dad's teams for a couple of days. Why not plan to cook your own supper over a campfire at one meeting. If you do this, remember that all scouts are sure their fire is out, before leaving. If the members of the troop have bicycles, why not plan to take a trip some day and camp over night. A pup tent can be easily carried by two boys, and food enough for two meals does not take much room.

The success of your troop depends on the Tribe Chief more than on any other member. That means that the Tribe should use a lot of thought in selecting the chief, and all members should try to elect the best fellow, instead of trying to be elected, himself. After the Chief is chosen, all members should do their part to make the tribe a success, by being loyal to him, and helping him in any way possible.

Choosing a Tribe Name

Every tribe should have a name, and of course you want a name different from any other tribe. It may be an Indian name, or the name of an animal. Our tribe chose their name by putting together the first two letters of the names of the charter members.

Joining a Mail Tribe

A number of scouts have written that they cannot find enough boys near them to form a Tribe. The next best thing will be for them and other boys who have the same problem, to join a Mail Tribe. You can learn all about them by turning to page sixteen in your handbook. No Scout can form a Mail Tribe until he has been a Lone Scout for at least a year, but that does not mean that a new member cannot join one. The members of such a Tribe are usually interested in the same things, for example one Mail Tribe might be interested in Radio and the members would write to each other about Radio. The members of another Tribe might correspond about collecting stamps. A Scout may belong to as many Tribes as he wishes.

Our New Members

NEW YORK STATE

Allegany County—Wayne Crandall, Robert Spicer, Hildred Cook.
Cattaraugus County—Fred Tolman.
Chautauqua County—Robert Grant.
Cayuga County—John Wetherby.
Chemung County—Lawrence Scott
Dutchess County—Harold Van Anden.
Deleware County—Arley Hadden
Erie County—Arthur McIntosh.
Greene County—Oliver Farkas, Walter Lilley.
Genesee County—Albert Chamberlin
Herkimer County—Edwin Bryant, Fred Spons-burg.
Jefferson County—Raymond Petrie.
Lewis County—Lester Williams.
Livingston County—Stanley Thompsoon.
Onondaga County—Robert Munroe.
Orleans County—Howard Bills, Clyde Dillon.
Oswego County—Stanley Allen, Harvey Sloder, Richard Simmons, Orin Simmons.
Ontario County—Lavere Fox.
Otsego County—Herbert Honk, Gilbert Honk, Lawrence Honk.
Saratoga County—William Cook.
Steuben County—Edmund Hopper.
Tompkins County—Lawrenee Haxton.
Wayne County—Harold Van Hove, Myron Petty.
Washington County—William Bolio, Harold Huggins, W. R. Nichols, Emerson Palmer.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County—Wayne Thomas,
Chester County—Leon Cobb.
Clarion County—John McNaughton.
Clifford County—Clifford Williams.
Crawford County—Chas. Davis, Howard Highhouse, Chas. Parker, Howard Stanley.
Elk County—Chester Jackson.
Lehigh County—Harold Arnold, Harold Kuhns.
Susquehanna County—Hugh Bunnell, Everett Clinton.
Wayne County—Clarence Campbell, Harry Halbert
Warren County—George Wilcox, Edward Wilcox.
Washington County—Charles Mounts.
Wyoming County—Paul Seal

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County—Donald Bunting, Earl Wishart, Harold Wishart, Raymond Wishart.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bristol County—Thomas Russell.

Lone Scout Letters

Here is a letter that pleased me, because it shows that Del Forkey is getting right down to work. He is passing his tests and has already written some "contribs" to tribe papers. Probably other scouts have done just as much but haven't taken the time to write me about it. Let's hear from you.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I am one of the first hundred who joined the A. A. tribe. I have just passed my first degree test and found it very interesting, especially the map making. I am studying the second degree lessons now and hope to pass the test in a month or so. I find the degree work very instructive. I have submitted some articles to the Amateur Publications and have six points toward my L.S.O. title. I am very much interested in taxidermy and would like to hear from other Lone Scouts interested in this science.

Scoutingly yours,
DEL FORKEY, (3)
R. F. D. 2, Malone, N. Y.

Here is a letter from another scout who is working on his first degree. I know that all of you have had interesting experiences, just as Harold and his chum had in catching the turtle, and I am sure the Lone Scouts would like to read about them.

Dear Lone Scouts:—I joined the Lone Scouts about three weeks ago. I have received my membership card, badge and handbook and have sent for my first degree book. I think that the Lone Scouts is a good organization for any boy to join. I think that I can organize a tribe. I have one boy who has given me a promise to join.

I have had a few scout experiences since I have joined. Another boy, Raymond Beal and I went fishing over the week-end. We didn't catch any fish but we captured a large snapping turtle. We were looking for some fish under stones. Raymond saw this turtle and he called to me and told me to come over and help him. I went over and he showed me where he was. The turtle was under a large boulder that weighed about five hundred pounds. We poked him with a stick until we got him mad. I hooked him with a fish hook and we took him home and we had some turtle soup for dinner.

Scoutingly yours,
HAROLD BISHOP, (5)
Lyons, N. Y.

Here are two letters from Scouts who want to hear from other Scouts. Who will be the first to send them letters.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I am sending the blank to show that I want to join the Lone Scouts of America. I also would like to hear from otoher Lone Scouts of the tribe,

Yours Truly,
WILLIAM BOHO, (1)
Fort Edward, N. Y.

The Pledge of a Lone Scout

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I received my handbook and membership card. I read about the correspondence game on page 46 and would like to communicate with another Lone Scout.

KENNETH WHITE, (1)

Here is a letter from a Scout who has done a lot of hard work, but perhaps Edwin became discouraged because he had no one to work with. Now that we have started the A.A. Tribe he is coming in with us. We hope he wins his Booster pin.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I have taken much interest in the Lone Scout column and would like to have you help me become a Lone Scout again. I joined on April 28, 1922 L.S. number 58402, and when I re-registered in 1924 they send me a card with number D. 11733 on it, but I did not register in 1925 but would like to register again and finish my degree work. I have already passed my sixth degree in Oct. 10, 1922, also I have 10 booster points, having secured 5 new members also organized a Lone Scout tribe of which I am chief. I would also like to have you help me get my L.S. Boosting Pin.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Scoutingly yours,
EDWIN DECKER, (3)
R. F. D. 2., Bellaire, Ohio.

321 South St., Greenport, L. I., N. Y.
Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I would like to join the Lone Scouts of America. I am going to work with my chums Edwin Henry and Lyle Zahler. I am enclosing thirty cents to cover the cost of the handbook, pin and membership card.

ARTHUR McINTOSH, (2)
Chaffee, N. Y.

Boys who wish to join the Lone Scouts should send to us for application blanks.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 42*)

"I have not promised to love you, Monsieur, if that is what you mean," was her quiet answer.

"No," and the blood suddenly flushed his face, "but I have reason to believe that you have an interest in this American, Steele. Why has he stayed here two weeks? Why, except for the fact that Mademoiselle St. Onge is pretty and charming, eh?"

Denise St. Onge smiled wearily.

"Possibly, Monsieur. It is not unlikely you will think so anyway. You are the type of man who always insists on the woman motive."

"Woman motive? Why not? In this case it is clear," he burst out, walking the floor, mad with jealousy, and helpless before the indifference of the woman whom he had traveled three hundred miles to see.

"Pardon me, but as a matter of fact, you are wrong. Monsieur Steele is an ethnologist and is deeply interested in this mystery which you make light of."

Lascelles snapped his fingers viciously. "You believe in this Windigo myth, too? Your father is imbecilic about it."

The dark face of the girl flamed with anger at the reference to her father. "You laugh at what has ruined this post, Monsieur, because it suited your plan. Is it not so? If you do not believe that the Indians have reason to be terror-stricken, why did you not go to Stooping River and see that body?"

He turned on her with a snarl. "Evidently you are as superstitious as the ignorant Indians."

"Possibly I am. I don't know what I believe," she said calmly. "I only know what I heard that terrible night—what the Indians believe—and where is the fur canoe? Where are your furs? Where are your men? Is that of no consequence?"

It was to the credit of the infatuated Lascelles, as he bade the woman who had promised to marry him, good-bye, that what was his of right he did not demand when he entered his canoe at the foot of the carry.

"Au revoir!" he said, taking her hand and kissing it. "You will write by the Christmas mail?" And the man who had journeyed up the Albany and the Wailing, exulting in his bargain with a desperate girl, returned, beaten, mystified, and consumed with jealousy.

(*Continued next week*)

YOUNG MOTHER—*George, I think it's humiliating! The baby ten months old and hasn't a tooth yet—and you a dentist!*—JUDGE

An A. A. Reader Wants to Know

The Why's and Wherefores of Jelly-making and Good Pickle Recipes

NOT long ago a reader (A. N. N. J. C.) asked us to publish certain recipes which she felt she needs and can use. Her letter contained some questions which will be answered in the following paragraphs.

Jelly Making

The whole process of making jelly is for the purpose of obtaining a beautifully colored, transparent, well-flavored jelly which cuts easily with a spoon. It should not be like a syrup nor tough, but should hold its angles when cut.

Many factors enter into the making of a perfect jelly—and it is not a matter of luck, either! There must be sufficient pectin and acid present in the fruit to get results when the sugar is added to the boiling juice and the two boiled together for a time. The lack of either pectin or acid will cause a poor product, or, in fact, no jelly but syrup instead. Some fruits have pectin, but no acid, hence will not make good jelly—quince, sweet apple, etc.

Extract the juice from the fruit by slow cooking with just the right amount of water. For juicy fruits enough water to prevent burning; for less juicy fruits, water to cover the fruit should be used to start. Cook till fruit is tender and drain without squeezing through a jelly bag or several thicknesses of cheesecloth. The pulp may be covered two or three times with water and simmered slowly if desired, thus utilizing the fruit to the fullest degree. Too much water, however, makes long boiling of the jelly necessary.

Test for Pectin

Take one or two tablespoons of this juice and the same amount of alcohol (denatured will do) and mix. If a firm mass results, one cup of sugar to one cup of juice may be used in making jelly. If the mass breaks when lifted with a spoon use three fourths as much sugar as juice.

If a fruit contains pectin, its juice may be combined (half-and-half usually) with juice of a fruit rich in pectin. Sour apple juice is the one generally chosen for such combination with juice from such fruits as the peach, pear, strawberry, or cherry.

A great varieties of jellies is thus provided.

About four to six glasses of juices should be boiled at a time, skimmed, the sugar added, boiled vigorously again, and skimmed.

When it gives the so-called "sheet" test, the jelly must be removed from the fire. Hold the stirring spoon up horizontally and if the boiling mass comes off in a sheet, breaking as it comes, the jelly point is reached.

Too long boiling gives a poor color, and changes the nature of the sugar so the jelly may taste less sweet than it should.

The following is a very satisfactory and easy way of making cucumber pickle, provided the vinegar is of good quality.

Cucumber Pickles

Wash and dry small cucumbers. Pack them closely in jars. For each quart jar allow:

1 tablespoon crushed rock salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon mixed spices.

Fill the jar with cold vinegar. Seal the jars and keep them in a cool place. Three to four slices of white onion may be added to each jar for flavor if desired.

Green Tomato Pickles

1 gallon green tomatoes	1 tablespoon whole cloves
6 large onions	1 tablespoon allspice
2½ cups brown sugar	1 tablespoon celery seed
½ lemon	1 tablespoon mustard seed
2 green peppers	1 tablespoon ground mustard
3 cups vinegar	
1 tablespoon whole black pepper	

Slice the tomatoes and onions thin. Sprinkle over them a half cup of salt and allow to stand over night in a crock or enameled vessel. Drain. Tie the allspice, celery seed, cloves and black pepper in a cheese cloth bag. Slice the lemon and chop the peppers and add with the vinegar, spices and sugar.

Heat together, add the tomatoes and onions and cook for one-half hour, stirring to prevent burning. Remove the bag of spices to prevent darkening of pickles. Pack in hot jars and seal.

A Little Talk About Our Homes

IT isn't the amount of money spent on furnishings that makes an attractive home. Often if there were less spent, rooms would look better. It is taste that does it; taste means thought and common sense. And, for one thing, common sense covers the culling out of all superfluous, cluttering nicknacks. Many of the expensive, heavy things, so longed for, are not suitable to farmhouses, especially the cottage style of farmhouse. And how quickly certain styles of furniture become just old-fashioned enough to be ugly.

Paint and wall paper are the two chief factors of attractive rooms. These are within the means of most people—if they are willing to sacrifice a little along other lines. There are very desirable patterns in inexpensive wall paper. Paint means more, because it does not pay to use poor paint. The better grades go farther as well as last longer. The labor of painting and papering is the expensive part. Now, a well woman can do this work. At first not so well as a professional, but if care is taken and nerves held under control, the job will not look unsatisfactory.

Painting is not hard to do well. It helps much if one can watch someone who knows how. To make a job come out well one must not be stingy with the paint. If white is to be used, it is absolutely necessary to have a good ground work of flat white. If the woodwork is in bad condition, two coats of this will be required. Then the gloss or enamel will go on well, without taking a great amount—and flat white is much cheaper than enamel. I have done woodwork with only the flat white, and like the looks of it; but it does not clean so easily as the gloss finish, and probably will not wear as well.

Now, papering side walls is not a difficult task, but ceilings are a different matter. Rarely can a novice do it alone. Two of my neighbor women exchange help on this work, which seems to be a good scheme.

The old floors of a farmhouse are apt to puzzle a little as to what to do with them. Some floors of real wide boards look well when finished. Finishing may be done by putting on a ground coat of paint and then staining; or may be grained, which looks more like natural finish. This requires three coats: the ground, the graining and the varnish. But for a floor which will have hard wear, two coats of good floor enamel is the most satisfactory. It is the easiest thing in the world to paint floors—using care not to daub the baseboards. A shield of tin can be held against the baseboard as a protection.

And isn't this painted furniture craze the greatest luck for our lean pocketbooks? We can take a shabby bedroom suit, spend a dollar or two for paint, and have a suit equal to those seen in the furniture stores. Ivory and gray are favorite colors. These colors may be trimmed sparingly with a more vivid color, as gold, or whatever desired to form a color scheme for the room.

Now as to the matter of curtains. It doesn't need the expensive lace curtains to make a room look pretty and pleasant. In fact, more times than not, the simple curtains, now used so much, made from the curtain material purchased by the yard are more dainty. Good material may be had from twenty cents a yard up, and in a variety of kinds of material and patterns. A pleasing curtain for bedrooms is made of cheese cloth having hems of gingham, dimity or cretonne to match the color scheme of the room.

There is in my mind a charmingly furnished farmhouse, which I once visited. There was not an expensive piece of furniture in the house; the owner had used only what she had at hand, and still the whole was a dream of perfection. Everything was suitable. She had papered and painted tastefully. In the dining-room was a suit similar to ones offered today. This one was a kitchen table painted gray, with very ordinary chairs painted to match, and both stenciled daintly. The living-room furniture consisted of a few old pieces, which it would have been a crime to have touched with paint brush. And there was no new, wonderful parlor suit crowded in with them!

In another home I visited recently—a new city home, costing $12,000—the floor of the guest room boasted braided rugs, made by the hostess's grandmother. So why do we farm women need to worry about wilton rugs? Why can't we remember how beautiful all simple furnishings are?—MERCY H. MAXWELL.

Patterns for the Home Dress-Maker

The popular figured and awning-striped materials are well suited for the dress patterns shown below. Tub silk, voile, crepe de chine, or linen in the fashionable bright colors would make attractive dresses of these designs.

The apron pattern is a find for those who are always seeking new patterns for that very necessary article of wearing apparel.

This stylish dress pattern showing godets at the sides and the smart tie in front is very simple and easy to make. Pattern 2404 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 2¼ yards of ribbon. Price 13c.

This apron boasts not a seam. After your material has been cut from pattern 2313 which comes in sizes small, medium, and large, it will look like the accompanying diagram. You've only to arrange the fullness at the front, stitch on the capacious pocket and sew braid around the edges or finish the latter with large darning stitches, and your apron is finished. The medium size takes only 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

A dainty smartly styled dress is designed in pattern 2426 which comes in sizes 14, 16, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3¼ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting are required. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Keeping Things Together

ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

HAVE you ever made a study of keeping together all of the things you use together? This plan can be made to save a great deal of time about the house.

I found it difficult to keep orderly the shelf in my cabinet where I kept spices, flavoring, soda and baking powder. The small packages had to be moved about to find the ones needed. I find it much handier since I placed all these things in a coverless pasteboard box. They take up less shelf room and are more easily kept in order.

In every household, packages must be done up frequently. Not only is it a great convenience to have all the necessary things together so that one can readily find suitable paper, boxes, paper-bags, twine and pencil for marking without searching for them in several places, but I find it a great convenience if all these things are kept in a box or basket which can readily be carried about. This is often much easier than carrying the articles to be wrapped to the wrapping materials.

For clearing and setting table I like to have small trays on which a collection of things may be placed and set away; they are then all ready to be carried back at one trip to the table next time.

In a house having an old-fashioned pantry and lacking modern kitchen cupboards and cabinets, this plan saves so much work because many things can be carried back and forth at one time. It takes no longer to bring out a box or tray holding all the seasonings than it does to bring the vanilla only, but it may save several other trips before the baking is completed.

Fruit Cornstarch Pudding

USE drained juice from 1 quart can of fruit or berries with enough sweetened hot water to measure 1 quart of liquid. Put over fire with 4 tablespoons of cornstarch and butter the size of a walnut. When well cooked, remove from fire and stir berries into the cornstarch and turn into a mold and chill. Serve with any preferred sauce.—E. D.

Lemon Filling For Cake

PUT into a thin china bowl the juice and rind of one lemon and add 1 cup of sugar and one egg-yolk, until thick. Cool slightly and spread between the layers of cake.—E. D.

"No Farm Is Better Than the Home"

Convenience and Attractiveness Affect Those Living There

WHEN our neighbor Mrs. Smith made this remark we concluded she was qualified for expressing herself in a way that would be beneficial to multitudes of other farm folks.

Upon being asked for reasons for making the remark that serves for our subject, she gave us the following for the benefit of her fellow-women:

"Much has been said and written about the value of good, homelike farm homes. Yet few of us can express it better than a farmer who was of the observant sort. This is the way he put it. 'The farmer who spends as much time and thought in the modernizing and improvement of his home as he does on the installation of modern equipment on his farm and the general improvements thereof, is the one who is getting the most out of life. Better homes make better farms.'

"I don't know", continued our neighbor, "whether you ever noticed it but folks who live in a good home carry a different expression on their faces from those who drudge along with all sorts farm home is not light. If the many small tasks that make up a day's work are divided among five or six members of the family, the labor is not so noticeable. But, let those tasks all be suddenly shifted to two members, and they become a heavy burden.

Why Shoulders are Stooped

"In too many homes, a single pair of shoulders carries the burdens that should be shared by several members of the family. Is it any wonder that many farm women and girls are unable to pass on a pleasant smile and appear happy when the day's work is finished? Tired, weary companions are seldon good company and too frequently they get the wrong view of life.

"The housewife who must carry water from a distant spring or pump, carry out all the wash, keep up the fires, look after the children and usually the poultry, cannot do all the other work properly that falls under her share of the farm's work. Her work should be made more easy and pleasant by adding some of the conveniences her city sister enjoys, so that when her husband and sons come in at meal time, they can enjoy a meal that is a pleasure and a treat A meal that is served by a worn-out, weary housewife can never serve its real purpose. Why, I would no more think of having my water system, or our electric light system removed, than of moving to the heart of Africa to spend the remainder of my life there. We have the same privileges here that our city friends have. Our bathroom measures in every way equal to any city bath. Our lights are not inferior either. We have the same privileges here that have eliminated the drudgery. We can look back over a day's work with pleasure.

"Yes, better homes do make better farms and better farmers. They make far better farm folks, too. It is worth considering, for scores of people in every community can have ideal city conveniences right here in the country. 'Where there is a will there is a way'."

—W. E. F.

Arranging Flowers

NATURALNESS in arrangement is the basis of all Japanese floral decorations; for beauty and effectiveness the housewife can well copy them. The woods, fields, and small gardens furnish ample material, and by following the suggestions that nature itself gives flowers will add to the most charming room. The Japanese choose not only flowers but leaves, buds, seed pods, twigs, vines, and even branches, for decorations. If the woods and fields which form the background for the growing flowers are dull or neutral in color, then the artificial containers and backgrounds for the flowers should be. Violets belong in loose clusters in low bowls, and lilies belong singly or in small groups in tall vases. Vines or drooping branches fall gracefully over the mantel pieces or against walls, and sweet peas call for a glass bowl or simple basket with their own green, each flower as nearly as possible to the way it would naturally grow.

A Chair Seat of Binder Twine

MOST every attic contains a chair which was formerly provided with a woven bark seat. But few people nowadays know how to make that kind of seats, and because the sides are made of rods it is not possible to tack an ordinary one in.

I wove a seat for a chair of this variety out of binder twine.

First I wound the ball of twine in a long skein so it would easily pass between the rounds in the bottom of the chair and the seat. Then I wound the twine lengthwise of the chair seat fifteen times, then cross ways fifteen times, continuing until it was completed.

It took nearly an afternon to do the work, but it has withstood the hand usage of a kitchen rocking chair for three years and is still serviceable.

The twine could have been colored to make it harmonize with a color scheme. —Irene Martin.

Ink may be removed from upholstery by covering the spot with a paste made of baking soda and water. When thoroughly dry, it should be brushed off. This may be repeated if necessary.

Lingerie Wreath

For those who are making their fall trousseaux this design is especially timely. It would be well to make a tracing of it on tissue or brown paper to use for many articles.

Eyelets and satin stitch in all white are the time-honored custom in the embroidering of lingerie. Here is a wreath, which fits nicely onto teddies and gowns, or would be good to enclose an initial on pillow slips. The two short rows of hemstitching may be omitted, but they lend a stabilizing line to the otherwise rolly circle.

Who wants easier washing? There's *extra* help in Fels-Naptha! Splendid soap and naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Not only easier, but safe and thorough! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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"YOUNG CHRISTIAN COUPLE, quiet, refined, desire board with congenial American farm family from Aug. 10 to 24. Medium size general farm with swimming facilities preferred but not absolutely essential. Complete details will be appreciated. Address WILLIAM H. MEARS, Box 348, c/o Am. Agriculturist."

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POINTERS, high grade registered stock with all papers for registration. No better field dogs. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

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FOX HOUND PUPS four months old, color tan, $10.00 apiece. Also five broken hounds, Black and Tan and Spotted, None bred any better. Shipped C. O. D. FAIRMOUNT KENNELS, Red Lion, Pa.

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EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

FOR THOSE who desire only the best. Guaranteed Madison Square Rosecomb Ancona Cockerels. Attractive prices. DARWIN SMITH, Jordanville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS and Shipping Coops. Get our prices. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

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RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—10-18 Case Tractor with John Deere hay press. 18x22 bale. Ready to run. Real bargain. Box 307, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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CHOICE new Vermont maple syrup. In 1-gallon cans, $2.50; in ½-gallon cans, $1.25; in one-quart cans, 65c. Choice new Vermont maple sugar. In 5 or 10-lb pails, 35c per pound; in 2, 4, 8 or 16 ounce cakes, 40c per pound. F.o.b. Rupert, Vt. Remit with order. JAY T. SMITH, Rupert, Vt.

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AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

ROLL ROOFING $1.00 PER ROLL. Slate surfaced $2.00 per roll. C. A. RANSOM, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

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WOULD EXCHANGE Oliver typewriter for a suitable cabinet phonograph. For sale: Coin collection (100 different dates U. S. Pennies) $10, "Crown" green bone cutter $8, "Philo" brooder heater $2.75, six-octave piano—style organ $60, bench vise $5, small breast drill $2, cancelling machine (for Post Office only) $75. Wanted Pony power planer, 60 Barred Rock hatching eggs. BOX 7, New Albany, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five pounds, $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per hundred, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

TENTS limited quantity 7 ft. x 7 ft, eight ounce wall tents complete $9.98; size 9 ft. x 9 ft. complete $15.98; send money orders. OLSON & FRENCH, 136 No. 3rd. Street, Philadelphia.

WE SELL Chrysler and Maxwell cars, new. Also B. K. Cheaper than other fellow. Write for price. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Stock, poultry and fruit farm, 60 acres, 8 room house, hen houses, barn, carriage house, water in house. Short distance from Federal road, trolley and steam road. Box 172, Freeport, Maine.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascol, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, strong plants for field, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for $10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst., $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 200 Tomatoes, $1; Celery plants, Early varieties, 200, $1; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $3.75. Catalogue free. Special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

MILLIONS of late cabbage plants, varieties Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Wakefields and Flat Dutch $1.00 per thousand by express collect in lots of ten thousand and over 90 cts. per thousand, nice stocky tomato plants, Bonny Best, Baltimore and Stone $1.25 per thousand by mail or express collect. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants (Ready now) Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted $2 per 1000, 5000-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 Cauliflower (All Rerooted) Same strain as last year, $4.50 per 1000; 5000-$20; 500-$2.50. 500,000 Tomato Plants: Stone and Matchless, Field grown plants, $3 per 1000. Transplanted plants $8 per 1000. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now), Golden Self Blanching (French seed). Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and White Plume $3 per 1000, re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussels Sprouts Plants; Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE Morristown, N. J.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Hollyhock, Delphinium, Foxglove, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox. Bleeding Heart, Oriental Poppy, Hardy Blue Salvia and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Roses, shrubs, hedge plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

What Shall We Do FOR Hay?

(*Continued from page 34*)

to be impressed with the poor condition of the apple orchards generally and the consequent light crop.

Recent rains have been a wonderful help to the patrons of the Kraut factories. Even up in the fruit section there seemed to be hundreds of acres of cabbages going in, and one of the leading apple growers of the state was driving the planter putting in a few acres, despite the fact that his apple crop, even under the unfavorable conditions of this season will probably run well up into five figures.

It has been a very trying season at the Geneva Experiment Station, the small fruit crop being almost ruined by the heat and dry weather, and thus far only a very light rainfall, which has been a great disappointment to those in charge of testing new varieties.

Prof. Burritt's suggestion recently that it is a good time to slow up a little after the rush of spraying and other work, is a good one, and while there is no place like home and it looks good when you come in sight of it on the home trip, 10 gallons of gas takes the whole family for a restful and profiable outing, and gives them something to remember for many a day to come.

Keeping Farm Car Running

(*Continued from page 37*)

after you make a sharp turn. By straightening the spindles you will remedy the condition. When the "wishbone" on a Ford becomes bent, this will happen.

You also may find that the wheels are not in alignment. Stand your car on the barn floor and have the wheels turned straight forward. Then take two sticks and clamp them together. Place one end against the rim of one wheel. Release the clamp in order to extend the other stick so that it just touches the rim of the opposite wheel. Clamp the sticks together tightly. Now place this measure between the wheels back of the axle exactly opposite from the place you originally had the measure. If you find that the rims are farther apart. You will have to adjust the rod or cross arm connecting the steering spindles so that the wheels are brought in direct alignment.

It is advisable to keep your wheels in proper alignment if you wish to get full milcage from your tires.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Brussels Sprout and Celery plants, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, $4.50; 5,000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $2; 5,000, $9; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 200, $1.10; 100, $1. Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy and Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.50; 300, $1.30; 200, $1.20; 100, $1. Celery plants, re-rooted, Easy Bleaching, Golden Self Bleaching (French seed), Giant Pascal (French seed), White Plume (French seed), Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Fordhook, 1,000, $3; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

SHEEP

OUR registered Shropshire ram lambs weigh 100 lbs. each. $25.00 each for Very typie animals. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS. Six weeks old sows and boars for sale, out of large litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

YES, WE HAVE Registered O. I. C. pigs, big type, best strains, prices right. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS, both sex, for sale, good blood lines. Pedigree free. Prices reasonable. CLAYTON M. GIBBEL, R. F. D. No. 1, Ephrata, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES — Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY $9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful $9.00 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

Motor Accidents Kill One Hundred Thirty-Six During May

ONE hundred and thirty-six persons were killed in automobile accidents in New York State during the month of May according to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Ninety-four of those killed, or over fifty per cent were pedestrians. Some were crossing in the middle of the street, some were children playing in the street, but seventeen were crossing at street intersections. Three persons killed were not in the road at all.

Seven accidents involving two automobiles resulted in the death of seven people. Three accidents came from trains striking cars, eight accidents came when automobiles struck a fixed object, and ten accidents resulted where there was no collision. More accidents occured on Sunday than on any other day, and a large number were between five and six o'clock in the afternoon.

Of the one hundred and forty-three drivers involved in the fatal accidents, seven were women and one hundred and thirty-six men. An analysis of what these drivers were doing at the time of the accidents discloses that eighty-nine were inattentive, sixteen driving properly, nine were driving cars that ran off the roadway, six drove cars that skidded, five drivers were intoxicated, four were speeding, three were backing their automobiles, one did not have the right of way, one was cutting in, one passing a standing street car, one passed through a safety zone, the car of one was parked and one driver had a physical defect. An analysis of cars involved indicated that there were seventy-nine passenger cars, 40 commercial cars, 16 taxis and eight others.

Of the fifty-nine persons killed outside greater New York, forty-six were killed by passenger cars, eight by trucks and five by motorcycles.

New York County Notes

(*Continued from page 41*)

out the county. Farmers started haying rather late with a light crop in prospect due to the dry weather. The potato acreage has been considerably reduced in this county this year. Cabbage planting on the other hand will probably develop into an average acreage.—L. A. B.

Warren County—Most haying was completed by the first week in July. Harvest is in full swing. Peas were hurt by the dry weather. The cabbage crop is only fair. String beans are plentiful. Potatoes are doing fairly well. Eggs are bringing 40c a dozen, poultry from 28 to 30c a pound.—Mrs. J. R.

Farm Notes From Long Island

Farmers on the western end of the Island at least cannot complain about dry weather. During the latter part of June and the first week and a half in July, we have had some very excellent showers alternated with bright sunshiny days with the temperature just right for ideal growing conditions. We have had excellent weather for corn and the crop shows it. Early cabbage also looks splendid. The strawberry crop was cut short by the dry weather. The potato crop looks fine although there are some fields where there are indications of blight while others indicate fertilizer injury. As a matter of fact all crops are looking good. There is a notable increase this year in roadside stands. Many farmers are taking advantage of the heavy automobile traffic from New York City, selling directly to the consumer. Several report a heavy turnover of stock.

Service Department

You Cannot Avoid Inheritance Taxes

My Aunt passed away the 16th of April. She had no children and I am her only nephew. She left a will leaving her property to me. It has been understood for years that it was her wish that I should have her property for looking after her and paying her expenses which I have done. She was in her 87th year. Her husband died 33 years ago. She has not been able to work for several years, about 12 years. I have paid her taxes for 15 years or more, paid the paving tax of nearly $200, put new roofs on main part of house and on the barn, built new fences, manured the most of her land, limed some of it and farmed it for a number of years and have done all of her business for a long time.

She had two places, one of five acres with a house and barn across from our place, the other one of 25 acres 2 miles from here. I took her will to the Probate Court. The Judge said that I could not allow for back expenses just the last funeral expenses, digging the grave, headstone, etc., and probably I would be in for Inheritance Tax 4% if paid by the 16th of June after that 5% and if I understood her right, the 16th of July it would be 10% and just before that 9% with $500 exemption. I would like to know if these expenses could not be placed against the property for taking care of her. Could you give me any other advice concerning this matter?—J. W. B., Ohio.

IT is our opinion that in order to secure your aunt's property you will have to probate the will in the proper court.

All States assess inheritance taxes, and there is no way in which you can escape them. If the will states that you are to have the property in lieu of a claim against the estate for services, the only way in which you can get it is by payment of the tax. If the amount involved is large enough, you should ask the advice of a local attorney. Arrange with him beforehand as to his charge, and thereafter all will be plain sailing.

* * *

Damages From An Automobile Accident

I was driving my car to Troy to a funeral. Just as we were going up Elmira St., in Troy I saw two large cars coming down the street when a Buick touring car came out from a private driveway, giving no signal at all on the left hand side of the road or nearly the middle, leaving no room for me to pass on either side. I had to either smash into him and run the great risk of a terrible accident and as I have always had such a horror of accidents, I have driven a car nearly four years. I turned directly to my left to dodge between two large trees and would have made it in fine shape as they all tell me, but the borough had allowed the telephone company to leave a large pole on the side of the street and I had to jump that which threw my passenger against the front seat, cutting her face and nose badly, also injuring my knee which must have hit the steering rod or shifting rod, but my car struck the large tree to the right and damaged it in bad shape. It is going to cost me over $150 for repairs.. I have written them a nice letter telling them that I saved their car and perhaps their lives and would they not stand the damages? Have I a just claim against them?"
—N. S., Pennsylvania...

We regret exceedingly your unfortunate accident. There would seem, however, to be no way of compelling the Borough to share in the expense, the reason being that the proximate cause of your injury was not the telephone pole, but rather the careless driving on the part of the people who ran you down.

To recover from them would probably require a law suit in which you would have to prove their negligence and your freedom from negligence. That can be done only through the medium of a local attorney.

However, you might threaten suit, and that might bring the other parties to terms. The person who was driving on the left side of the road is probably the only one responsible.

* * *

No Divorce For Insanity

Will you please tell me through your columns if there is any law in New York State that will give a man a divorce on account of insanity. We have a case here where the wife was insane, her husband put her in an Asylum and claims to have a divorce and has another wife. There has been a lot of controversy about it.—F. M., New York.

REPLYING to your recent letter, there is no law in New York that permits the granting of divorce on the grounds of insanity with this exception: If one of the parties to the marriage was insane at the time the marriage had its inception or was contracted, such insanity will be ground for granting a decree setting the marriage aside. Such decree, however, is not a decree of divorce.

More About Who Can Vote at a School Meeting

THROUGH some unexplainable manner, a piece of copy, not intended for publication, went through the composing room and unfortunately got into the columns, carrying wrong information relative to the eligibility of voters at a school meeting. The following is taken from one of the law pamphlets issued by the University of the State of New York.

Qualifications Voters Must Have

All voters at school meetings in either common or union school districts must have all of the following general qualifications:

(1) A citizen of the United States; (2) At least 21 years of age; (3) A resident within the district for a period of at least 30 days next preceding the meeting at which he or she offers to vote.

Any person who possesses all of the above general qualifications and *any one* of the four following special qualifications, is entitled to vote:

(1) Owns, leases, hires, or is in the possession under a contract of purchase of, real property in such district liable to taxation for school purposes; but the occupation of real property by a person as lodger or boarder shall not entitle such person to vote. (Under the first clause persons who hold a joint deed or joint lease may each vote. The last clause was added by Laws of 1924, chapter 452.)

(2) Is the parent of a child or children of school age, provided such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding such school meeting. (Under this provision both father and mother may vote.)

(3) Not being the parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (Under this provision but one person may vote, namely, the head of the household.)

(4) Owns any personal property assessed on the last preceding assessment roll of the town exceeding $50 in value, exclusive of such as is exempt from execution. (See Education Law, 203.)

Qualified voters may vote on any question brought before any annual or special school meeting; it is not essential that a person be a taxpayer to vote on propositions for raising money by tax on the district.

Women possessing any of the above qualifications are entitled to vote.

Eligibility of District Officers

Every school district officer must be a resident of his district, and qualified to vote at its school district meetings. No person is eligible to any district office who can not read and write. No person can hold more than one school district office at one and the same time.

Look Out for Walter Miller

DIRECTOR H. B. KNAPP, head of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, writes that there is an individual operating in New Jersey who will bear watching. Mr. Knapp's letter is as follows:

"A man who styles himself Walter Miller and who claims to be connected with the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, is operating in and about Montclair, N. J. He is apparently treating trees and making recommendations as to the care of lawns, stating as an inducement that the person, for whom the work is done, may obtain fertilizer or feed direct from the State Institute, without charge, by making application for it. We have had several such requests. We do not know Walter Miller, he is not in any way connected with the Institute and is clearly operating under false pretenses.

We greatly appreciate Mr. Knapp's warning. It not only protects those who may be "taken in" by this man Miller, but also will save the Institute from an embarrassing situation.

Within the means of all

Visitors from foreign countries invariably wonder at the number of telephones in America. "Why is it," they ask, "that nearly everybody in America has a telephone, while in Europe telephone service is found only in a limited number of offices and homes?"

First of all, telephone rates in the United States are the lowest in the world for the service given. Here, since the beginning, the best service for the greatest number of people has been the ideal. By constant improvement in efficiency and economy the Bell System has brought telephone service within the means of all. From the start, its rate policy has been to ask only enough to pay fair wages and a fair return on investment.

The American people are eager to adopt whatever is useful. They have found that Bell telephone service, comprehensive, prompt and reliable, connecting them with the people they wish to reach, is worth far more to them than the price charged for it.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

The "Royal"
A Modern Bathroom, $60

Consists of Enamel Bathtub and Basin, Syphon Action Vitrous Toilet and Tank with Nickel Faucets, Trap and Supply Pipes. Guaranteed and manufactured by J. L. Mott Co. Complete line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies described in our new Free Catalogue 20.

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SILVER-STRAND LIGHTNING RODS

Highest Grade Scientifically-Developed Lightning Protection

Absolutely Guards Your Buildings Against Lightning Loss

You have no facilities for properly testing Lightning Rods. You take no chances when you insist upon the "Silver-Strand." It's your protection when you buy and for generations after. Look for the

"SILVER-STRAND!"

Take No Substitute. Sold and erected only by the better class of dealers whom we thoroughly instruct and on whom you can always rely.

Write for Free Booklet on the "Silver-Strand."

"Electra" Lightning Rod Company, Dept. E
20 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

POST YOUR FARM---KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

Designed to cover legal requirements in
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., New York City

Is Prohibition a Failure?

(*Continued from page* 35)

I have your letter of the 22nd instant stating that you were receiving some complaints of violations of the National Prohibition Act and that you now had before you the names of four people at Sabael and Indian Lake, N. Y.

If these persons would address a letter to Mr. Michael H. Stapleton, General Prohibition Agent in Charge, Post Office Building, Albany, he would give just as prompt attention to their complaints as he is able to give. I hope you realize how few men I have to cover such a large territory. I have stationed at Albany one agent in charge with fifteen men under his supervision and they cover some twelve or fourteen counties adjoining Albany. I have the same number of men at Syracuse and an equal number at Buffalo and a squad of twelve men at Malone, who patrol the Canadian Border. Any information of violations received by any of these branch offices will be acted on just as promptly as possible. Anything in the vicinity of Greater New York can be sent to this office at 1107 Broadway. I have about two hundred and forty men on my force, thirty-five of which are assigned to drug stores and about seventy to alcohol investigations and the remainder is left to me for enforcement and with this force I cover the State of New Jersey from Trenton north, all of Long Island, patrolling the coast of both the North and the South Shores, the Atlantic Highlands in New Jersey and three hundred miles of Canadian Border besides looking after the thousands and one local violations. We cannot answer all of these complaints but pick out what seem to be the most flagrant ones and give them what attention we can.—R. Q. Merrick, Divisional Chief, Internal Revenue Service.

We have also had some complaints that the New York State troopers were not doing their duty in helping to enforce this law, so we wrote to Mr. John A. Warner, Superintendent of the New York State Troopers at Albany, and we received the letter which we publish below, which also explains the difficulties that these officers have in trying to attend properly to so many law violations.

In reply to your letter of May 22nd, the responsibility of the State Police in the enforcement of the prohibition law is the same as in the enforcement of any other law, no more, no less. Our last year's annual report shows that a large portion of our activities are along these lines, and the same is true of the first five months of this year. Our primary function is to enforce the provisions of the penal law and perform all the various duties of peace officers in localities outside of cities and villages, where it is handled by the local police departments.

If you will glance at the report which I am enclosing, I think you will agree with me that we have a great variety of work to attend to. Eliminating traffic violations, which are always large in any police department, you will note that next to tramps, disorderly conduct, larceny and public intoxication, the largest number of arrests made by our troopers were for liquor law violations. This certainly does not look like "indifference to flagrant violations of the prohibition law." Without neglecting other duties, it would be impossible for our present small force to increase our activities along these lines to any considerable extent, and I do not feel that this department was organized to specialize in any particular branch of law enforcement to the exclusion of others.

I should like to have further information on the quotation in your letter concerning the trooper at Indian Lake last summer, as that sort of conduct is not tolerated from any member of this department.

Thanking you for further information in this matter or the name of your complainant so that I can have an investigation made, I remain, very sincerely yours.—John A. Warner, Superintendent, New York State Troopers.

Nothing Like It Since Slavery

You will remember that for more than twenty years preceding the Civil War, there was almost constant discussion on the great problem of slavery. These discussions caused the most intense and bitter feeling that the country had known up until that time, and finally was one of the big causes resulting in the Civil War. Probably not since the days of the slavery argument has any problem so occupied the minds of the American people for so long a time as has that of national prohibition.

The other day the writer was with a group of city men at a luncheon and they were earnestly discussing an important business topic when somebody down at one end of the table suddenly said something quietly about prohibition. Instantly the discussion of the regular topic ceased and all became interested in the eternal argument of "booze or no booze". One hears it on the trains, the street cars, in the public streets, everywhere he goes. In the country, it is the same. Home-brew and bootlegging joints and rum running seem to be on everyone's tongue. Why?

This unwholesome interest in the bootleggers comes from exactly the same spirit that makes a group of grownup people get together and relate with great gusto tales of how when they were young they used to "put it over" on the school teacher. We have heard dozens of times how the chimney was blocked so that the whole school was smoked out. Or maybe it was pepper thrown on the hot stove when teacher was not looking that interrupted and ruined the afternoon session of the school. Or perhaps the teacher was thrown out of the window.

A Dangerous Situation

Yes, there is a devil in the best of us that just naturally sympathizes with the lawbreakers, particularly when there is a little romance and courage in his acts BUT LET US MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS LAW BUSINESS. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has no use for fool and crank reformers. They do more harm than good. BUT THE LAW IS THE LAW UNTIL REPEALED. Particularly is this true of a constitutional law. There is an increasing disrespect of law in this country. Discipline no longer prevails anywhere, not even in the average American home. The result is that we are getting a lot of wild young people and discipline, which is respect and obedience to the law, no longer prevails in our nation. The result is that we have a crime wave in both country and city which makes the days of the old wild west look like a Sunday School picnic.

The letters in this article show that the enforcement officers are not entirely to blame. The great part of the trouble is just what we have been talking about, that is, the tendency of the people to laugh at crime, or at least to accept it with an indifferent shrug of the shoulders. The officers in the courts can do nothing against public opinion. The bootleggers, the brewers and the "wet" dailies know this when they try to build public opinon by great loads of propaganda against prohibition.

When the Connecticut people cheered the murderer Chapman and hissed the man who helped bring him to justice, did they help the crime wave any, do you think? Why is it that in our fool admiration and sentiment for a murderer brought to justice we forget all about his innocent victim or the wife and children and relatives left behind? Why is it when we brag about what we did to the teacher when we were young that we never remember that it was not the teacher who suffered in the long run but it was we who lost the wasted school hours? And why is it that we cannot see that each of us, if we care anything about this nation at all, must do our part in insisting that prohibition, at least while it is the law of the land, MUST BE ENFORCED?

Too heavy a load seldom means *economy*

Mobiloil "E" reduces the expense-load on your FORD

THE sight of a wood-pile often seems to stir a boy's ambition. To an already full armful he adds another log, and then another, and then still one more—with the familiar result! A trail of logs marks his course from the wood-pile to the scene of the final disaster.

But he is just like the man who uses poor quality or wrong bodied oil in a Ford. He puts too much of a load on his *engine* in a struggle for a penny saving that isn't worth the dollar risk.

He may reduce his annual oil bill by a few dollars.

But he will probably *increase* his operating expenses by *many* dollars.

Mobiloil "E" lubricates a Ford to give the economy, long life and power that the Ford Motor Company builds into their cars. Mobiloil "E" atomizes freely as oil *must* atomize in the Ford splash system. It sprays a coverage of oil which clings with unusual tenacity.

This means the utmost protection for all moving parts. It minimizes overheating, reduces the carbon, and gives a surprisingly large increase of oil mileage, so large that usually it means *less money spent for oil.*

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

Let this sign guide you to economical lubrication—not cheapest per quart but cheapest per mile

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 25, 1925

Keep a-Goin'

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Tain't no use to sit an' whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
Though 'tis work to reach the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' ev'ry dime,
Gettin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' *prime*—
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like singin', sing—
Keep a-goin'!

—FRANK L. STANTON

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

THE other day a wise old horseman said to me that there were plenty of horses fast enough to trot in two minutes. "The trouble", he added, "is to find one with the head and heart to stay on his feet long enough to do it".

It struck me that our cooperatives have been about like the average run of trotting horses. They have had the possibilities but lacked the staying power to use them.

This is why I am glad to report to you that your G. L. F. ends its fifth year on its feet and making progress—the original capital you raised is intact and your directors have set aside a reserve of $103,000.00. You are provided with a complete and adequate equipment of plants. You have a staff of workers in your employ who are increasingly experienced and competent. You have had good service on over seven million dollars' worth of purchases this past year.

In short you have in your G. L. F. today a cooperative buying agency, adequately financed and equipped, conservatively operated in your interests *and needing only more tonnage* for fullest efficiency.

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H. E. Babcock

P. S.—The G. L. F. Winter Feed Pool is now on.

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Do Canning Crops Pay?

A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

ANOTHER busy, strenuous week has passed. A lot of work has been done and there is a lot more to do next week. Such is life on a farm. There is always work to do and wearying work, but it is useful work and done in a wholesome outdoor environment, which by contrast makes a little holiday all the more enjoyable and after which one can sleep a restful sleep.

M. C. BURRITT

Haying has occupied the center of the stage during the past week. Fully three-quarters of the acreage in this section was cut July 6 to 8 and half of the crop is already under cover. Most of the fields not cut yet are timothy. The weather has been very variable, fair and cloudy, cool and hot, with a light rain, but on the whole not too unfavorable. The crop is short, but on the whole seems to be yielding full better than was anticipated. There will be enough for home use and in this section that is enough for very little hay is sold except between farms. The quality is good.

Wheat harvest is crowding haying. Last week I said that some fields would have to be cut during the week of July 6. Not a single field that I have seen had been cut on July 11, but a good many fields were ready for the harvest and would probably have been cut, had haying been out of the way and more cultivating done. Both straw and heads appear to be short.

Late Peas Yielding Well

Late pea harvest for canning factories was begun this last week. Late peas are yielding much better than early peas. The early crop was almost a failure. Locally our canning factory management reports that the yield of early peas was not sufficient on the average to pay for the seed. Our own yield was a little over 600 pounds. Sold on a graded basis they averaged five and quarter cents a pound. This will of course, more than pay for the seed, but it will not cover only about one-half the cost of growing and harvesting. Our late peas yielded just three times the tonnage of vines that the early ones did and the pods were larger and better filled so that the late crop ought to show a profit.

The pea crop is a good deal of a gamble on the weather. So uncertain is the yield and profit that many farmers will not grow it at all. This year our yield of peas is about two and a half times what it was last year. Because the vines are larger and stand up better this year our cost of harvesting is only a little more than half what it was last year (17.6 man hours, 6.3 horse hours and 6 truck hours per acre) and less than the average as reported in Cornell Extension Bulletin 95. Last year we lost $35.45 an acre (as shown by detail cost accounting). This year we should at least break even and perhaps make ten to twenty dollars an acre. The late peas will of course, do twice as well as this but the low yield of early peas, which we are required by the canning factory to grow with the late will bring the average down.

Professor Misner of Cornell has pointed out that the yield of peas is directly dependent on the rainfall in May and June, and that the yield is from 30 to 63 percent greater in dry than in wet springs. Our experience checks with this data. Last year was a wet year. This year is a dry one and our yield is more than twice as large as in 1924. Prof. Misner further points out (in Farm Economics No. 25) that "since the price of peas is set in advance by contract with the canning companies the value per acre depends almost entirely upon the rainfall, but the price has no relation to the rainfall or size of the crop." This is an important consideration if the grower is to receive an equitable annual price and one that will keep him in the business. At least two of my neighbors, discouraged by last year's results did not grow the crop this year, and thus were in, in a bad year and out in a fairly good year which gives them a bad average. For this reason there is a tendency to shift the pea acreage to new growers each year.

Risky to Omit Fifth Spray

The second codlin moth spray was begun this week. The hatch is now about at its maximum. The fruit is so clean and with the trees, looks so well that there is a tendency among growers to let this last spray go as unnecessary. This is likely to be a mistake. Rains and muggy weather have lately made the best fungus growing weather of the season and this with the usually severe "side worm" injury from codlin moth would seem to make this last spray important. A safer way of looking at it is that having such a fine lot of fruit to date we cannot afford to risk its injury now by not putting on this fifth spray. But we have all spent a lot of money on spraying and are naturally hesitant to spend any more when the crop looks so well. The point of view of the spray service expert is to have good fruit. The point of view of the grower is profit on the crop as well as good fruit. The expert says that they go together. I sometimes wonder if that is universally true. —M. C. Burritt.

THE TALL ONE: *And what's more, Fatty, you never will be able to catch as big a fish as I can—You ain't built right.*—LIFE.

Some Observations and Suggestions on Packing Apples

HERSCHEL H. JONES

IN the marketing of Eastern apples there is much need for the man who grows and packs the apples to think more of those whom he wants to eat them. In this past season there has been more evidence of progress in this direction than ever before.

A lot of experimentation has been going on among apple growers from New England States to Virginia. A great variety of smaller - than-barrel packages, ranging from cardboard cartons holding six apples up to half-barrels, has appeared on the New York market. As yet it is too early to say what will be the outcome of this experimentation, but there is no mistak-

(*Continued on page* 56)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending July 25, 1925 Number 4

Can City Boys Learn to Farm?

A Story of Some of the Funny Things City "Greenhorns" Say and Do

By RUSSELL LORD

EVER since I stood on his carpet, a shrinking freshman, and was questioned on the double hitch, I have felt that something ought to be written about Asa King, head of the department of farm practice at the New York State College of Agriculture. I believe that he is one of the kindest, wisest and most useful men on the faculty of Cornell.

More than that, I believe he is about the only man in the United States who really knows anything about a real human problem—the problem of the city boy who finds himself not at home on pavements, and determines to study agriculture at an agricultural college.

More and more such boys are coming up for entrance to Cornell every year. Asa King's job is to make them see, if he can, how slim are their chances of success, both in the agricultural college courses, and in rural work afterwards. If they insist on going on, then he insists that they find out in actual experience which side of a cow to approach with a milk pail. Or at least which end!

He came to the college as a freshman in the day of Isaac Phillips Roberts, its first dean, and of J. L. Stone, whose insistence on farm background for agricultural knowledge led, later, to the founding of the farm practice department. No such department was needed then. The "Ag" college was a mere handful of farm boys, grouped around a few farm-teachers. King graduated in 1899. It would have taken uncommon foresight to have predicted that the then-despised "cow college" would in fifteen years have become the third largest at Cornell, with so many city boys trying to get in as to require some means of check and balance.

Yet that was just what did happen and in 1915, sixteen years later, the college called Asa King in from his fruit farm to handle the thing, bare-handed.

And here he is today, still at it—a tanned, rugged man with quick, kindly eyes, sprawled back in a desk chair for which he is too big; questioning a boy from Brooklyn who claims to have had no end of farm experience:

"Ever run a cultivator?" he asks, as if half asleep.

"Sure!"

"What did you ever cultivate; I mean between the rows?"

"Most everything."

"Timothy?"

"Sure!"

"Oats?"

"Yes."

"And did you ever run a mower?"

"Lots of them!"

"What did you mow?"

"Well, . . . potatoes."

I did not invent this conversation. I got it from Professor King. He gets it from life. He has a lot of fun at his job, at times.

Cornell had farm practice rules before Professor King was put on the job, but he is the man who has worked out the plan that puts teeth into the thing and makes it work. His system is unique. It handles a situation which most agricultural colleges, conscious that they get money from the city as well as the country, are afraid to touch.

The rules are simple. Either you show at least a year's farm experience when you enter, or else you go out and get it before you can be graduated.

Entering students make written statements of what they know, first hand, about farming. Most of them make honest statements, but the farm boy generally understates what he knows, while the city boy often writes too much and shows himself up. Here are some sentences from the experience statements of city studnts:

"I had sole charge of an incubator that gave birth to eleven chickens."

"I fed the horses and made their beds."

"My experience with steam engines was mainly with a toy one I got for Christmas when young."

"I wheeled in the hay and piled it in the bin."

"I have fed and pastured two adult cows."

The time the farm practice examiners have their real fun, though, is when a city student who has been trying to run a bluff is taken out to the barns for test on the basis of his written statement.

Louis Moulton, former farm superintendent, loves still to tell of a lad who claimed to have handled all sorts of horses. Given a team to take out, he climbed to the wagon seat, struck a posture like the pictures of Pop Geers in action, hesitated a second, and then bawled out at the top of his lungs:

"Well, hosses, *commence!*"

Then there was a boy from Buffalo who made no bones about explaining to his fraternity brothers that he was in the "Ag" school simply because tuition there was on the State, while tuition in the endowed colleges of Cornell costs money. He lied uphill and down on his opening statement, and ducked the barn tests as long as he could.

Then he came strutting out to the barns and tried to "handshake" L.C.Kirkland, Mississippi farm boy, crew man, A.E.F. veteran, and student assistant in farm practice. This didn't work so well, so he plunged in to brazen it through on the tests.

He had claimed experience with horses, so they asked him to harness a team. Whistling nonchalantly, he managed to get on one horse all the harness except the collar. This he tried, but it didn't fit. They never do, when you put them on upside down. So he tossed it airily by, and fastened the hames right down on the animal's bare hide!

Asked to identify a sample of ragweed, he called it alfalfa. A sample of bran he called clover seed. Requested to milk a cow, he manoeuvered the stool directly behind her and reached in for the teats through the animal's hind legs. Asked to feed the calf, he succeeded only in letting it dump the contents of the pail all over the place.

"I was so sorry," Kirk told me afterwards, "that he got a kicker!"

After the barn tests, the boys are rated. If they need more experience, they must work it off at the rate of about a point for a week's work. Some of them start without a point and have to make forty. They can work off part of it in practice classes on the college farms. But only a small part. Generally it is necessary for city students to work all of two or more summers as hired hands on real farms.

The department of farm practice, which Professor King heads, places about 300 such students on farms, most of them in New York State, every year. A member of the department visits the farms during the summer, and the farmers report on the boys at the end of the season. About nine-tenths of the reports are favorable.

The boys also report on their bosses. If a series of student hired men don't do well, or learn anything, on a given place, no more students are sent there.

(*Continued on page* 62)

"Asked to feed the calf, he succeeded only in letting it dump the contents of the pail all over the place."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Milk Prices Higher

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has just announced a gross pool price of $1.865 for June milk. Expenses are 6½ cents, with 10 cents borrowed for certificates of indebtedness, leaving a net pool price of $1.80 and a cash pool price to farmers of $1.70. This cash price is 48 cents a hundred higher than the average price for milk made into butter, and it is 46 cents higher than the net pool price of June last year.

Sheffield announces a price for June milk of $2.01 a hundred. Last year their price was $1.75.

League dairymen are encouraged by the fact that there are quite a large number of independent plants in the territory where the prices to farmers are lower than the League prices. This is interpreted to mean that more experience on the part of the League and their recent change in policy are bringing about more efficiency in handling League milk.

The organization announces an increase in the price of Class I milk beginning with July 20th, from $2.33 to $2.80 a hundred. Prices paid by dealers to independent producers have also gone up accordingly.

League dairymen are now receiving their certificates of indebtedness for the past fiscal year.

On the whole, it has been a pretty good summer for dairymen and prospects are good for fair prices this fall. To be sure, if farmers compare prices with prices of what they have to buy, they are discouraging, but compared with last year or with the prices of any year back to 1921, there is much improvement.

The Apple Outlook

THE recent survey of the New York Horticultural Society conducted among its members, 358 of whom submitted reports on the crop outlook gives a valuable insight into the fruit outlook at the present time. The society cooperated with Mr. R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, who assembled the individual reports into the present form, thereby making comparisons possible. You will find this report, with its accompanying percentage chart, on page 57. Note particularly the comparison in figures of the past five years.

Apparently Baldwins are better than they were last year. At least they will do as good, while Greenings have fallen far behind. The close relationship of the McIntosh crop to that of last year, is quite significant. The society has done a great service in compiling this survey not only for the membership but for all fruit growers.

The Real Danger to Christianity

AN event so absurd to any person with common sense as to seem impossible is now taking place at Dayton, Tennessee. Some time ago the legislature of Tennessee passed a law forbidding the teaching of evolution in the public schools of that state. In defiance of that law and to give it a test in the courts, John T. Scopes taught the theory of evolution in the Dayton schools, was indicted, and is at this writing on trial.

For weeks this trial has been made a leading topic of discussion in all of the newspapers and some of the best known lawyers of the nation have rushed to Dayton either to help defend or prosecute the case against Scopes. The outstanding figure arraigned against Scopes is that great clown of American politics, William Jennings Bryan. Bryan claims that Christianity is on trial and that the world is coming to a bad end if this obscure Tennessee school teacher is not convicted. Has reason and common sense utterly deserted our American people that any considerable portion of them can give any credit to such utter piffle as is being set forth at this trial by men who ought to know better?

The people of Tennessee have a perfect right to bar religious teachings from their schools. The public school is no place for religious controversy, but something is certainly the matter in this supposedly enlightened day and age when any serious consideration can be given to an argument that science and true religion are not in absolute agreement. A wealth of evidence on every side proves to any thinking person that progress is made over long periods, one step at a time; in other words, by evolution.

Christianity is not in danger from the truths of science. The real danger of Christianity is from the leadership of hypocrites, apostles of ignorance, and intolerant bigots, who seem more intent on enforcing unimportant beliefs contrary to all common sense down our throats than they are in teaching and practicing the great fundamental truths laid down by Jesus Christ.

What the Public Wants When It Wants It

ONE of the important things that both individual farmers and farmers' organizations are learning is that the man or the organization which gets the biggest prices from the markets is the one that gives the consumer the kind of product wanted, in the form wanted, and at the time wanted. For instance, we can talk until we are blue in the face about the foolishness of the Boston market preferring brown eggs while the New York market gives best prices for the white ones. It is foolish; but all the same, the fact remains that the poultryman that gets the best prices for his products is the one who ships brown eggs to Boston or white eggs to New York.

No better motto for marketing was ever written than "Find out what the markets want and then give it to them". This applies not only to the product itself, but to the quality, package and the time. It may be hard work to regulate the time, but the other factors are within the control of the producer.

Several months ago a farmer called on us and in the course of the conversation it developed that he was a real curiosity. He was rich and he had made his money from farming. He started out in debt to pay for a poor farm in Pennsylvania and after he had struggled along for a time, he learned in some way that there was a big demand for a certain kind of flowers that grew well on his farm, providing those flowers were grown and handled in the way that the city florists wanted them. This man went to growing flowers, following the instructions of his customers, and he made money at it.

We have in mind a farm organization that had its own ideas about what the consumer should have in the way the product sold by this organization was marketed. But the consumer had different ideas and the organization soon had to make changes to cut out what it thought it should give the consumer for what the consumer actually demanded.

There is only one way to get around this law of marketing and that is to change the consumer's ideas by advertising. No individual can do this. Few farm organizations have money enough to do it, but perhaps they can some time. In the meantime, there never was a time in the history of farming when a study of what the market wants will pay a farmer more than right at the present time. That is the reason why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gives so much space to a discussion of market conditions, prices and trends.

Known A. A. For Fifty Years

"I have a fond recollection of YOU for more than fifty years. YOU were born in 1842, I in 1840, and the good Lord has graciously preserved me in fairly good health. If I live until the fourteenth of July, I will have reached my eighty-fifth birthday. My father knew and loved YOU. Sincerely, R. B. C."

THIS letter, addressed to "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST", came to our desk one morning a few days ago, and somehow lifted our spirits for the whole day. There is a compensation that cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents in working for an institution like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which has served farm people over such a long period of time. Such a letter also brings a sense of the responsibility that rests upon us—the present staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—to make it live up to those splendid standards that it has maintained all down through the years.

Cut Out Reclamation Foolishness

IT is announced that the United States Department of Interior will favor legislation by the next Congress requiring the individual states to share the financial risk in any new reclamation project undertaken within their borders. We hope so. We wish the Department would go farther and advise cutting out spending millions of the national and state taxes in reclaiming worthless land.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ALL I have to say about this letter which was received in June from a friend up in Candor, New York, is that they have dry weather up there! Here is the letter:

We haven't had any rain here in four weeks. The dew is only wet on one side. We have bull frogs six weeks old that never have had a chance to swim yet.. One of my neighbors, C. Beach from Newark Valley, started to plow a ten-acre lot for buckwheat. The ground was so hard and dry and stony the only way he could start his plow was to begin at a woodchuck hole in the center of the field. Whenever the plow would jump out, he would go back to the "chuck hole" to start again. After he plowed six and a half acres, the hole was completely worn out. In order not to be beaten, Charlie actually hunted up the woodchuck and gave him five dollars to dig a new hole so he might finish the job of plowing!

Washington Said—

We have abundant reason to rejoice, that, in this land, the light of truth and reason have triumphed over the power of bigotry and superstition, and that every person may here worship God, according to the dictates of his own heart.

* * *

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—PROVERBS OF FRANCE.

Readers' Forum

Wool Pool Results--Hard Cider Booze--Long Farm Hours, and Other Letters

THERE are numerous inquiries made from time to time regarding the New York State Wool pool. To my mind New York has one of the best wool pools in the country. The statement is based on the record of their performance during the past five years.

The principle of collectively marketing wool is out of the experimental stage—the vital question for growers to consider is—what is the character of the men at the head of the movement. There again I feel that the men are the type that deserve the unqualified confidence of the wool growers. Like President Coolidge they are "safe and sane".

Many of us like to dicker with our own products but it is an expensive pastime in many cases. J. R. Clark, Secretary of the Sandusky County Farm Bureau stated to me in a letter "In all this cooperative marketing the farmers must learn that it must be capitalized, further that he must capitalize it himself if he wants all the profits." When a wool grower consigns his wool he is giving the use of the money a few months in order that he may have all there is in it. He is capitalizing the marketing instead of asking some one else to take the speculative risk—which must be paid for.

Orderly Marketing Avoids Gluts

In the important wool growers countries, wool is not dumped on the market at shearing time but is sold in an orderly way by means of auctions in amounts that can be readily absorbed.

No matter how wool is sold it has to be prepared for the trade. The New York Wool Pool could be called the New York direct method of merchandizing wool at cost from the producer to the mill in sizable, conditioned lots.

It is also the wool growers opportunity to profit by better methods of flock husbandry. It has been said that one hour a week extra care will result in enough better quality of wool to off set the commission charged.

I am going to take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a letter I recently received from F. R. Marshall, the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah: "We are having a very interesting and curious wool season out here this year. There are absolutely no sales and growers are holding back before recognizing that they must consign. Of course, a large part of them already have contracted and now think they showed extraordinary wisdom. While the situation is extremely perplexing, I am rather figuring that the fall months will show that the early contractors were not so shrewd after all."—Mark J. Smith.

Hard Cider Booze

INTERESTING news keeps coming from county after county of the shortage of the apple crop from neglected trees, and while to some this will mean a real loss in not having even apples enough for their own use, on the other hand it cannot be otherwise than a great blessing to have the crop of hard cider cut into or in some sections almost entirely eliminated.

The high prices paid for hard cider the past few years, or if not actually sold while hard, is bought with that end in view, has rather tended to induce neglect of the old orchards in many cases, the apples frequently bringing more when sold in this way than the crop would have brought had the trees been better cared for. The effect is noticeable also on the old neglected orchards, many of them passing out, so the curse of hard cider in this State is working both ways.

Few people have any idea of what a terrible curse so simple a little thing as apple juice can be, the great difficulty being regulation of it is entirely neglected. Farmers are allowed to put away all the cider they can get made, for "vinegar." Think of a farmer putting away seventy barrels of cider a year for vinegar and not a finger raised to prevent his selling it out by the quart and gallon. This is a case in Steuben County we understand. Little corner stores in the country do a profitable business in selling "young vinegar" and at a sale a few years ago were sold three barrels of hard cider, under name of vinegar, at $100 per barrel.

The hard cider, however does not all come from neglected trees. We hear of a large fruit grower selling $2500 worth of cull apples for cider, and that is the danger in the future if nothing is done to regulate this traffic. As the old standard varieties become superceded by better sorts the tendency will be to neglect the crop or let it go for "booze."—"Observer."

ONE LESSON WE CAN'T SEEM TO LEARN

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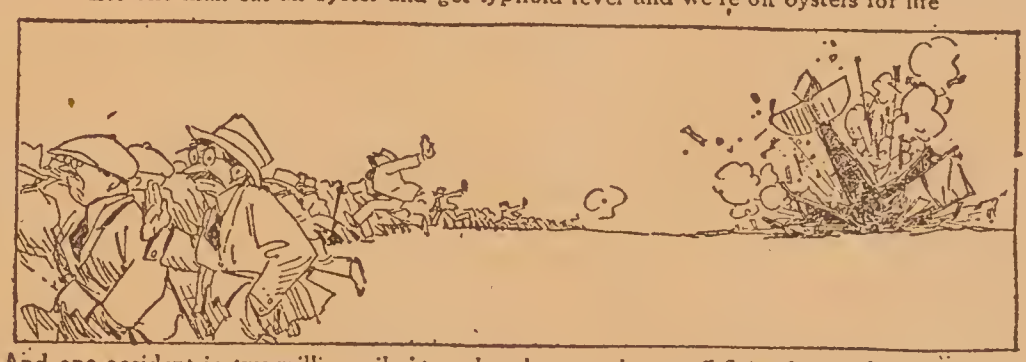
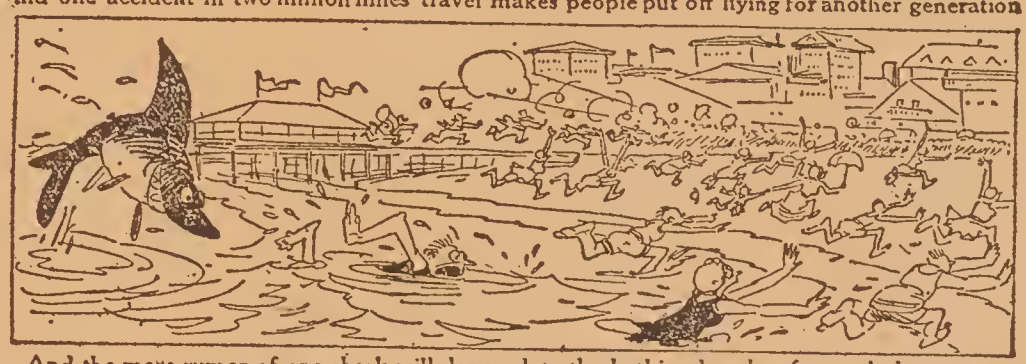
Let one man eat an oyster and get typhoid fever and we're off oysters for life



And one accident in two million miles' travel makes people put off flying for another generation



And the mere rumor of one shark will depopulate the bathing beaches for a whole season

But the more fake investments there are exposed the more people seem to flock to them

Courtesy New York Tribune *By J. N. Darling*

Long Hours for Farmers

HERE'S a word about farmer's hours. Mr. Pound's farmer says the wife makes a difference. I presume so. While he was working four she was probably hitting it up for fourteen.

Now I have fifteen cows, thirteen milking at present, averaging five hundred pounds a day; have nine head of young stock; forty-five sheep; four horses; two hundred hens. It takes me two hours in the morning, and two at night to milk and feed the cows, making four hours. It takes one hour a day to feed, curry, water the horses; takes one hour a day to tend sheep. It takes one and a half hours to clean stables, haul manure and spread, water cows. Takes one and a half hours to tend hens.

Now I believe that makes nine hours, and for each day in winter besides that there is drawing wood and feed, shoveling snow, thawing water pipes, repairing things that got broken, taking care of sick stock. After that, the rest of the day is all yours, unless your four hour neighbor calls you up and wants you to draw him a load of wood as his wife is not feeling very well.—B. W., New York.

After High School, What?

ONE of the most important and perplexing problems encountered by a young man is the choice of a life work. This is no less true of the boy reared on a farm than of the boy of the town or city. Not all of the boys growing up on farms are needed in farming. A considerable proportion of the farm boys have always left farm work to try their fortune in other occupations.

To the farm-reared boy who is more interested in business than in farming, marketing and agricultural business offer excellent opportunities. The kinds of work are many and varied: the marketing of milk, poultry, eggs, potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, grapes and vegetables and other farm products; the handling of farm machinery, fertilizers, feeds and other farm supplies; work in country banks and in the Land Banks. Since marketing includes all the activities involved in taking products from the farm to the consumer, there are opportunities both at country shipping points and in cities. In addition to these business occupations, there are many good opportunities in statistical work in marketing agencies, in teaching and research in agricultural colleges, in the inspection of fruits and vegetables, and in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm Experience an Asset in Marketing

It is a good thing to have men engaged in the marketing of farm products and in agricultural business who have had farm experience. The farm boy starting work in these fields will find that his farm experience and knowledge of farm practice and farm conditions are of direct value.

The best preparation for the business of handling farm products or for entering other business related to agriculture is farm experience, courses in the sciences of agricultural production, courses in marketing and business, and experience in business.

New courses in marketing and agricultural business were established in the New York State College of Agriculture in the fall of 1924. It is already apparent that great difficulty will be found in training men fast enough to meet the demand. There are many positions for every capable man and the demand is increasing. More and more firms

(*Continued on page* 62)

Your President, Mr. W. R. Van Liew, left me a jar of Animalin, also a bottle of Liquid Animalin, to try them on several sore teated cows which had been treated with other preparations without results.
We used the Liquid and Salve on the teats which had been stepped on with the most satisfactory results, as the teats healed very quickly and we think it is the best of anything we have ever tried. We are having equally good results with the second jar.
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NOT NEW AND UNTESTED. Used (under different name) past 4 years in biggest Hospitals (including *City of New York*), Railways, Industries, Navy. Modified to suit animals—tested—found to give same wonderful results. Far superior to *anything* you've ever used.

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LIQUID ANIMALIN Price $1.00 Bottle (½ lb. net)
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Either can be used (except internally.)

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Enclosed find (mark opposite which preferred).
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It is understood you will refund money should I not be entirely satisfied with results, providing I return unused portion.

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FROM FREE RANGE BREEDERS BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

White Leghorns ..... $8 per 100
Brown Leghorns .... $8 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... $9 per 100
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Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

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RELIABLE CHICKS
From Free Range Stock

	Per 100	50	25
Mixed	$7.00	$3.75	$2.25
W. Leg.	8.00	4.25	2.50
B. Rocks	9.00	4.75	2.75
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Special prices on large lots. Delivery Guaranteed. Circulars Free.
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BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 11c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 10c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 12c. Mixed 9c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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S. W. KLINE, BOX 40, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Make Biddy Comfortable

Give Her Relief from Lice and Mites

By L. H. HISCOCK

THERE is probably more misunderstanding regarding external poultry parasites,—mites and lice,—than almost any other topic connected with hens. There are some six different kinds of lice and four different kinds of mites, but for our purpose it is only necessary to think of the red mite and common hen louse. They are two entirely different treatments.

L. H. Hiscock

The confusion over these two parasites arises mainly through failure to appreciate their different methods of living. Lice are present on the hen at all times, provided, of course that she is lousy. The red mite is, however, present on the hen only at night, when it comes forth from a crack or crevice to crawl under the hen's feathers, suck a nightly feeding of blood, returning once more to its hole. The red mite is a blood sucker; the louse may nibble the skin somewhat, but undoubtedly prefers a diet of fine scales and particles which exist on the skin and feathers of the hen. Existing on the hen as lice do unquestionably gives the bird a chance to protect herself, especially as lice are subject to suffocation. By dusting herself biddy no doubt kills a great many of these parasites.

Mites Work at Night

On the other hand, the red mite does not live on the hen in the day time; she has no chance of protecting herself, and even if she could fight back with her method of cleaning or bathing, dust would make little impression upon this tough customer. In other words one red mite will do more harm than fifty to a hundred lice. I speak with some feeling. The first year I had a poultry plant and before my chicks grew up, I sent away for some Rhode Island Red hens. One of the birds went broody almost the minute I unpacked her, but I had a good broody coop ready and in she went. The hen seemed to go downhill rapidly; she died within a few days. When I came to make a close examination that coop was so literally alive with mites I simply poured kerosene on it and burned it up. Yet here is the striking thing about that bit of experience to give you an idea of what mites can do. First, my hen house was built new and had never had a hen in it; second, the hens were probably shipped at night and therefore loaded with mites; third, the house was so thoroughly infested with mites from these thirty hens that it was two summers before I succeeded in killing the last mite in that particular house.

How a New House Became Infested

Last year a friend of mine was having some trouble with young chicks. After we had got things straightened around he wanted me to see how nice his hen house looked. It was nicely painted with white wash, the dropping boards were clean; in fact the whole house was as nice in appearance as ever a house could be, except for one little detail. The porches were set in two by four blocks, making a fairly tight crack perhaps an inch deep. As these cracks were discolored a bit I jabbed my jack knife into one of them and it fairly dripped with blood when I pulled it out. I ran my hand along the under side of the perch and I brushed the mites off by the millions.

You will find mites, if you have any, on the under side of the perches, in cracks between boards, in splits in wood, in joints where boards come together, under pieces of hardened dropping, in nest boxes; in short as they are night prowlers, you will find them any place during the daytime where they are sheltered from too strong light. At night with a good flash light and a close observation you can see them working along on the roosts. In the daytime, they will vary in color from blood red to gray, depending upon the degree of blood in their body. A cluster of eggs looks almost like a patch of fine silver specks.

Why Summer Control Is Important

It seems rather late in the season to be talking about the eradiction of lice and mites, but there are really two reasons for this apparent late start. First midsummer is the period of most rapid development for these parasites, and they may not have been present in any quantity earlier in the year, so that you may have thought it was not worth while to try to get rid of them. Secondly, in farm flocks and on farms where old birds and young birds are apt to come in contact with each other, there is a chance of young stock becoming infected. Once prevalent among growing birds vermin will not only retard their growth and development, but it may also result in serious loss.

Sodium Fluorid Best for Lice

The best remedy for killing lice is sodium fluorid, 90-98 per cent pure. This may be either applied by the pinch method, that is dusting the birds individually, or it may be dissolved in water, three-quarters to one ounce to a gallon of tepid water. Use warm water and duck all of the bird except the head, being sure that you ruffle the feathers while the bird is under the water. These methods require time although they are used successfully on many commercial poultry farms. Frankly, except where a hen is with young or older chicks, I think the lice problem is much overemphasized. If your birds have a good chance to dust themselves in fine dust, real powdery dust, they will keep themselves fairly free. Likewise if you clean your nest boxes often and watch for the perpetual setters you will do a great deal toward controlling lice.

Mites Hardest to Combat

Red mites are certainly the worst of two evils, and the only way of getting rid of them is by spraying or painting over the perches, nests, and roosting quarters. There are numerous sprays handled by local dealers which will put an end to mites. There is perhaps one thing that is desirable; the base of any spray should contain some sort of oil because of its ability to soak in and last better than water. If you wish to mix a spray of your own four parts of strained crude petroleum and one part kerosene makes a good one. One of the most powerful sprays I have ever used was equal parts of Hess fly spray and kerosene.

The main thing to remember with the red mite is that it breeds in a cycle. The female deposits from 12 to 48 eggs which hatch in two days. These eggs become fully grown in a week. Therefore you will find that the safest plan is to go over the hen house every seven days. *To be safe spray three times.* It is exceedingly hard to reach mites because of their almost tight living quarters and the smallness of the eggs which may be tucked in a very small crack. Your first spray might kill all the adults but the untouched eggs may mean a few million more. Incidentally do not overlook the nest boxes for they are ideal homes for mites and may be the chief source of their spread.

Consolidated Beef Scrap
FOR MORE EGGS
Consolidated By-Product Co., Stock Yards, Philadelphia.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

HILLSWOLD FARM GUERNSEYS
Special Bull Offer For August

Two sons of Reliance of Hillswold, 83814, a grandson of Langwater Warrior 26509. From A. R. dams, 12 and 9 months old.

An 8 months old grandson of Carwytham Queen 41121 A. R. 15788.4 milk, 816.3 fat. Ninth cow in class AA.

Federal Tested Herd

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New England HEADQUARTERS for HEREFORDS
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We offer two yearling Woodford bulls and several well ored heifers, at attractive prices.
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PHILIP J. RICH, Manager. — ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

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Average A.R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547.24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service.
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We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.
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FORGE HILL FARM
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NEW YORK STATE DAIRY COWS
Ready Cows, August and September Cows
One load fancy grade Holsteins and Guernseys from tested dairies, suitable for replacements. Two loads fine Holsteins and Guernseys not tested. One load by first calf heifers to freshen this Fall.
OSWALD J. WARD & SON,
Candor, New York

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BELGIANS
Select your foundation stock from the Eastern Headquarters of the
FARCEUR BELGIANS
We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices Reasonable.
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
A. L. Brockway, Owner — Oliver Jones, Supt.

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130—PIGS FOR SALE—130
Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, all weaned and good blocky pigs, no runts. Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.75 each, and 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.25 each. Also 25 Chesters and 30 Berkshires, pure bred, 7 weeks old, sows or boars, $7 each. Shipped to you C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

175—PIGS FOR SALE—175
Feeding pigs, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. All large growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $6 each. All bred to make large hogs. Pure bred Berkshire boars or sows 7 weeks old, $7 each. Pure bred Yorkshire boars or sows 7 weeks old, $7 each. I guarantee safe delivery, no charge for shipping crates. I will ship what you want of the above lots C. O. D. on your approval.
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388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086

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DOG BARGAINS. Big young female hounds; fox $30. Coon $20. Rabbit $15. Trained cow and watch dog $15.
GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

A Visit With Dairymen

What Central New York Farmers Are Thinking

By H. H. LYON

IT is interesting to get away from home for a little and see what farmers are doing in other sections. This time it is in central New York somewhat north of my home but at a little less elevation. It is in the limestone section, yet the application of ground limestone is frequently found to be advantageous. Alfalfa grows naturally in many localities, therefore it should be a good dairying section, and such it is found to be. Some canning crops are also grown as the soil is readily tillable for the most part. There are sections where potatoes add much to the income in favorable years and there are certain gardening activities at intervals for the nearby cities and somewhat for the New York market. Dairying however, forms the backbone of the farming here. I am referring now chiefly to portions of Oneida County and nearby sections.

The Story of a Small Field

There is a considerable variety of soil and if I venture to relate the production of a certain small area it should not be considered typical of the whole of the county by any means. It simply shows what may be done by the selection of a field and by its special treatment. I am satisfied that the story is authentic, although it beats anything that I have known before and is interesting mainly because it shows the possibilities of soil production. The field is not level, but somewhat inclined over the most of it. Gardening has been carried on for years and the soil had been enriched in many ways, especially by much manure. Then it was seeded to alfalfa and the story is of a year after the alfalfa had become well entrenched.

It was a favorable season. During the year three good cows and one two-year-old were fed from it almost the whole year, besides a pair of horses. Practically 1500 pounds of roughage were purchased in addition and there was a very fair pasture to which the stock had access during the summer. The stock was fed nearly the whole summer in addition to the pasture and all the feeding in summer and winter was from this old garden field except for the 1500 pounds of roughage that were purchased. Grain was fed as is usual to good cows and well kept horses, but not in any excess for the purpose of saving roughage. That field from which all this feeding was done is somewhat less than an acre of ground.

Farmers Know Best What to Follow

The canning crop question has been agitated a little in my own vicinity, but by those who are not farmers. Personally, I have opposed our farmers signing up any given acreage in canning crops for a period of perhaps five years and because our farmers have not done that no canning factory has been built. We have some land where canning crops might be grown but there is so little of it that seems particularly adapted that it would be a mistake to encourage it. Here it is different. No acreage needs to be under contract before building the factory and both factory and production are active. It simply shows the truth of the old statement that the farmers of a locality generally know what is best for them to produce. Some years these crops have proven very profitable and in other years they fail. One farmer told me yesterday that from four acres of canning peas he received $430 last year above the cost of seed. It is not a difficult or expensive crop to raise if the season is favorable. Some years the market is good but a factory owner told me that he fears overproduction this year.

Most of the farmers are producing milk to take to the milk plant. Much of it is shipped for city use as fluid milk. One plant where I called took in 350 cans of milk from nearby, sent outside and got fifty cans more, besides bringing in some forty cans of heavy cream. That cream represents a lot of milk. All of this is converted into ice cream stock and is trucked to a nearby city to be frozen into ice cream. The hot days of early June made a tremendous demand for ice cream. Such weather as we had for a week then makes a demand for fluid milk and ice cream that will send the price of milk back where it was before the middle of May. This up-turn in price is sure unless our competing factions, some of them, act foolishly. These factions cannot unite into a single organization, but they can act in a sensible manner and stop unreasonable cutting of prices.

How One Farmer Does It

While most dairymen are improving their production slowly or not at all, occasionally a man gives his attention primarily to better dairying. From all appearances these are the men who are standing the financial stress in agricultural lines the best. It is not always those who sell at the station who do the best although it frequently is. Mr. Helmar makes butter. He has a small farm, does his own work, keeps eight Jersey cows and aims to get a production of at least 8,000 pounds of high test milk. He has alfalfa hay and he uses considerable grain feed. Twelve to fifteen pounds of grain feed are not too much, he thinks, for good cows that are to make a profit. This of course is when in full production or near it and when feeding is necessary. He usually feeds some in summer the amount depending on the condition of pasture, production, etc. Last week, his eight cows, some of them well

(*Continued on page* 59)

"Just what do you think o' this new farm bill that's before the house Lem?"

(After a long pause)—"Derned if I know what to think, Ez, don't know what I do think. I don't think I think anything about it."—JUDGE.

More Milk ~ when prices are highest!

"Experiments show that returns from grain feeding do not all come at the time grain is fed. Cows receiving grain in summer will milk better the following winter."

This statement, from a recent University of Minnesota bulletin, bears out the experience of successful dairy operators everywhere. Feed Larro through the summer with pasture. It will pay you a profit now; but, more important, it will increase milk production next fall and winter when prices are highest —an added profit with no added investment.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor.** The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from Centuries Old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The Only Silo on which you can get those famous

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS

Provide Now for Winter Insurance against the loss of the Hay Crop.

INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Department 16, Meadville, Pa.

Don't let your profits be switched away! It costs money when your cows or horses flip flies all day. By actual test cows protected by Cow-Ease yield 10% to 20% more milk.

One gallon of Cow-Ease sprays about 200 cows. Twice a day at milking time in fly season keeps the flies away. Cattle ticks, grubs, and hen lice and mites hate it, too! Will not blister or gum. Try it! A sixty-cent Cow-Ease Sprayer does the trick.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send his name and address and $1.50 ($1.75 west of Missouri River) to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver, prepaid, a gallon can of Cow-Ease. Cow-Ease Sprayer 60c extra. Give both postal and express address, as we ship the cheapest and quickest way. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Direct Decendent of

The Century Sire

Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

His sire has 22 A. R. O. daughters and is a son of a 30-pound four-year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the best son of that noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

The dam of this young Bull produced over 21,000 pounds milk and over 800 pounds butter as a Junior 4-year old. She is a sister to Phroney Pontiac, with a record of over 1,062 pounds butter. Both descend from that famous sire, King Segis Pontiac, whose A. R. daughters number 194.

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value.

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E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.

(Box A.A.) 10 S. 18th St., Phila., Pa.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the last half of July* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk	
	Cond. whole milk	1.90
	Milk for Chocolate	1.80
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	1.90
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	1.80

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The class one price for the last half of July a year ago was $1.86.

League Announces June Prices

Gross pool price	1.86½
Expenses	.06½
Net Pool price	1.80
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Cash price to farmers	1.70

The cash price to farmers in June 1924 was $1.24.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	1.90
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19**. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29**.

BUTTER MARKET FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 14	July 7	A Year Ago
Score higher than extras	.43 -43½	42¾-43½	41¾-42½
Extras(92sc)	42½	42½	41¼-41½
84-91 score	..39 -42	39 -42	36 -41
Lower G'd's	38 -38½	38 -38½	34½-35½

We have had a fairly good butter market since our last report. Conditions have steadily improved to the point that on Monday, July 13, creamery extras (92 score) advanced to 42½c. Trade is brisk and receivers are selling freely, being anxious to keep the market in a healthy condition by keeping things moving and thereby avoid accumulations which are dangerous playtoys at this time of the year.

In comparison with last year's figures, receipts are considerably behind schedule. Furthermore the government report on the holdings of butter in cold storage through the United States on July 1 shows that this year's figures are 10,525,000 pounds behind storage figures a year ago. All in all the situation looks very satisfactory for good butter prices especially since we have apparently passed the peak of production.

The advance that the market experienced on July 7, which was reported in our last issue, came too suddenly for the trade to absorb it and prices were maintained with difficulty. The situation became so strained and in the face of a failure to move stock satisfactorily and pressure to sell developed and the market yielded and on the 8th, 42c was the ruling price for creamery extras. This decline frightened the speculators and consequently business slowed up slightly. On the 9th the market became more settled, buying was stimulated both among jobbers and speculators as well as out of town interests. By the 11th the situation had improved to such an extent that the market took on an extremely strong and firm tone, which resulted in the advance to 42½c on the 13th. This was continued on the 14th. Any sharp advance would kill the case in short order, for the speculators are just nicely taking hold at the existing rates and receivers are not anxious to spoil matters by rushing the price.

CHEESE PRICES HIGHER

STATE FLATS	July 14	July 7	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	23½-24½	22½-24	20 -21½
Fresh, av'g'e	22 -22½	21½-22	19 -19¼
Held fancy	.26½-27½	26½-27½	24½-26
Held aver.	..25½-26½	25½-26½	23 -24

Cheese prices have stiffened since our last report. Fancy fresh cheese has advanced from one half to a full cent while average run cheese has advanced only one-half cent. The reason for this is because fancy marks are meeting a much better demand than average run goods. In addition to strong advices from up-State New York we are receiving firmer reports from Wisconsin and other western points. Due to the relatively higher prices of cheese, compared with a year ago, there has been very little speculative support to the market. Most of the storing activity, which is running about two million pounds ahead of last year is on receivers' accounts.

EGG MARKET EASIER

NEARBY WHITES	July 15	July 7	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	44-47	46-48	40-42
Av'ge extras	42-43	44-45	37-39
Extra firsts	39-41	41-43	34-36
Firsts	37-38	38-40	31-33
Gathered	35-40	35-42	29-35
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-45	40-45	35-42

As we anticipated in our last week's report, the egg market has eased off considerably. The lower prices do not tell the whole story. By far the majority of receipts are working out at prices ranging from 37 to 42c and it is only a comparatively small percentage that brings top quotations. The egg market as a whole is in quite a demoralized condition. Receipts have been considerably heavier than the trade can absorb and as a result accumulations have been piling up, which added to the government report which shows cold storage holdings this year are approximately 800,000 cases heavier than a year ago (considerably more than the trade expected) has created a pressure to sell with a consequent weakening of quotations. That is rather a long sentence but it sums the whole situation up in a nut shell. We have more eggs than the trade wants and more eggs in storage than we really expected and as a result prices have weakened. Cold storage figures for New York State indicate that our surplus over last year amounts to something like 180,000 cases, while New York City figures show a difference of something like 50,000 more this year than last year. It is the report from the country as a whole that counts however. Of late we have had more complaint of the effects of heat and arrivals show a smaller proportion of heat free eggs. The last few days have shown lighter receipts from New Jersey.

POULTRY EMBARGO LIFTED

FOWLS	July 14	July 7	A Year Ago
Colored	28-29	24-26	23-24
Leghorns	23-24	22-24	19-21
BROILERS			
Colored	31-33	28-32	41-43
Leghorns	 25-32	23-27	30-38

On July 10 the New York State Department of Farms and Markets issued an announcement which amends the quarantine in relation to the shipment of live poultry permitting the reshipment of live poultry from the city of New York to any point in New York State or any other state. The market was not informed of this until the 14th. It was expected that it would improve conditions in the market materially. As yet it is too soon to see what effect the lifting of the embargo will have. New York City has been receiving more poultry than it can readily handle. Since the break in prices last week, less poultry has been coming to New York City but at that, prices have not recovered to any extent. The embargo has prevented New York City receivers from reshipping live poultry to summer resort sections in upstate New York and New England. This has stagnated trade to a considerable extent. We hope that the order which lifts the embargo has not come too late to improve the situation to some extent.

At the moment express fowls are steady to firm. Heavy colored stock has been bringing from 28 to 29c, while Leghorns have not been faring as well, being quoted anywhere from 23 to 24c. The broiler market has been very irregular. The demand has been fairly good but receivers have been unable to force prices up above the freight market. This has been undoubtedly due to the fact that the freight market has been able to supply the trade with all that it really needs.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	July 14	July 7	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	.....1.57	1.47⅝	1.22½
Corn	.....1.06½	.99⅝	1.06¼
Oats	.....45½	.46½	.54¼
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.74¾	1.74⅞	1.42½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.29⅛	1.23½	1.24¼
Oats, No. 2	..... .58½	.57½	.65

FEEDS *(At Buffalo)*	July 11	July 4	
Grd. Oats	.....38.00	No Quotations on Account of Holiday	39.50
Sp'g Bran	.....28.00		25.50
H'd Bran	.....31.00		27.50
Stand'd Mids	.....30.00		26.50
Soft W. Mids	.....38.00		33.00
Flour Mids	.....37.50		31.00
Red Dog	.....43.00		37.50
Wh. Hominy	.....39.00		38.75
Yel. Hominy	.....39.00		38.00
Corn Meal	.....50.00		42 00
Gluten Feed	.....41.75		41.25
Gluten Meal	..... ——		47.50
36% C. S. Meal	.....43.50		——
41% C. S. Meal	....46.00		——
43% C. S. Meal	....48.00		——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	.....46.00		43.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

The wheat market has improved considerably since our last report. From day to day it moves quite erratically. Crop reports have been responsible for most of the changes, some sections of the west reporting rust damage, while other localities are suffering from intense heat. Most of the rust damage is reported to be in the Red River Valley. The hot spell comes at a rather critical time and there is no telling how much injury has been done to the crop. The corn crop moved in sympathy with wheat.

Some Observations and Suggestions on Packing Apples

(*Continued from page* 50)

ing the definite tendency away from the barrel and toward smaller unit containers.

With the high prices of this year, the apple grower should not forget what 1923 demonstrated, namely, that in a time of plenty only the best is wanted. It promises to be increasingly difficult for those who grow anything but the best to make a living out of apple orchards in the years to come.

Eastern Apples Being Packed Better

Only a few years ago really good packs of Eastern apples were so scarce as to be very conspicuous. In the last season there were more good barrel packs on the market and many small lots in smaller containers. Largely because of the greater effort put into grading and attractive packing, I think there have been more Eastern apples on sale in the fancy groceries and fruit shops in New York City this year than for many years.

The Eastern Apple Exposition last year undoubtedly stimulated many growers to try new methods. At least six different well known apple growers of New York State have told me of the mental shaking up they got when they saw their prize packs of apples alongside some of the other fellows at that apple show.

With some lines of merchandise the package sells the article. But, while the package is very important, apples must always sell themselves on their grading. The package must be adapted to the trade outlet through which you wish to market the fruit, but an expensive package won't help sell poor apples. So, therefore, until a man is ready to grow fancy fruit, it will probably not pay him to try new packages.

It always pays to grade right, though, except for the "fly-by-night". For New York State growers I recommend getting away entirely from the "unclassified" pack. Pack "A" grade and "B" grade and throw the rest into cider or feed them to the pigs. In a year like 1923 a man better sell in bulk than to put "unclassified' apples into barrels. For the summer and early fall varieties, such as Yellow Transparent, Red Astrakan, Dutchess and Wealthy. There is an outlet for grade 2¼" up, including all sizes, in bushel baskets. For all later varieties I would advise, however, grading into the following size groups for barrel or basket pack:

"A" grade 2¼-inch
"A" grade 2½-inch up to 3-inch
"A" grade 3-inch up
"B" grade 2¼-inch
"B" grade 2½-inch up

The 3-inch "A" grade will bring a premium that pays to separate them, especially those varieties best for baking. The jobbing buyers who resell to grocers like a pack faced up with three-inch apples. It is easy to sell on appearance. But their preference is short-sighted. They forget that the retailer sees all the apples before the barrel is empty, and uniformity of size and quality determines his profit.

In sizing it pays to go over the minimum and never under. With the exception of McIntosh, Snows, and possibly Winesaps, it is wasteful to pack any apples under 2¼-inch. Newtown Pippins of 2-inch sizes will go well for export in a short-crop year, but these are the exception. With many varieties it is unprofitable to pack any below 2½-inch in "B" grade. Ben Davis are another exception to the recommendations above. I would advise grading them:

"A" 2¼-inch up to 3-inch
"A" 3-inch up
"B" 2¼-inch up

Early Bens should be separated into "A" 2¼ and "A" 2½ up. This grading fits the export demand and will bring the best returns.

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WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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Fishkill Farms Offers Eleven Bred Heifers

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This bunch of young stock will give some man an excellent nucleus for a purebred herd. They will be "coming on" just about the time milk prices start upward.

Write for pedigrees, prices and special terms:

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News From Among the Farmers

New York State Horticultural Society Reports Fruit Survey

THE following report comes from R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. This report was compiled by Mr. Gillett in collaboration with Mr. Roy P. McPherson, secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society who obtained the facts that make up the report from members of the Horticultural Society. Mr. Gillett's report is as follows:

The accompanying table includes the average "condition" of fruit crops as reported by 385 members of the New York State Horticultural Society, together with comparable figures from members for previous years. In making comparisons with earlier years, however, the relative advancement of the crop should be kept in mind. In a season when fruit blooms late and the "June drop" is not far advanced, condition figures at this date are likely to be somewhat higher than in seasons when the bloom is earlier and the June drop is practically over, even though the actual prospects for a crop are the same.

Figures are given for individual counties only when three or more reports were received although all reports included in the district and state averages. Comments accompanying the reports indicate that the APPLE crop is spotted, some orchards promising a good crop while others nearby are poor. The cold weather with showers at blooming time appeared in, many cases, to prevent proper pollination with a consequently poor set of fruit. June drop has been reported heavy. Scab and insect injury so far have been relatively light with many members reporting the cleanest crop of fruit to date in years. Local hailstorms have done some damage, and the frosts in May appear to have seriously injured the fruit in the less favored locations in the Central and Southern counties.

PEARS have likewise been more free than usual from insect damage, though some fire blight was reported. With the same damaging effects from unfavorable spring weather as apples, pears are also spotted, with Bartlett making a rather unfavorable showing in comparison with Seckel, Keiffer and other varieties.

PEACHES are irregular as to set, there having been considerable winter injury. In the Western New York belt, the crop is reported considerably lighter south of the Ridge road than north of it. The northern Hudson Valley also promises poorly. Niagara, the most important peach county, now appears to have the best crop prospects.

With a wide range in condition figures PLUMS show the most uniform conditions in the Western New York section. QUINCES likewise show up better in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley. SOUR CHERRIES show a relatively high condition in Wayne County, medium in Ulster County and relatively low in Columbia and Dutchess, while SWEET CHERRIES are very much better in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

GRAPES, which were damaged considerably by the late May freezes, followed by very dry weather in June, are making only fair progress, with conditions in the Hudson Valley better than in Western and Central New York.

Farm News from Northern New York

NOW the farmers as a rule are in the midst of, or just getting nicely commenced at their haying. Of course, with the scarcity of competent help, thinking seriously of taking a vacation would be the height of folly, but nevertheless that is one thing that should not be passed over lightly or neglected, as the farmer's hours are long and tedious and a few days snatched away from the busy activities, not only affords the much needed recreation so essential to the average family but is often very beneficial from an educational standpoint.

In order to have a really successful vacation one should not go at it haphazard but have some definite object in mind in addition to the rest and escape from the daily routine. Having in mind a happy family of four persons and their plans as outlined, for their present summer vacation, is what inspired me to write this article, but of course, local conditions and environment are largely instrumental in vacation plans.

These people sometime ago purchased a large roomy tent, a small convenient camp stove and commodious lunch box and after the busy haying season is over, will start out on a week or ten days touring trip, which at the present time with the many roadside markets and public camping places can so easily be undertaken.

It really does not matter so much just what the vacation is, or where one goes, but I know from practical experience being born and reared on a large dairy farm, that the farmer with a growing family of boys and girls can well afford to take just a few days from his busy activities and give his family the much needed rest and change, which they so richly deserve and is their's by right.

It is more the change from the daily duties than the rest obtained, and meeting people engaged in other lines of endeavor that is so benefical. If one tours the Adirondack region the beautiful lakes and green capped mountains, with their velvet covering can hardly help but leave a lasting impression.

Just oil up the old flivver, fill up her tank with gas, turn old Dobbin out to shift for himself a few days, take along a good generous supply of eatables and last but not least take along a few copies of the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and perhaps reread a few chapters of The Trouble Maker. It will serve to revive your spirits if you should get all downcast and when turning in at the old farm gate, after a few days of well earned rest, perhaps the old farm will never have looked better to you. At any rate isn't the experiment worth trying?

—CHARLES L. STILES.

New York County Notes

Franklin County—Farmers started haying during the second week in July. The prospects are that the crop will yield very well. Recent rains have advanced crops of all kinds except corn which has been rather backward in most cases. With warm weather the last of this month and the first half of August it is expected that we will harvest an average crop. There is considerable interest in the TB test of cattle in Franklin County. Many farmers in the vicinity of Chateaugay have signed up to have their herds tested.

Jefferson County—The hay crop does not look as promising as earlier in the season. Plenty of rain has given grain a good start although the season has been very late. A few hot days brought the corn crop up in about a week and after being dragged several times and cultivated once so far the crop looks excellent. Crows are plentiful. Some farmers did not turn out their cows this year during June and these are milking especially well. Ward Kissel has a fine field of sweet clover which he has cut and cured for hay. F. X. Baumert paid $1.90 for 3% milk at the factory at Evans Mills. Butter is selling for 45c to 52c. Eggs are bringing from 30 to 38c. Gardens look excellent owing to splendid rains we have had every few days. Farmers started haying during the second week in June.

Condition of Fruit Crops About July 1st, 1925, in the Various Districts of New York State, with Details for Some of the Principal Fruit Counties and Corresponding July 1st Averages for Previous Years

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	APPLES						PEARS				PEACHES			PLUMS	QUINCES	CHERRIES		GRAPES
	All Varieties Combined	Fall Varieties	Baldwins	Greenings	McIntosh	Northern Spy	All Varieties Combined	Bartlett	Seckel	Keiffer	All Varieties Combined	Early Varieties	Late Varieties			Sour	Sweet	
NORTHERN DISTRICT	63	60			60	*62												
Niagara	58	51	61	40	49	54	56	37	56	64	70	70	69	54	73	74	78	71
Orleans	59	50	68	39	60	62	52	46	58	59	48	53	44	57	73	75	65	68
Monroe	59	57	61	41	65	57	57	48	69	63	67	70	67	55	70	78	80	78
Wayne	54	60	51	36	64	65	58	46	61	76	80	84	77	55	79	81	77	62
Erie																52		
Genesee	53	52	48	34	72	49	50	48	53					66	69	60	51	65
Wyoming	51	40	44	41		77												
Ontario	46	49	41	37	69	66	51	55	61	51	32	37	25	49	63	69	65	75
Yates	32	31	23	24	47	49	69									81	32	69
Seneca	46	41	47	34	60	54	54	40	58	62						60	50	
WESTERN DISTRICT	55	52	54	38	62	60	55	46	62	62	64	68	62	54	72	59	79	69
Oswego	53	52		75	75	70	75	61	78	97								
Cayuga	43		15	48	70	55		32								40		
Onondaga	62	35	45	39	84	64										36		
CENTRAL DISTRICT	48	47	32	53	79	62	65	50	64	71				45		40	31	60
Saratoga	62				55	80												
Albany	55		43	57	67	57	53											
EASTERN DISTRICT	53	37	34	47	60	57	58	58	48	68	31	28		58	*65	35	*20	78
Chautauqua	54	41	28	53	79	54							26			52	68	65
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT	54	45	37	52	78	59	*56				37	50	34	62		58	71	65
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	*22	*20	*6	*28	*40	42												
Ulster	56	63	44	41	58	57	35	22	45	38	64	63	64	55	56	66	67	76
Greene	55	51	35	49	57	54	50	42	62	55	52			61		52	16	
Columbia	65	68	55	55	71	66	44	34	52	44	36	36	33	52	58	54	32	82
Dutchess	46	53	30	32	57	53	40	36	44	33	29	28		43	76	58	40	75
Orange	53	71	41	25	72	69	40	15	53		33		29			84	72	
Rockland	63	74	38	73	68						77	79	75			100	94	
SO. EASTERN DISTRICT	56	63	44	43	63	60	42	30	50	43	48	48	48	54	61	63	51	74
STATE AVERAGE																		
1925	55	55	49	41	63	60	53	42	57	55	60	63	59	54	70	59	66	66
1924	66	79	39	70	64	49	54	47	49	59	69	71	68	62	82	72	54	73
1923	56	45	67	40	58	52	36	26	40	42	62	70	58	56	59	56	59	76
1922	55	68	35	53	53	48	66	63	64	70	89	89	89	74	75	65	62	87
1921	34	32	35	17	23	33	48	42	43	35	48	52	42	27	58	15	20	40

*Less than three reports.

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

CHAPTER XVII

DRIVEN by three iron-hard backs and pairs of arms, Steele's canoe nosed a wide ripple on the smoldering surface of Big Feather Lake, which opened out before them in mile upon mile of sleeping water. Spruce ridges splashed with the yellow and gold of birch and poplar and balm-of-gilead rolled away from shore to skyline. Alone of the three, Steele reacted to the beauty of the frost-painted hills, for to the Indian, autumn carries the eternal threat of the bitter days that will follow hard on its heels; days when men and dogs battle with the withering barrage of the blizzard over drifted trails; when women and little children, with pinched faces, huddle over the fires of lonely tipis, and moan for the food the hunters seek. But to the white man, September was the month of pure enchantment; when the air off the gilded ridges struck sweet in the hot face of the voyageur, and the crisp nights were bright with stars.

"Kekway!" called the bow-man, stirring Steele from a revery in which Lascelles and the Windigo were in the limbo of banished cares.

"Smoke!" And Michel pointed a bony finger at a wisp of white hanging over the distant shore.

"Smoke? Then they're over their Windigo scare, and are back fishing."

"Mebbe!" was the noncommittal reply.

A group of women, children and dogs awaited the canoe's landing at the fishing camp of the Ojibways.

"Bo-jo, bo'-jo!" And Michel, kicking his way through the snarling huskies, shook hands with the surprised women, curious to learn what had brought the head-man at Wailing River to the Feather Lakes in September.

"So the Windigo cries no longer at night on the burnt ridge?" he began, in Ojibway.

To his surprise the women stared at him in amazement, which changed to fear at the thought of the possibility of the presence of a demon so dreaded, in the Feather Lake country.

"No Windigo has cried here," replied an old woman, excitedly. "We would not stay! Our men are away in the muskegs, hunting caribou. They would not leave us here to be eaten by a Windigo."

Michel looked at Steele. "She say no Windigo bin here. Why did Pierre lie to us?"

"Queer for him to bring that tale to Wailing River," muttered Steele.

"Pierre, who left you to trade at Ogoké last spring," continued Michel. "Has he camped here this summer?"

"No, we have not seen his family since the moon of flowers. They went to Ogoké."

Michel nodded, as if satisfied.

"Well, Michel, it looks as if we were on a wild-goose chase."

The small eyes of the Iroquois glittered. "I t'ink we ketch dis goose jes de same."

"What d'you mean?"

"Wal, we know Pierre is a liar and he cum to Wailin' Riviere to mak' talk wid Tete-Boule. Now Pierre an' Tete-Boule try mak' some trouble ovair dees Windigo. W'en I go back Tete-Boule weel tell me w'at Pierre say to heem." And the lean face of Michel took on a fierceness which caused the squaws instinctively to draw back, as he finished: "I watch dees Tete-Boule all summer. Now w'en I see heem, he weel say w'at he know or—" The sinewy fingers of the half-breed toyed with the horn handle of his skinning knife.

What motive Pierre could have had in the tale of the Windigo at Feather Lake, other than the needless agitation of the post Indians, was an enigma to Steele, but it was evident that Michel had an idea of its nature which he would divulge only when ready to talk. So, as the Indian women had no further information, Steele gave them some sugar and tea and, crossing to an island to avoid the night-foraging dogs, made camp.

"Michel," he asked, as the three men sat by their fire smoking after supper pipes, while the September dusk settled on hills and forest and lake, "what's in the back of your head regarding this Pierre? You think he knew of the dead Indian at Stooping River when he came to the post, yet made no mention of that but told this wild tale of the Feather Lake Windigo scare. Why should he lie about the one and conceal the other?"

The Iroquois slowly exhaled a column of smoke before replying.

"Dees Pierre I know for long time. He always mak' trouble. W'en I see heem, he tell me somet'ing or he nevaire mak' more trouble on dees riviere," was the unresponsive answer.

"But what is he driving at? Why shouldn't he report the killing of that Indian at Stooping River as well as the Windigo scare that existed at Feather Lake?"

Steele's eyes sought David's impassive face, but the Ojibway seemed deep in a problem of his own. And the thought entered the mind of the American that David had been taken into Michel's confidence under the promise of secrecy. But why should the head-man hesitate to share his suspicions? Why, when they were pursuing the same quest—when they worked with the common purpose of running down the mystery which menaced the post, did Michel hesitate to share his thoughts? It was irritating to a degree, but Steele knew his Indians—knew that Michel would talk in his own time and not before—that questioning would only drive him into a deeper silence.

"How many Indians trap the Portage Lake country?" Steele asked.

"Good manee hunt dat valley, good manee ovaire on de Little Current."

"We'll start tomorrow. It looks as if Monsieur Windigo was not going to pay this country—"

From the ridges of the mainland the moaning bellow of a cow moose slowly rose and died on the frosty night.

"Dat cow holler ver' strange," said David, as the three sat with tilted heads, ears straining.

Again out across the still lake drifted the mating call.

"Huh!" muttered Michel, "dat Injun poor caller."

Rigid, the three listened to the voice in the night, and in the mind of each slowly took shape the same surmise.

Then from the burnt ridge of the opposite shore lifted a low wail, gathering in volume until it climaxed in a scream.

"De Windigo!" With a leap, Michel had his rifle and was sliding the canoe into the water.

"Come on," cried Steele, "we'll separate and stalk that ridge from three directions."

Kneeling, the excited paddlers lifted the Peterboro with every stroke, its nose breaking the star-studded surface of the lake in a deep ripple.

They were halfway to the shore when the voice burst out anew in sobs and maudlin mewing, and Steele pitied the terrified women and children of the fishing camp, facing the horror alone, with their men far in the caribou barrens.

Landing on the beach under the ridge, Steele left the others with the warning: "No wild firing, now! Remember the whistle! We'll meet here on this sand beach."

The canoe vanished in the shadows and the American started his stalk. In a half mile he left the gloom of the spruce to begin the slow climb through the starlit waste of down timber up to the bald shoulder of the ridge. Twice he stopped for a space to study the caterwauling on the brow beyond him. Blood-chilling, unearthly, the voice filled the calm night. Feline it was, no bear possessed the vocal chords for such raving, yet the tracks back at Stooping River were strangely like a bear's. After all, the Windigo had come to Big Feather.

He listened with nerves taut with the excitement of the hunt of a beast, crafty and vindictive, rather than raw from this nearness to a baffling mystery—mystery touching on the supernatural. If this night prowler were a beast, frenzied by an attack of rabies, the report of its puzzling behavior and wanderings, with its subsequent capture and death, would indeed electrify zoological circles; for rabies, while common among coyotes and the plains wolves, was unknown in the north, and no wolf, nor wolverine nor lynx, made those tracks in the mud of Wailing River. That was the trail of a bear with misshapen feet, but this orgy of screams and mewing from the ridge above him belonged to the tribe of cats, felines.

Painfully in the half light, he worked his way up through the network of charred timber, and strewn boulders stripped of soil by the fire, gripping his Mannlicher as he recalled the fiendish mutilation of the Indian at Stooping River; stopping often to listen—turning repeatedly to watch his back tracks.

The danger of the hunters firing into each other was great, and he climbed cautiously, taking the cover of the down timber, ears alert for the staccato whistle of the yellow legs, their signal of identification.

At last, with skin and clothes torn by the brittle twigs of the dead spruce, he reached the flat shoulder of the ridge. For some time the night had brooded, unmarred by the voice. He wondered if his falling in his ascent had put the creature on its guard—if it waited for him in the litter of boulders and tree trunks just ahead. Cocking his rifle he crept forward, searching the area of skeleton trees, ghostly in the pale light of the stars, for some movement. He was puzzled at the failure of the Indians, whose pace should have been faster than his, to reach the brow of the ridge. If they had, perhaps even now, the roving eye of Michel already marked him out—was sighting down a rifle barrel, his crooked finger on the trigger, waiting to be sure of his target before he fired. At the thought Steele flattened out and whistled.

But the hoo-hoo of a gray owl, patroling the green timber of the lake shore below, was his answer. So he kept on. He had not gone far when, from the tangled tree trunks a hundred yards in front, the scream of a lynx stiffened him in his tracks. He raised his rifle but saw no target. The scream died, and far on the sleeping lake a loon laughed in mockery. Again the night was hushed.

To move in the direction of the beast would mean the unavoidable snapping of brittle spruce—noise; so the hunter swung himself up on a fallen trunk, and waited—rifle ready. In the doubtful light, the Indians might see him and fire, but they had their orders.

Minutes, which seemed interminable to the watcher, passed. The burnt ridge was blanketed by silence as mist shrouds a lake. Although there was no air stirring, the beast must have scented them and gone. The man on the tree ground his teeth in disappointment. Where were the Indians?

Then to his surprise an unspeakable mewing defiled the night. In vain he strove to locate the position of the beast. But, as the mewing merged into the shrieks of a woman, the flash and report, flash and report, of two rifles cut it short off. Something thrashed through the timber out in front.

He swung his rifle in the direction of the sound, his eyes straining for a target. The starlight gave him a fleeting glimpse of a dark object crossing the bole of a skeleton spruce, and he fired twice. Then leaping down, he plunged through the tangle of dead spruce in the wake of David and Michel who had stalked their quarry, but evidently in the uncertain light, missed.

Down over the treacherous going of the slope of the ridge the sure-footed Indians hunted the thing their rifle shots had stampeded. Tripping, falling, to rise and stumble on through the network of trunks and limbs, Steele struggled to keep at the heels of his men. But gradually the noise of the pursuit drew away from the white man, no match for those who, from childhood, had traveled the forests at night. So, reluctantly, he turned back to the lake shore and found the canoe, where he washed the blood and smut of charcoal from his battered legs and arms, listening for the shots which might mean the end of the Windigo terror on the Wailing.

But the shots were never fired. In an hour two grimy, tattered half-breeds, bleeding from contact with the timber, appeared on the beach.

"Well, it fooled us again," vouchsafed Steele, ruefully, "did you see it?"

"We nevaire see heem," muttered the disheartened Michel, squatting on his heels at the water's edge to bathe his face, and his shoulders from which the woolen shirt hung in ribbons.

"You did not see him when you fired?" demanded the surprised Steele. "I got a look at him for a second."

David grinned at his chief. "Dat was me you shoot at. De bullet seeng close, too. Good shot!"

"What, you were out in front of me! Why didn't you whistle?" protested the chagrined Steele. "I didn't know, until you fired, that you two had got up there."

(*Continued on page* 64)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an American ethnologist, is travelling through the Canadian wilds, studying Indian lore for the American Museum of Natural History He arrives at the fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. With him lives his beautiful and cultured daughter, Denise. The post is trice doomed. The superstitious Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious and weird howling and shrieking that they have heard in the forest, is that of the Windigo, a vicious fiendish beast of Indian fable. LaFlamme, a villanous and unscrupulous free-trader threatens the ruin of St. Onge's post unless he can have Denise for his wife. The failure of the post is sealed by Lascelles, St. Onge's superior, who also wishes to marry Denise. It is his plan to ruin the post and force Denise to marry him to save her father. St. Onge vows she shall not be sacrificed.. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo with the aid of two Indian guides, David and Michel. The terror and the superstition of the Indians is aggravated by the mutterings of an Indian medicine man, Tete-Boule. A treacherous Indian, Pierre, arrives at the camp with the report that the Windigo had also been heard at a far distant Indian village. Steele and his guides leave for the new haunt of the Windigo and on their way find an Indian, horribly mutilated. They wonder why Pierre said nothing of this. They immediately return and find Lascelles at the post. Steele learns from Denise that she has pledged herself to marry Lascelles, although she does not love him, to save her father from losing his post, which would mean his ruin. Steele soon sets out again to hunt the Windigo after getting Denise to promise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time Steele plans to return and solve the mystery of the strange voices in the valley.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE are now putting the number of points awarded towards a merit medal after each article or letter we print. The author should cut them out and record the points on a credit card which you can get from us for five cents.

There are three merit medals which you can win. The first one is bronze and is won by securing 300 merit points. The second medal is silver and is awarded for the second 300 points, and the third is gold, and is given for the third 300 points. It will take some time to win even the bronze medal, but it can be done if you go after it. Look in the June 20 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a list of Amateur publications, but do not forget that one of the best ways to get points is to send "contribs" to us.

Some of you Scouts seem to find it difficult to find subjects to write about so I am suggesting a few for you.

"Suggestions for improving the Lone Scout column."
"Why I joined the Lone Scouts"
"How I passed my degree tests"
"What we do at Tribe meetings"
"Some trapping experiences"
"Building a dam (or shack or whatever you have built)"
"Making a collection"
"A fishing trip"

Your boy chums will envy you when you get your merit medal, and you will be proud to win it because it stands for a real achievement. You will find a picture of the merit medal on page 25 of the handbook.

Boys—Don't Miss This

Would you like to have all expenses paid to attend the EASTERN STATES exposition at Springfield, Mass., on Sept. 20-26?

Here are the main facts about the case.

1. The Eastern States exposition is a big fair held every year at Springfield. This year the dates are Sept 20-26.
2. There is a big encampment of Boy Scouts and Lone Scouts at the fair.
3. One Lone Scout from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe is to have all his expenses paid to attend this camp. Railroad fare and board will be supplied by the Boy Scouts of America. There will be a $5.00 registration fee.
4. We will select the Scout who will go according to the following plan.
5. The contest closes Sept. 1, 1925.

Selecting the Lucky Scout

First—write us telling us you intend to compete for the trip. We will send you more information about it and a regular application blank.

Second—The necessary qualifications are that you must be a member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe of Lone Scouts, and you must have passed your first degree before the final selection is made.

Awarding the Points

The Scout having the most points September first according to the following system will get the trip.

For each degree passed other than the first degree—50 points.

For each point earned toward a merit medal between July 18 and September 1—1 point.

For each new member secured between July 18 and September 1—10 points.

For each new renewal subscription for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—25 points.

For each photograph or drawing sent us and accepted by the Art Editor—15 points.

For the 3 best letters sent us on the subject "Why I am a Lone Scout"—100-75-50 points.

We think this a wonderful opportunity for the Lone Scouts of our tribe, and we are greatly pleased that we succeeded in getting the chance to send one delegate. Of course we wish all the members of the tribe could go, but do not say, "Oh well there is no chance for me." The fellow who works the hardest will get the trip, and it is surely worth working for.

Here are some of the things you will see and do. In the first place, you will see and become acquainted with Boy Scouts and Lone Scouts from many States. The Scouts will have a big exhibit including a Mohawk Indian village, a scout achievement exhibit, merit badge booths, a mascot menagerie, and lots of recreation and fun under trained leaders.

Then there will be the regular exposition program including Auto races, a dog show, a State police demonstration, fireworks, a big livestock show, horse races, and many other things of interest.

All your expenses will be paid. You will have your meals at the encampment on the grounds. Your transportation expenses will be paid, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay your registration fee of $5.00 which ordinarily the delegates pay for themselves.

Sit down as soon as you read this and let us know that you wish to try for the trip.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:—I joined the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe of Lone Scouts in May, 1925. I live on a farm in the town of Minia and go to school one mile away. I am nine years old. I think the Lone Scouts are multiplying fast. We take the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WALTER BUESINK, L.S.
Clymer, Chaut. Co., N. Y. (3)

We are glad to hear from you, Walter. The Lone Scout Editor onced lived in Chautauqua county, and it is a good place to live.

* * *

Dear Scout Chums:—I thought I would write you Scouts a letter since I am a member of the great organization the Lone Scouts of America and my idea is to get acquainted with some of my Brothers.

I have received my membership card. My first degree book has not come yet but I am expecting it soon.

Another thing I want to get is some information about contributing points.

From your scout chum,
HENRY KLEE, L. S., (3)

The Pledge of The Lone Scouts

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Just a few lines to let you know that I am progressing fine.

I have passed the first degree, and am nearly through with the second.. I also have twelve points toward a Booster pin.

I have organized a tribe and we have had two meetings. The officers are as follows:

Tribe Chief	William L. Barber
Sachem	Robert Bowers
Scribe	Dexter Bowers
Wampum Bearer	Stanley Barber

The other member is Clarence Barber.

Scoutingly yours,
WILLIAM BARBER,
Altamont, N. Y. (7)

Thats fine, William. I am sure you will have a successful tribe. Write and tell us what you do at tribe meetings.—Lone Scout Editor.

A Visit With Dairymen

(*Continued from page* 55)

along in the lactation period, made him 88 pounds of butter for which he has a ready market at his door at fifty cents a pound. The skim milk is used for poultry, calves, etc., and he figures it at fifty cents a hundred. I venture he wouldn't sell it all at a dollar.

Mr. Hewitt, another dairyman, had to go to the hospital last fall and was obliged to sell his cows. He had been a dozen years or so building up a herd to his liking and it was a serious misfortune to be obliged to sell. That last full year, out of twenty-two cows, if I haven't forgotten the number, only three failed of producing ten thousand or more pounds of milk. He had been doing his own work and giving complete attention to his herd. Used a milking machine, and grew alfalfa hay for roughage besides corn silage. Of course, he did a lot of work but he is built for it. He lacks a good deal yet of getting back to commence the job again, but I am expecting he will try it out once more. That herd must have produced a good deal over an average of ten thousand pounds of milk.

A City Man Made Good

Then today I have been talking with a man who has been farming thirteen years on a 38-acre farm. He was a city man although brought up in a farming community. Had saved about two thousand dollars, but now is entirely out of debt. He has electric lighting plant and water pressure tank with a complete outfit. Keeps seven or eight cows and five or six hundred hens and is growing up a nice lot of chickens. Does his own work, but it keeps him busy as his wife's state of health make it necessary for him to help somewhat at the house. She can sort and pack eggs however and that counts. Here are good cows again, well fed, but not much grain is grown. Good mixed and clear alfalfa hay constitutes the foundation of success, but the poultry have contributed to making a profit. The hens are carefully culled and in the short days are given light in the morning. Mr. Barnes is not complaining of hard times but of course he got a good start during the first eight of the thirteen years when farming conditions were better.

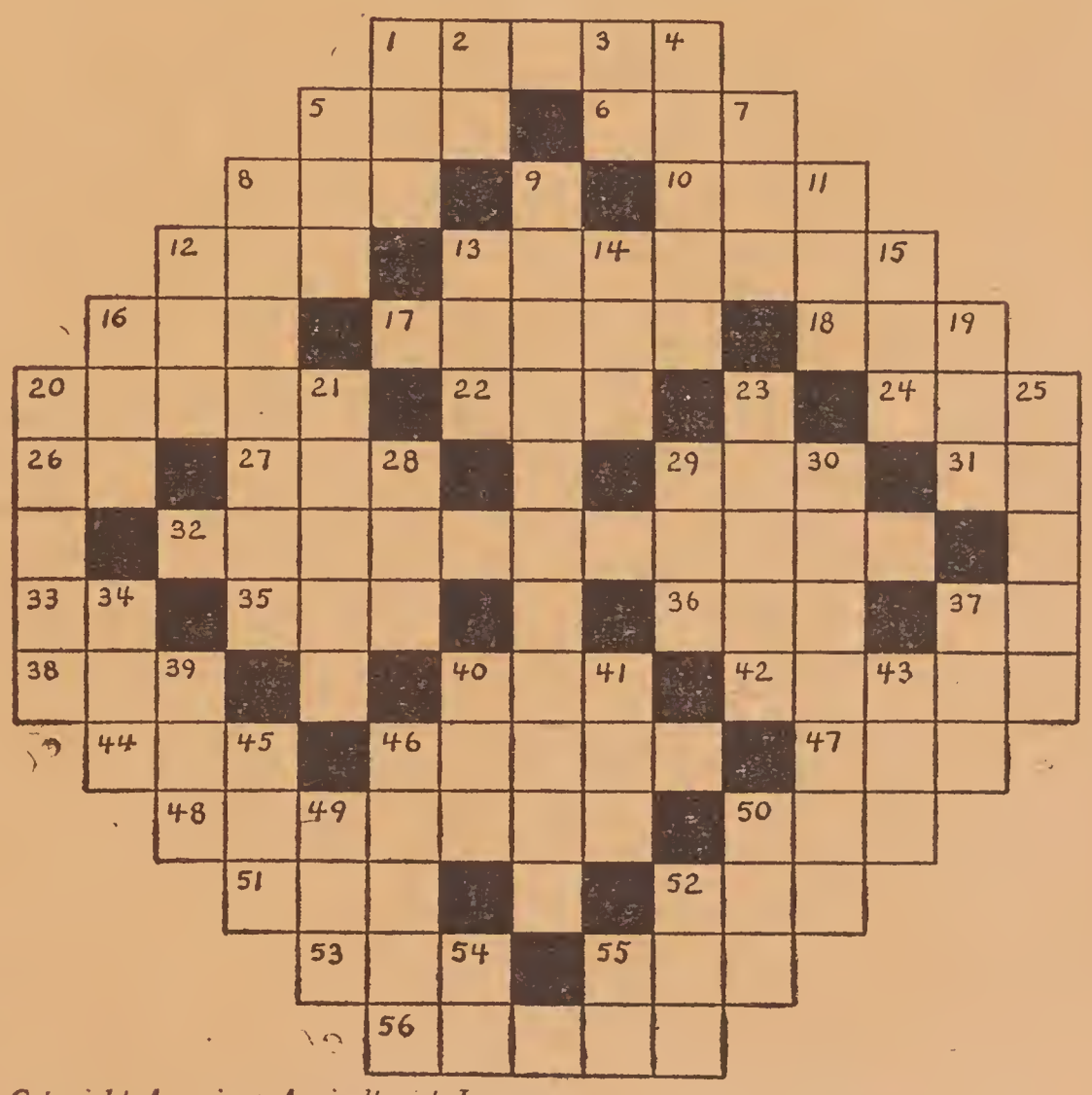
Of the several farmers that I have been talking with quite a number are out and out non-poolers or are not members of the Dairymen's League. However, the majority probably are members. Some denounce the League, yet few of them will deny that it has been the means of holding up the markets, and some who condemn it turn at once and say that it has saved the milk market situation. It reminds me of a strongly partisan Republican or Democrat when he is speaking of the administration of the party to which he is opposed. I do not want to see a time when folks do not criticise the management of our farmer organizations at all, but I prefer to have the criticism after the situation has been carefully studied and then made on definite points rather than in a wholesale way on general principles, simply assuming that everything is wrong.

Comments on the League

From what I find in central New York I do not think that those outside the League organization, if the whole could be averaged, are getting more money for milk than the average of those in it. There are cases however where they do get more. I hear quite a few charge that the League officials have sold the organization out to the Borden's and some say that such is the reason why milk sells for no more. Those better informed however seldom talk this and I doubt if real thinkers actually believe it. It doesn't look as though milk is really selling much below what we have a right to expect. Many members are looking for League expenses to be lowered, and some League men hold strongly that milk in May and June would not have gone below $2.80 for class one if non-members hadn't compelled it. One non-member strongly asserted that the League needn't think that organization has any monopoly on the fluid market. He says his people are going after it as strongly as the League can and they can sell under the League and still return their people more than that organization can pay. Says they are going to get the trade too. At the same time, this same man greatly deplores the fact that all the dairymen are not in one organization and insists that the League management is to blame because all are not in one. Undoubtedly it is going to take some time before people of all sides can cool down to a point of candid discussion and mutual understanding.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 1



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HORIZONTAL

1 Lays bare
5 Toll
6 Born
8 Performed
10 Epoch
12 Female bird
13 Female tiger
16 Organ of speech
17 Prescribed portions of medicine
18 Fiery
20 Breast
22 Often (Poetic)
24 Short sleep
26 That thing
27 Rest
29 That woman
31 Depart
32 Failing to agree
33 Achieve
35 Half a score
36 Mimic
37 Indefinite article
38 Juice of a tree
40 Neck-piece
42 Small food-fish
44 Fled
46 Light boat
47 Wrath
48 Settled
50 Belonging to that woman
51 Joker
52 Possesses
53 Cooking utensil
55 Personal pronoun
56 Clothed

VERTICAL

1 Wicked
2 Chopping instrument
3 Half a type-space
4 Prophets
5 Metal
7 Before
8 Place for safe-keeping
9 Ill fortunes
11 Forest tree
12 Belonging to him
13 Also
14 Receive
15 Male descendent
16 Parcel of ground
19 Juvenile sport
20 Winged animals
21 Hoarder
23 Seagoing vessels
25 Sharpen
28 Convert into leather
29 Body of water
30 Foes
34 Boat propeller
37 Beverage
39 Cushion
40 Passing fancy
41 Fishing-pole
43 Sin
45 Of recent origin
46 Roll of tobacco leaves for smoking
49 Head-covering
50 Thigh of a pig
52 Concealed
54 Negation
55 That man

Visit The Shops By Proxy

Leonore Dunnigan Tells What The Women Are Wearing

SUMMER has come to the Fashion world. The shop windows are filled with the gayest new things to wear in shades which remind you of lovely flower gardens. There are smart prints to wear to town shopping; crisp linens and voiles for hot days; cool flowered georgettes and chiffons in georgeous new shades for parties and the most becoming sport togs for general wear.

I have selected some styles for you which characterize the season's mode and which I think will fit most any occasion.

The tea-rose linen dress at the extreme left shows the new linen and voile combination that is so fashionable. Linen forms the front and back panel, the lower part of the skirt and the sleeve bands. Indestructible voile in matching color is used for the sides of the waist and sleeves. The panels are outlined with bands of eyelet embroidery dyed to match the linen and voile.

Ties Are Popular

One of the new ties of printed crepe in a daring combination of brown, red, tan, rose and yellow is drawn through bound slashes in front. White pearl buttons and loops ornament the side pockets.

The hat worn with this costume is a felt in tea-rose shade with a top trimming of pastel flowers.

For hot summer days the shops are showing these linen and voile combination dresses with sleeveless coats to match. Voile is used for the top of the dress; eyelet embroidery in matching color with band trimming of linen forms the sleeveless coat. The dresses are made straight, similar to the one pictured with three-quarter length sleeves.

Awning striped tube silk and striped cotton broadcloth are popular materials for sports wear. Tub silk is as practical as anything you can buy. Cotton broadcloth is colorful and requires little trimming.

The sports dress pictured is red, black and white, a fashionable combination this season. It is cut on the straight of the material. The box-pleated flounce which extends only across the front of the skirt and also the pockets are cut on the cross; the collar is cut on the bias. The pockets and collar are finished with bias bindings of self material. Pearl buttons are used on the center front and pockets.

Hats Should Match

To be smart this season, the hat must match the costume. A hat of red bangkok straw with a pearl buckle trim is worn with the awning striped frock.

The burnt russet sport dress is planned for those who wear browns. The material is Dunwiddie crepe with blond flat crepe and gold braid trimmings. The very new Ascot tie makes the frock individual and "different." The dress is straight with a very short sleeve. The standing collar, sleeves and pocket flaps are trimmed with rows of narrow gold braid.

The tie is made of bias crepe with band trimmings of russet and gold braid. A narrow belt is worn across the back. The style is adaptable to crepes, tub silks and some cottons. It is equally as charming in navy and red, grey and pervenche blue, and other new color combinations.

With a Lanvin green crepe frock, as shown, the younger miss may look forward cheerfully to Commencement Day. Most girls in their teens will love this. The minute I saw it I felt sure that the designer had the "Sweet Girl Graduate" in mind and that he was thinking of the charms and thrills and pretty clothes of Class Days.

The under part of the dress forms a costume slip. A panel of ecru Venetian lace is used down the center back and around the lower edge of the tunic. The front of the dress is plain with fullness added on each side of the skirt. The fullness is shirred in at the top and finished with lace cut-out motifs. Neck and sleeves are trimmed with bias folds of self material.

Green crepe is lovely for the blonde. For red-haired girls this style is beige or lead-pencil blue will be just right. The brunette might choose a buttercup yellow or a white for a graduation frock.

I wish you could see some of the other pretty styles for Juniors in silk and cotton prints, crepes, linens, and voiles in sweetheart blue, wild orchid, buttercup yellow, glacier green and artillery red. Most of them show pin tucks or groups of wider tucks for trimming. Some have belts across the back and others are worn beltless. There are long sleeves gathered into band cuffs and dresses with no sleeves.

Idea from East India

East India furnished the inspiration for the handsome red and white print. The dress is straight without pockets and worn with or without the narrow string belt. The epaulet shoulder, which is the shoulder that cuts in one with the sleeve, is used. This style is seen in suits, coats and a number of tailored garments.

The sleeves are gathered at the wrists into tab cuffs. A narrow band panel of black-and-white print is sewed to the front with a row of black bone buttons. A similar button-trimmed band is used up the center back. A double jabot cascades the front. The collar is of white crepe. Pretty tub cottons, such as crepes, prints and figured voiles are good for this style.

The shops are showing sheer frocks in navy, grey and pastel shades of georgette, crepe elize and chiffons. Many of them are quite tailored, trimmed with rows of tucking, lace collars and jabots. They would be lovely in pastel colored voiles.

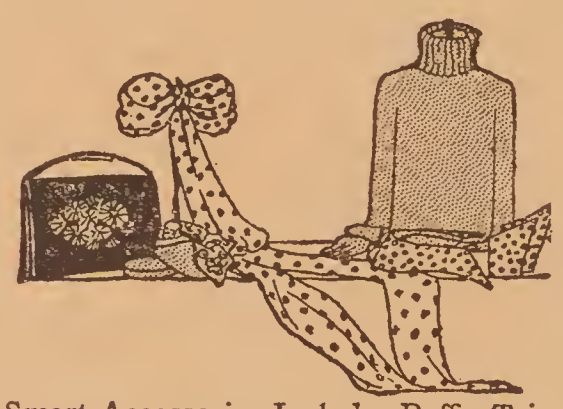
The material used in the sheer dress illustrated is bubble grey georgette. Rows of three-quarter inch tucks trim the skirt and the lower part of the sleeves. The collar is of real lace dyed grey. A jabot of crepe is used in the front. A narrow belt ties in the fullness at the low waist line.

Clothes for three-to-sixes are the gayest of all. As in the grown-up styles, the pastel shades are favored. Linen, dimity, prints, voile, muslin and dotted Swiss are used. Collars, cuffs and frills are made of organdie but it is not popular for dresses. Most of the frocks are beltless and sashless. Occasionally the simplicity is made interesting by the application of funny little animals, a flower or fruit motif.

The tub frock of sunset-gold linen has adorable kick pleats like those in Big Sister's dress. The pleats are inserted in front, back and sides.

Gold and black embroidery stitches add the hand-made look. Collar and cuffs are of white bastiste with narrow ruffles on the edge.

The dress accessories are quite irresistible. There are the duckiest little purses in green, blue, purple and red with trimmings of gaily colored raffia flowers.



Smart Accessories Include: Raffia Trimed Purse, Print Tie, Collar-and-Cuff Set and Turtle Neck Sweater.

Block-print 'kerchiefs in interesting designs and colors are shown to tuck away in the tailored pockets. The loveliest are pinned on for jabots. Tailored collar-and-cuff sets of colored prints and jabots made of the finer laces are good.

The scarf may have been responsible for the popularity of the prolonged tie which is of polka dot or print in bright colors. It is worn with silk, linen and cotton dresses.

Left to Right: Frock of Tea-rose Linen; Awning Striped Tub Silk; Burnt-Russet Crepe with Ascot Tie; Lanvin Green with Venetian Lace; East India Print; Grey Georgettes with Tucks; Sunset Gold Linen.

The turtle-neck sweater is new and also a short flannel sport jacket in bright colors is named the "hope jacket" by the college girls because they are worn as a mark of identification of such as are interested in matrimony.

The pico straw, bangkok and leghorns are good in sport type hats. Felts will also be worn. Some are devoid of trimming; others show perky bows and tailored details.

Hats of belting ribbons are seen. Haircloth and sheer straws with lacey weaves will be used for the large midsummer hats.

Good Care of Floor Returns Dividends

TACKED-DOWN carpets which cover the entire floor have more and move given way to rugs which only partly cover the finished floors. The floor itself has correspondingly become more important. According to the New York State College of Home Economics, whether the floor is of hard wood or pine it should be well laid, for on the laying depends much of its wearing qualities. It should be level and should fit closely into corners and edges. The boards should be tightly fitted to avoid cracks where dirt and moisture may lodge. The surface should be smoothed by planing and sandpapering, with the grain of the wood. New wood floors may be finished in a variety of ways, but the present tendency is to show the natural color and grain of the wood. —A smooth and durable finish which can be cleaned and renewed with least effort is the desire of every housewife. Stain, filler, oil, paint, varnish, shellac, and wax, or a combination of two or more of these may be used. Stains are used to bring out the grain of the wood or to make it harmonize with the furnishings or other woodwork in the room. Fillers are used on porous woods to give them a smooth and more durable finish. Varnish is a common finish for soft wood, but wax is preferred by many for hardwood.

The "Peppy" Pepper

Green Pepper Soup:—Wash and remove seeds from a half dozen good sized green peppers, cook in boiling water until tender, add a teaspoonful of salt and cook five minutes longer. Put the peppers through a sieve and add to two cupfuls of the water in which they were cooked. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter, add the same of flour and stir until blended. Pour in the peppers three cupfuls of sweet milk and season with salt and a little pepper. Cook until smooth and serve.

Pepper and Fruit Salad:—Select three small green peppers and three red peppers, cut slices from stem ends and remove the seeds and veins. Arrange on a bed of water cress or lettuce. Fill each pepper with a mixture of grape fruit cut in small pieces, Malaga grapes seeded and with skin removed, and broken walnut meats. On top of each put a spoonful of mayonnaise and half a butternut meat and serve as soon as chilled.

Stuffed Peppers:—Remove the stem and seeds and veins being careful not to break the shell. Chop fine any left over meats. Add an equal bulk of bread crumbs, salt and sufficient sweet cream to moisten. Fill peppers with mixture and set in oven until hot; just before serving pour a teaspoonful of hot catsup into open top of each pepper.

Peppers with Liver:—Drop slices of liver into boiling hot salted water for five minutes. Remove and put through meat grinder. To each cupful of liver add one teaspoonful bacon fat, a few drops of onion juice and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Cut a thin slice from stem end of four green peppers and remove seeds and veins. Fill with the liver mixture, pressing it in very firmly and set in cooler for three or four hours. Remove, cut peppers in slices about three-fourths inch thick, using sharp knife. Sprinkle each slice with a little red pepper put through meat grinder and serve.—L. M. T.

Carrot and Orange Marmalade

6 carrots medium size 1 lemon juice and 3 oranges rind
Sugar

Dice carrots and cook them until they are tender in as little water as possible. Cut the oranges and the lemon in small pieces. Measure the carrot and fruit, and add two- thirds as much sugar. Simmer the mixture until it is clear. Turn it into jelly glasses, and when it is cold, cover it with hot paraffin.

* * *

A saw-toothed bread knife makes thin slices of tomato easily.

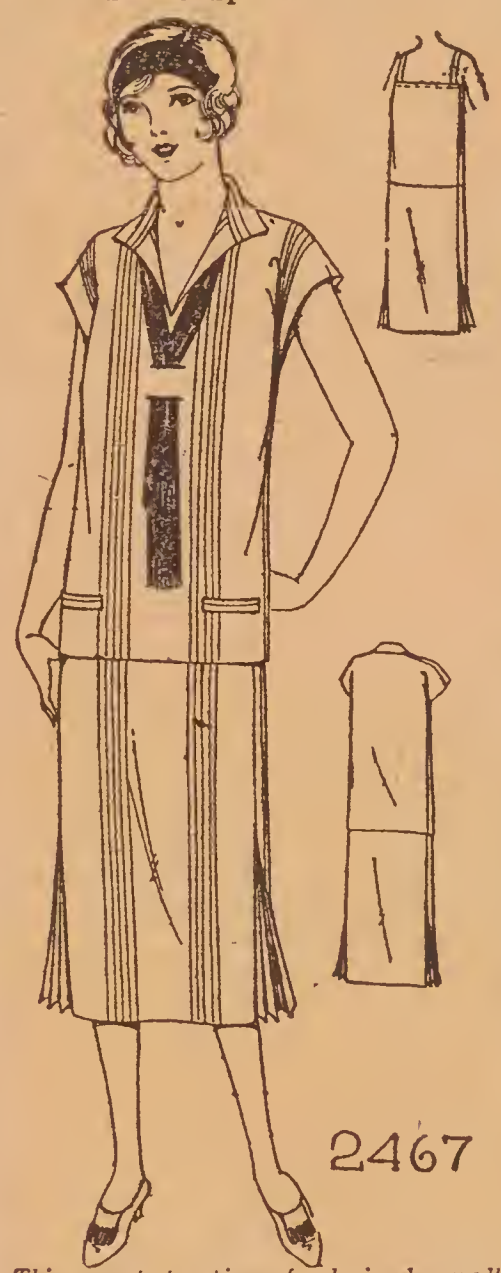
Keep the Picnic Lunch Simple

Use Food at Hand---But Combine Differently

A PICNIC lunch which leaves nothing to be desired is indeed a challenge to the one preparing it. The lunch may be elaborate or it may be simple; but it stands to reason that if the picnic is to be a matter of pleasure the lunch itself must not require too much time and energy in preparation.

In many cases cooking the meal outdoors is part of the fun. If that is to be done, certain equipment is necessary: a long-handled frying-pan or a wire broiler, for meats, a large pail or coffee-pot for heating water and coffee and a grate or tripod for supporting cooking utensils over the fire. Often one has at home substitutes for these utensils and does not need to buy them. I have seen chicken wire netting used for broiling meats, but it usually takes at least two people to hold it in position. An old oven rack makes a good arrangement when supported solidly at the corners.

Smart Sports Frock



This smart two-piece frock is deservedly popular for sports wear. The heavier silk crepes, cotton or silk broadcloth, jersey, or bengaline offer possibilities in suitable materials. The plaited inserts at the sides provide fullness for the hemline. Pattern 2467 *comes in sizes* 14, 16, 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3¼ *yards of* 36-*inch material.* Price, 13c.

A long-handled fork for use in cooking, and enameled or aluminum cups and plates inexpensive knives, forks, and spoons for serving relieve the mind of worry about breakage and loss.

Use Labor-Saving Equipment

Crepe paper napkins, paraffin paper, picnic plates and similar supplies can be bought in quantity at the beginning of the season. These can be burned after using, thereby reducing the amount of dishwashing.

A large size thermos bottle is a convenience when one wishes to keep solid food hot for a few hours. Large glass jars wrapped in several layers of newspaper make a fairly good substitute for this convenience.

The one-well fireless cooker, whether of the home-made or "boughten" variety is just the thing for keeping foods either hot or cold.

In planning what foods to have for the lunch, it is wise to include succulent vegetables and some acid fruits. Otherwise the usual sandwiches, potato salad, and cookies or cakes will leave the picnickers with the tormenting thirst which seems to accompany most affairs of that kind. Tomatoes, cucumbers, oranges, grapes, fruit beverages or a frozen desert help to remedy this condition. Canned fruit requires no preparation and adds just the right touch.

If the inevitable potato salad has small cubes of cucumbers or tomatoes mixed in it, the heaviness is considerably modified. Tomatoes, as such, with salt, form a desirable addition to the lunch. Cucumbers in sandwiches or in salad, or a few fresh slices on the picnic plate offer the relief which one craves from starchy foods.

Include Crisp Foods

Crisp canned relishes mixed with the peanut butter or cottage cheese add the tart flavor and "crunchiness" which are pleasant when the bulk of the meal is apt to be soft or solid. The crispness of pickles makes them always welcome at picnics.

Too many sweet things are apt to have unpleasant after-effects. If one has sweet sandwiches, cookies or a not-too-rich cake, should follow.

The following suggestions for a picnic lunch can be had right off the cellar and pantry shelves of a farm home almost any day when picnicking is in season:

Baked Beans and Lettuce Sandwiches

Press cold baked beans through a sieve; spread bread with butter, cover with a lettuce leaf, cover lettuce with beans, and sprinkle beans with chopped mustard pickle. Cover with a second piece of buttered bread. Brown bread or any dark bread may be used.

Cheese Club Sandwiches

Cut bread in fourth-inch slices, remove crusts, spread with Mustard Butter, cover with a lettuce leaf, spread with salad dressing, cover with cheese cut in thin slices sprinkle with chopped mixed pickles and cover with a second slice of bread spread with mustard butter. Cut in quarters diagonally.

Mustard Butter

Ingredients—¼ cup butter, 1 teaspoon dry English mustard, a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice, a few grains of cayenne.

Preparation—Cream the butter, add the mustard and seasonings, and beat well.

Celery and Egg Sandwiches

Ingredients—1 cup chopped celery, 1 hard-cooked egg, ¼ cup mayonnaise.

Preparation—Put celery and egg through the food chopper using finest cutter; add mayonnaise, and salt if necessary; spread between thin slices of buttered brown bread.

Molasses Cookies

1 cup sugar	1 cup coffee (cold)
1 cup fat	1 teaspoon soda
2 eggs	½ teaspoon ginger
1 cup molasses	½ teaspoon cinnamon

Flour enough to drop—about 2¼ cups

Cream the fat and sugar together and add the eggs well beaten. Add the molasses, coffee and the flour mixed and sifted with the soda and spices. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven.

Boston Brown Bread

2 cups fine cornmeal	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup flour	½ cup molasses
¾ teaspoon soda	2 cups milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients together. Add the molasses and milk. Pour into three buttered baking powder cans and boil two and one-half hours. It may be reheated in a colander placed over boiling water.

Home Made Putty

A GOOD putty can be made at home, according to C. N. Nissley of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, by mixing a pint of raw linseed oil with ⅝ of a pound of white lead, and then stirring into this mixture, enough whiting to make a stiff dough. Then pour the mixture on to a board covered with whiting, and knead, adding whiting, until it is the right consistency. This putty will stay soft indefinitely, if covered with water. The cost should be about seven cents a pound, not counting the labor of making.

Growing Roses at Home

IF one is ambitious to have home-grown roses we are assured by people who know that it can be done by the amateur. Spring or early summer is a good time to start if layers are to be used.

Layers are useful for roses that do not grow well from cuttings. Strip the leaves for eighteen or twenty inches from a shoot, bend the shoot down but turn the tip of the stem upward. Where the shoot touches the ground, cut a "tongue." This is done by cutting halfway through the shoot and then lengthwise for one or two inches. Cover with moist earth, peg down in position, and after it is rooted, the shoot may be cut away from the parent plant. The Dorothy Perkins and other similar ones root easily this way. Some cuttings grow better if prepared in the fall for planting next summer. Ramblers, Hybrid Wichurainas, Prairies, and Hybrid Perpetuals grow best this way. Some of the Hybrid Teas may be grown thus, but often the greenhouse method of rooting cuttings with leaves is necessary, for them as well as for Bourbons and Noisettes.

Stylish for Afternoon

This simple but charming afternoon frock has the new lines expressed in long-waisted body and flaring skirt. Georgette, chiffon voile, or printed silk are well suited for such a pattern. No. 2464 *is cut in sizes* 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3 *yards of* 36-*inch material with* 2¾ *yards of* 4½ *inch lace banding.* Price, 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, N. Y. C.

Why wash clothes without Fels-Naptha's *extra* help? Naptha and splendid soap, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Safe! Thorough! Quick! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Costs less in the end!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

The ordinary method for outdoor cuttings is to take 5 to 8 of the previous season's growth, bury in sand or sawdust in a cool cellar or in well-drained place outdoors below the frost line. Bury with lower ends up. If outdoors, the plants should be 12—18 inches below the surface and the top covered with leaves or litter to prevent freezing.

This treatment gives a well calloused plant for spring planting. They are then planted in a soil which holds moisture but which is well drained.

Roses which are growing on their own roots, that is those which have not been budded, can be grown from suckers or sprouts. The rugosa spinosissima, carolina, nitida, blanda, and lucida, as well as the moss, Alba, Damask, and Gallica belong in this class. Since it is neither possible nor desirable for the home grower to have more than a fair representation of the members of the rose family, it is well to pick out the best. The following list of the best roses is given after being tested at the Cornell Rose-testing garden.

If you are interested in growing roses and have questions, send them in and we shall print as many as we have space for.

Best Six Hybrid Perpetuals

Anne de Diesbach	Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford
Baron de Bonstetten	Ulrich Brunner
Frau Karl Druschki	
Paul Neyron	

Best Six Hybrid Teas or Teas

White	Willowmere
Mrs. Herbert Stevens (Tea)	Red
Yellow	Lieutenant Chaure
Souvenir de Gustav Prat	Pink
	Lady Alice Stanley
	Lady Ashtown

Strongest-Growing Hybrid Teas

Dorothy Page Roberts	Lady Ursula
Dutchess of Sutherland	La Tosca
Gartendirektor Hartrath	Mrs. A. R. Waddell
George Dickson	Mrs. Cornwallis West
Gruss an Teplitz	Mrs. J. Lynas
	Radiance
	Wellesley

Hardiest Roses

Harrison's Yellow	Rosa spinossissima
Persian Yellow	Conrad F. Meyer
Madame Plantier	Rosa rubrifolia

Hardy Reliable Climbing Roses of Similar Type

Dorothy Perkins (pink)	Excelsa (red)
Lady Godiva (blush)	White Dorothy (white)

Earliest-Flowering Climbers

Thornless Rambler	Aglaia (yellow) rambler)
Thalia (white rambler)	Christine Wright
Rosa Multiflora	Countess M. H. Chotek
Euphrosyne (pink) rambler)	Climbing American Beauty
Leuchstern	

Latest—Flowering Climbers

Rosa setigera	Rosa wichuraiana

Some govern their children through fear—and then complain because "the kids leave home just when they get big enough to be of some help."

* * *

Plan a vacation now. If you can't take it in a lump, spread it over several week-ends, but don't leave it out altogether.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 434, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calf, Dutchess' Charmer No. 105838, seven months old, bred in the popular May Rose Blood. MOREY B. ASHLEY, Box 43, R 2, Livonia, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calves, royally bred, fine individuals, very reasonable. Trade for young service bull. F. H. RIVENBURGH, Oneida, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

POINTERS, high grade registered stock with all papers for registration. No better field dogs. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

INVEST IN AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD pup or young dog that will soon get the cows, grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups, also sable and whites, farm raised, splendid cowdogs and companions, $15 up. MRS. J. A. LEACH, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Scotch Collies, Welsh Shepherd & English Shepherd pups, all sizes & ages, $5.00 up. Spayed Females $10.00. Ship C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One three months New Zealand Red doe, $1.25; one four months Grey Flemish doe, $1.75. Five months pullets, $1.25. VERONICA STABB, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

VACCINATION AFFORDS HEALTH, strength and beauty. Buy English or Welsh Shepherds. I also have White Australian and Norwegian Shepherds from imported stock. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Geo. Boorman, Marathon, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIES: Cow dogs trained and untrained, watch dogs and best of companions for young and old. King All White and White Majesty breeding. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

TRY your next Fox or Rabbit hound from Maryland. Guaranteed on trial. M. E. ROSIER, Parkton, Md.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd pups, also Shepherd and Bull cross, also Coon and Skunk dog pups. E. A. BROWN, Chester, Vt.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

FOR THOSE who desire only the best. Guaranteed Madison Square Rosecomb Ancona Cockerels. Attractive prices. DARWIN SMITH, Jordanville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS and Shipping Coops. Get our prices. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N Y.

FOR SALE—Our usual offering of Barred Rock pullets are now ready. These birds are straight Parks. Were hatched March 25th and weigh about 3 lbs. They are $1.25 F. O. B. Get them while you can at this figure. This ad appears but once. We guarantee satisfaction and safe arrival. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, $8—100. Barred Rocks, $10-100; White Rocks, $12—100; Reds, $10-100; light mixed, $7—100; heavy, $9-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

LEGHORN PULLETS—Healthy farm raised, milk fed stock. From excellent laying strain. Prices reasonable. FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM, Fairfield, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble, 24 capsules and free formula $1. $3.50 100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—10-18 Case Tractor with John Deere hay press. 18x22 bale. Ready to run. Real bargain. Box 307, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Threshing Machine, good condition. Huber steam engine, Westernhouse Separator, selfeeder and blower. Reason for selling, poor health. Price $1600. Fair payment down and terms. W. H. FARMER, Richland, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

ROLL ROOFING $1.00 PER ROLL. Slate surfaced $2.00 per roll. C. A. RANSOM, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write for samples. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five pounds, $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per hundred, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

TENTS limited quantity 7 ft. x 7 ft, eight ounce wall tents complete $9.98; size 9 ft. x 9 ft. complete $15.98; send money orders. OLSON & FRENCH, 136 No. 3rd. Street, Philadelphia.

MUSIC LOVERS, save money. Latest sheet music and player-rolls. Catalogue free. Right now, write now. XLNT MUSIC PUB. CO., Hinsdale, Mass.

BIG DELCO PLANT, cost $1600, first class condition. Price $450. W. HILLPOT, Frenchtown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

ORCHARD FARM 300 Belle Geo. Peach trees 4 yr old. 7000 apple trees 10 yr old trees. York Imperial, Gano, N. W. Greenings, Stark. Clean as a whistle. 82 A fruit, balance woodland. Improved by tenant dwelling 5 rooms. See the fruit picked and packed last of July. Details address H. WRIGHTSON DAWSON, St. Michaels, Md. Eastern Shore, Md.

FOR SALE—60 acres of land, large apple orchard in fine bearing condition, 3 hen houses, small timber and lots of cord wood. Short distance from Federal road, trolley and steam road. Box 172, Freeport, Maine.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascol, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, strong plants for field, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for $10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst., $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 200 Tomatoes, $1; Celery plants, Early varieties, 200, $1; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $3.75. Catalogue free. Special prices on large orders. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

MILLIONS of late cabbage plants, varieties Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Wakefields and Flat Dutch $1.00 per thousand by express collect in lots of ten thousand and over 90 cts. per thousand, nice stocky tomato plants, Bonny Best, Baltimore and Stone $1.25 per thousand by mail or express collect. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Hollyhock, Delphinium, Foxglove, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Bleeding Heart, Oriental Poppy, Hardy Blue Salvia and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Roses, shrubs, hedge plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants (Ready Now) Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted $2.00 per 1000, 5000-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 Cauliflower (All re-rooted). Same strain as last year. $4.50 per 1000; 5000-$20.00; 500-$2.50. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready Now) Golden Self Blanching (French Seed) Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and White Plume, $3.00 per 1000. Re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussells Sprouts Plants, Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

Can City Boys Learn to Farm?

(*Continued from page* 51)

But generally the farm family that has had a college boy wants another. Friendships are struck up that last a lifetime. One farm has had a student every year but one since 1915. And every once in a while a farm youngster drops in on Asa King to say that, "the fellow you sent to our place that summer got me into the idea that this college would be a good place for me, too."

There are certain farms on which Professor King likes particularly to place students. One is the farm of Jared Van Wagenen, a contributing editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, near Lawyersville. Another farm, not far from the Van Wagenen's, has had a student every summer except one since 1915.

Once in a while, of course, some young fellow startles a farmstead by showing up for work in a pair of baggy golf trousers. "Rompers" one farmer called them! But the boy generally gets such foolishness out of his head in a hurry, and buckles down. He is required to keep a diary record on what he does. Some of them make good reading.

"Here, for example," says Professor King," is one that shows a boy beginning to catch the idea!"

I read: "Dragged corn all day. This farming isn't all fun. It strikes me as a matter of main strength and endurance, using your head enough to keep two or three jumps ahead of the work."

"And here," adds the professor, "are two of another kind. I guess this pair were sent us by fond city parents to steady them down, or at least to keep them out of the hands of the police."

I read: On a farm with only fourteen acres in wheat these two students had fed a thresher ten hours a day for three days!

"Too bad they couldn't agree on a more plausible story," remarks Professor King.

"Most fellows like these," he adds, "shy off at the start, just as soon as we seem to condemn them to a year of hard labor. They either enter another college or go back to the paved streets and office buildings where, four to one, they belong.

"My estimate of a four-to-one chance that the city boy won't make a go of agriculture isn't just guesswork. Talk to Gib, there. He has some real figures on city-bred agricultural students as compared to the farm-bred."

"Gib" is A. W. Gibson, instructor in the farm practice department. He has compiled the records of 2,105 "Ag" students of ten different classes since 1906. His figures show:

1. That farm boys have more staying power. Of students entering with complete farm experience, three-quarters stayed the four years and won diplomas. Of green city boys, less than half stuck it out.

2. The farm boys are smarter. They do better work not only in the agricultural college but in the arts and sciences that "Ag" students at Cornell have to take. Their average grade is a little over 78 per cent. For students with no farm background, the average is about 74 per cent. Three or four points difference means a good deal when upwards of 2,000 grades are averaged.

3. The graduates who have entered non-agricultural work ran an average while in school of 74 per cent. The boys who have gone into farming had a grade of 78 per cent. "And still they talk of writing things so that 'even a farmer can understand them!' " says Professor King.

All this doesn't mean that the way is closed to the city boy who doesn't like town, and who feels he can never be happy unless he is out in the country, working with growing things. It means only that many city boys think they feel that way without actually knowing their own minds, and that they run a big risk of failure at college, and afterwards, by drifting into "Ag".

Now and then comes a boy who wants to farm so badly that he is willing to cope with the handicap of a city back ground and to overcome it by patience, humility and the sweat of his brow. The boy like this is likely to make good, and get what he wants out of college, and what he wants out of life. But there are not very many like him among the city fellows who take "Ag".

Some, as I have said, just drift into it. Others—a good many others, these days—have heard of fat jobs a fellow can get in agricultural organization, journalism, bacteriology, chemistry and so on.

Such jobs are no more than middling fat, at best, but it is a fact that there are many of them. And there seems at first no real reason why a boy has to be brought up between plowhandles to make good at them. The fact is, though, that to make good in any work you are tremendously handicapped if you can not think in the same terms of the people with whom you work.

For example: I know a man who had made a big success in organization work in town. He transferred to a rural organization job, and now, six years afterwards, is wondering why he makes no real headway.

This man once took me out riding in a limousine and asked me to point out an acre of ground so that he'd know how big it was when he heard one spoken of!

I told Professor King about this when I went in to see him last Farmers' Week and he remarked, as I knew he would, "A man will never learn how big an acre is by looking at it from a limousine."

Cornell gives a more thorough, liberal and practical education in agriculture because Asa King's department is there to enforce with a certain grim kindliness, the farmer's point of view.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED—Registered Dorset and Hampshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, not closely related. Also Dorset-Merino cross-bred Ewe Lambs. Prices right. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES — Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

EVERWARE and DeLuxe Shampoo, 25c bottle, sample, 10c. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

Readers' Forum

(*Continued from page* 53)

engaged in the various businesses related to agriculture are seeking farm boys with training in agriculture and marketing. Colleges are increasing the amount of research and teaching in marketing in response to the widespread interest in this field and are finding great difficulty in getting trained men to carry on this work.—W. I. Meyers.

The best way to meet the dairy cow's mineral needs is to apply lime and phosphorus, in the form of ground limestone and acid phosphate, to the soil, and thereby grow more high mineral roughages, such as clover and alfalfa.

* * *

The price of a commodity is the thermometer that regulates its supply and demand. You know what happens when you try to adjust a thermometer.

* * *

This chemical warfare is terrible, say the insects.

* * *

Some weed seeds will live in the soil for 20 years.

Service Department

Making a Living by Lies

Editor's Note: The following was written for the Better Business Bureau of New York City by Bruce Barton, the famous author. Like the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *the Better Business Bureau works constantly to prevent fraud.*

ONE summer afternoon it occurred to me that I was about to be married and that I should need, along with a new necktie and a fresh shirt, a wedding ring.

I called at one of the best jewelry stores in New York, but it was Saturday afternoon, and the door was locked.

On my way to the train I was tempted by a store which advertised in large letters that it was "Selling Out." I stepped in.

A clerk produced a tray of their best wedding rings, 14 k gold, explaining that 14k gold was the kind to buy, since n 18k ring was too soft and would dent or bend.

His suave assurance that I would save money, since all their prices had been reduced, was very convincing. But, being Scotch and conservative, I determined to wait until Monday morning and see what the best store had to offer.

Imagine my surprise on Monday when I was shown 18k rings at a price several dollars cheaper than the poor store was charging for 14k rings. It was a lesson I have never forgotten.

Now, here is the interesting thing. The store that was "selling out" that day is still "selling out," still catching suckers one by one, while the stores that tell the truth and give the service grow richer every year from repeat business.

Sometimes truth has hard sledding. It does not always get across, usually because it is not presented interestingly enough, or with sufficient punch over a long enough period.

Noah is an example of a perfectly truthful advertising campaign that was a failure. He told everybody that there was going to be a flood, and nobody believed him. He tried to work too fast, with too little copy, in too few publications. You can't sell such a radical new idea as a flood with one announcement.

But, given a fair chance, Truth usually wins, and it certainly *does* pay the dividends. Sometime all business men will understand this. They will know what Mirabeau meant when he said: "If honesty did not exist it would be necessary to invent it *as a means of enriching one's self.*"

An Indignant Farmer

Sometime ago I received by mail three ties in a package that I did not order. In this package was a letter stating that if the ties were satisfactory, mail them $1.25; if not satisfactory, or didn't want them, there was enclosed postage for the return of the ties. There was no postage enclosed.

I think this is a rotten scheme. I have not returned the ties, nor have I answered their letters. I would return the ties, but don't feel obliged to spend two cents to let them know they didn't send return postage, which I think is part of the scheme. This concern is called Knitcraft Tie Mills, 2773 Webster Ave., New York.

Now I don't propose to pay for the ties nor do I propose to pay the return postage on them. I would like to know if they are a fraud or not and what you would do, or what I should do. Their last letter stated that they would have to take drastic moves to collect it. I feel they will collect a while before I will submit to paying it.

If we farmers have to submit to such schemes as this, we might as well give our homes away.

They have sent ties to neighbors and failed to enclose return postage. Some sent them the $1.25; others paid the six cents and returned them. I am not that kind. I won't willingly lick a postage stamp for them.

I understand that this service of American Agriculturist is free to subscribers. If not, I shall willingly pay for it. You will note I have been a subscriber for several years and am paid in advance to 1928 now. —C. W. H., Pennsylvania.

YOU will be very much interested in the above letter, for it expresses a kind of fraud or near fraud that is constantly being worked through the mails. Upon receipt of this letter, we took it up with the United States Post Office, and it answered as follows:

"The sending of articles on approval to persons who have not ordered them is regarded as an imposition on the public, subjecting the persons receiving the articles under such conditions to unwarranted annoyances and inconvenience. It is suggested that the objectionable features may be overcome by first obtaining a request from the prospective customer that the articles be sent and by making definite arrangements for furnishing the postage for the return of the articles in case they are not desired."

We wrote the subscriber making the complaint that he was perfectly right in his attitude toward the company shipping these ties and told him that the company was absolutely outside of its rights in shipping merchandise that had not been ordered. We suggested also that he hold the ties until the company saw fit to send postage and an envelope for their return, and that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would stand squarely behind him in any trouble that he might have with the company.

Our Insurance Protects

Am in receipt of your letter of June 24, 1925, enclosing check of the North American Insurance Company. I am perfectly satisfied with the settlement made. Carl Barringer, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Your letter received enclosing check for $30 covering my claim for injuries received in an accident on April 26, 1925, from the North American Accident Insurance Company, which policy I took out on renewal of American Agriculturist last fall.

I wish to state I am well pleased with settlement of my claim and their prompt payment of same. I had forgotten about the policy and did not notify the company until ten days after accident happened and when I received claim papers the doctor who attended me at Thrall Hospital was sick and there was another delay of a week or so, waiting to have him fill in his report. So you see they are prompt in settling their claims.

Thanking you for your kindness and wishing you and American Agriculturist success, I am—John B. Whiteley, Middletown, N. Y.

THESE are samples of the letters which we are constantly receiving from people who have been hurt or from relatives of persons killed while travelling, who were protected by the North American Travel Insurance policy, sold with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by our salesmen.

The policy is of course a limited one. It could not be otherwise at the low price of seventy-five cents a year at which it is sold. But the large number of claims which the North American Insurance Company is constantly adjusting among our subscribers is proof that we are rendering a real service to our people giving them this low price travel insurance.

More About Signing Your Mail

ABOUT every six months we call our readers' attention to the fact that if they have any problems for the Service Bureau to handle, it is absolutely necessary that they sign their full name and address. Almost every day a letter comes to us asking for some important information, closing with the request that the answer be printed in the next issue of the paper. It is quite obvious that this is impossible and impractical. The paper is made up several days before it is mailed and a small item can only be inserted with a great deal of difficulty after the pages have been made up. Often it is impossible under any circumstances. It is for that reason that all our inquiries are answered by mail. Therefore, unless an inquiry is signed with a person's name and address, we cannot render the desired service.

The other day a letter came to us from a subscriber who wrote as follows: "Please inform me can a man spray poisonous spray on apple trees when they are in full bloom? Can the bees get the poison. Please inform me about the law on bees in West Virginia." It was only signed with the inquirer's name. There was no address. Consequently the inquiry went into the waste-paper basket. Therefore bear in mind to sign your full name and address. We will not use your name in the columns of the paper. If you so request we will not even use your initials. As a matter of fact only a very small percentage of the inquiries we receive are published.

Avoid the Nonpareil Market

OF late the Service Bureau has received numerous complaints against the Nonpareil Public Markets of Brooklyn, N. Y. They either make returns for shipments by sending protested checks or else ignore all requests for payment of claims. It is time that we warn our readers to have nothing whatever to do with this concern.

Our only advice is to deal only with licensed and bonded commission merchants. You are always taking a great risk in doing otherwise.

I have just received the check for $15 from the American Railway Express Company through you, and I wish to thank you for your kindness in aiding me. I appreciate your kindness very much.

I will recommend your paper and service Bureau whenever and wherever I can.—J. C. T., New York.

I have received the refund check of $77.42 from the Gearhart Knitting Machine Co., Clearfield, Pa., as payment in full for the knitter I bought of them and the expressage both ways, so you may consider the case closed.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your help in this case.—Mrs. A. B. G., Pennsylvania.

Doctor Neersite gets his stethoscope and the radio phones mixed.
—JUDGE.

Let GRAVITY do the WORK!

The Unadilla *does away* with the *back breaking work* of tossing tons of silage out over your head. The air tight, water tight. doors that cannot stick or freeze. have the *additional advantage* of giving *continuous opening* at *level of the silage!* You simply push the silage out —*gravity* does the rest.

Door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder—convenient and secure. Hoops are easily adjusted *from this ladder* No dangerous adjusting from easy-slipping ladders. Write today for our big catalog and for special discounts on early orders.

Easy payments if desired!

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

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The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 58)

"We were too close to de Windigo to whistle. It scare heem."

"And you never saw it? But you heard him running?"

"Michel and me, we fin' each odder an' leesten togedder. We fire at the place w'ere he seeng. Wen he run, we run; but he was too queek. We lose heem een de green bush. Dat es damn smart Windigo."

"From the sound, what did he travel like, Michel?"

The half-breed lifted a grave face, "He travel lak' a seek bear; but no bear holler lak' a lynx."

"What is it then?" Steele ventured, hoping to obtain an inkling of what was in the back of Michel's hard head.

The taciturn head-man deliberately splashed his heavily veined arms with the water, then turned to his questioner and grunted: "De Windigo."

"So Tete-Boule is right?" ventured Steele.

"Oua, dere ees much devil een dees countree," was the dark reply.

"Is this the same one we heard at Wailing River?"

"Mebee. Mebee 'nodder one. 'Jibway say plenty ov dem een valley ov de Wailing."

"But what do you think, Michel?" demanded Steele hotly. "Here I am, with David, giving up my time to help you run this thing down and, if possible, save the post for St. Onge; and you don't trust me. Why don't you open your heart to me?"

Michel straightened and going to the small fire David had built on the beach, calmly examined his tattered shirt and trousers, as he dried out.

Steele waited, knowing that the Indian was wrestling with some problem. The firelight fell on the knotted features of David, deep in thought, who avoided his chief's eyes. What was it they were keeping from him—and why? David, his friend of years, was in this secret. Of that Steele was convinced. But why should they exclude him, when he had agreed to come back on the snow and hunt down this mystery?

Then Michel broke his silence.

"You are good man, M'sieu Steele. Daveed tell me, but I have de eye to see. W'en you come back on de snow, I tell you somet'ing."

That was all, and Steele understood. It was evident that Michel had bound himself to secrecy. But why had he told David?

"In the morning we must hunt for a trail," Steele said, philosophically bowing to the inevitable. "There's not much chance of picking up anything in the dry leaves, but he might have crossed some springy place and left something in the mud which we can compare with the tracks we have seen. Now we'll have to do what we can to quiet those poor squaws."

As the canoe landed on the beach below the silent tipis, one by one, dark shapes of Indian dogs slunk from the adjacent scrub, tails between legs, to whimper at the feet of the men.

"Scared stiff," said Steele. "And from the sound the squaws are worse."

Low wailing, broken by the sobs of children, marked the tipi where the huddled women of the camp awaited a nameless death from the flesh-eating monster, whose cries from the ridge had waked them to hours of horror.

"Go and talk to them, Michel. Tell them it was a mad wolverine or lynx and we've hunted it out of the country. I'll get a fire going while David brings some tea from the island. It will cheer them up—the tea."

But both his patience, and his knowledge of the woods Indian's belief in the supernatural, were taxed to the uttermost before Michel succeeded in convincing the women that the Windigo they had heard on the ridge was not now luring them to their doom with the assumed voice of the head-man of Wailing River.

In the end, they crept from the tipi to the friendly light of the fire, horror in their shifting eyes, gray-faced children clutching their skits. There, comforted by the tea, and heartened by the presence of the three men who kept a huge fire going, the circle of stricken women passed the night. But constantly, as they whispered through the slow hours, shawled heads turned from the fire while eyes haunted with fear peered furtively into the shadows.

(*Continued next week*)

An Analysis of a Census of Otsego County Farms

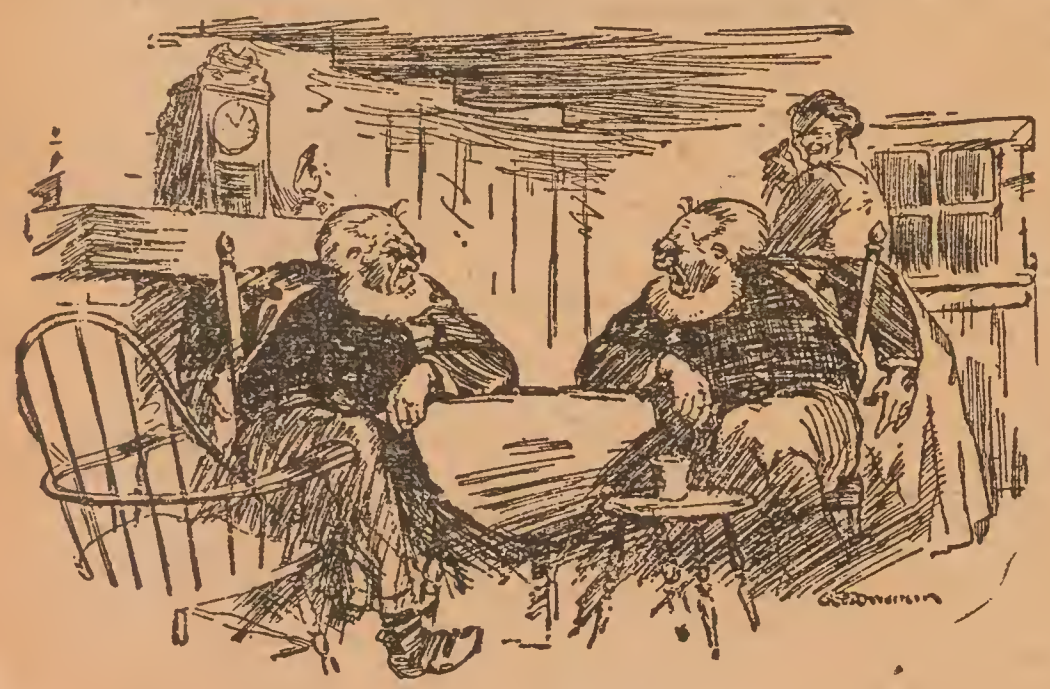
DO you know that there are 18,344 farm people in Otsego County? That 2,318 of this number do not live on farms? That 3,067 are tenants and 3,386 are farm laborers? That 211 farm laborers own their own house free of mortgage?

These facts are brought out in a study recently made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census based on the Census enumeration of 1920.

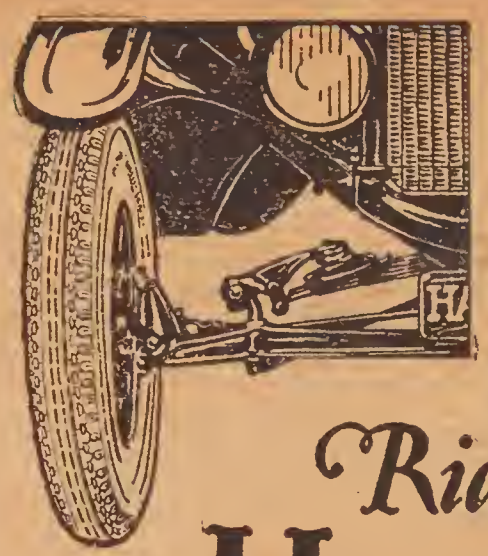
The study is the first of its kind ever made, and includes an analysis of the farm people in eight selected counties in the United States. Otsego County was chosen as one of these counties because of its highly representative character in the Northeast.

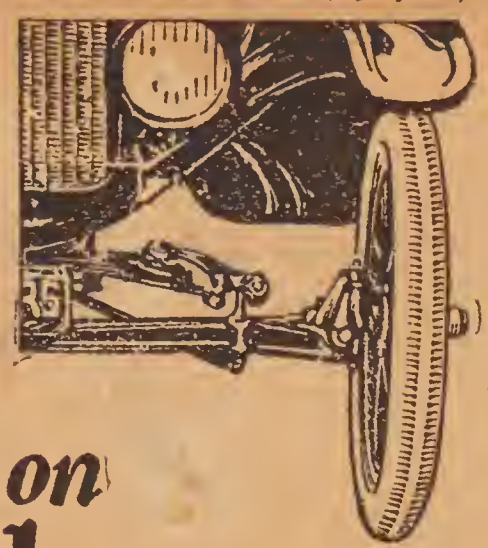
The fathers of 17,943 farm people in Otsego County were American born; 1,309 report Great Britain and Ireland as the birthplace of their fathers; 530 report Germany; Scandanavia is next with 292; Canada, 126; Russia, 106; and other countries 356.

The study also shows that although most of the farm people of Otsego County are living on farms, there are 1,035 farm people living in towns. Of this number there are 530 farm owners; 104 farm tenants; 12 farm managers; and 382 farm laborers.



TWIN BROTHER—*Holy cats! I look tough!*
"Say! You ain't lookin' in a mirror—you're looking at me.—JUDGE





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But, with Balloons on your wheels, you can not take a rough road at high speed without experiencing a very uncomfortable "jerky" sensation.

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HASSLERS are both devices in one—and they sell at the price of one.

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You will save money by installing Hasslers on your car.

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HASSLERS are two devices in one—a shock absorber PLUS a rebound check. They add to the comfort and economy of motoring no matter what tires you use.

Nearly two million motorists were riding on Hasslers BEFORE Balloon Tires were thought of. They are not the ones whose demands caused engineers to produce the Balloon Tire.

For it is easy to demonstrate that a standard tire —plus HASSLERS— gives you the Balloon tire effect.

No matter what tires you use on your Ford car —HASSLERS will add to comfort and subtract from upkeep. Ask your dealer.

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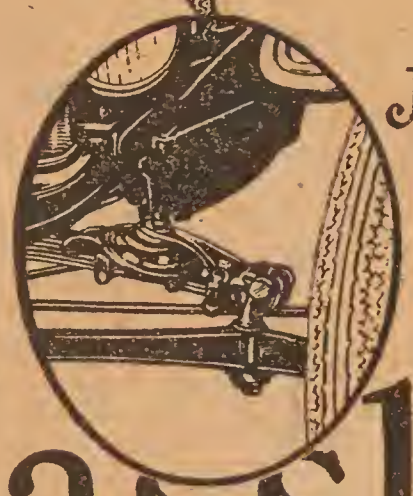

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 1, 1925

Ma Does Her Annual Mowing

You Can't Fool Cows

They Want Something Besides Pasture

The dairy cows of New York State consume more than 150,000 tons of Corn Gluten Feed per year. This year they will get away with nearly 200,000 tons.

The reason for this is, the dairymen know what their cows want. The cows can't be fooled. They show their approval of Corn Gluten Feed by making more milk for you.

The elements in Corn Gluten Feed that make milk are also needed to make beef and pork, so it doesn't matter what kind of livestock you are feeding, you will make more money with Corn Gluten Feed.

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Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more of protein. It is 86% digestible—almost wholly convertible and very palatable. It is always safe and dependable.

Your pastures aren't worth very much and they won't be again this year. Your animals should be getting a grain mixture of six to ten pounds a day. One-third of it should be Corn Gluten Feed.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your feed dealer for your home mixed ration. If you buy a ready mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

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No. 8

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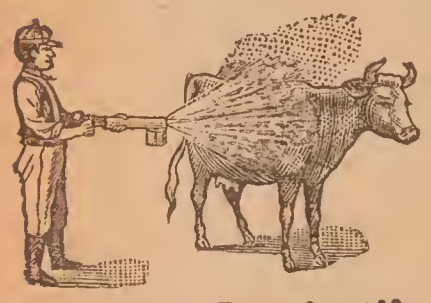

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Cattle Comfort is detrimental to Flies and Gnats that afflict domestic animals—to be applied to the base of the horns, along the back to the root of the tail and on the neck and fore quarters.

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Weather Forecasts Help.

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk.

By M. C. BURRITT

THE week ending July 18th was a harvest week in Western New York and none too good a one either. The first half of the week was good harvest weather but it rained more or less the last three days and was cloudy non-drying weather. How important the weather is to us as farmers! To the average city man it makes little difference whether it rains or shines, and when it does, it is a matter of pleasure or convenience. But to the farmer weather is vital. It determines what his day's work is to be. Not only that but it very greatly influences the amount and quality of his crops and hence his wage income, his interest on his investment, and what he has available for the support and enjoyment of himself and family.

M. C. BURRITT

Never is the weather watched more closely than during harvest. Then it influences the time of cutting and drawing the hay and grain. The weather forecast in the daily paper is the first thing we read. But these forecasts are not specific enough for our purposes. They cover too wide an area and are too general in character. So we are glad to have available through the local telephone exchange (sometimes it is a cooperating neighbor) the special Farm Bureau-College-U. S. Department harvest forecast, which is available about noon. Each of us using the service has a card which carefully defines the terms used. All forecasts contain key words to indicate the weight which should be given the forecast or the chances of its being correct. When the words "strongly indicated" are used, the chances are 90 to 100, in the opinion of the forecaster, that the weather will be as predicted. When "indicated" is used, then the chances are only 70 to 90. "Doubtful" means no forecast. So when yesterday's report on a rainy cloudy day said "fair weather strongly indicated," we got the grain binder ready and started in cutting wheat even though the clouds still hung low—and events fully justified our faith in the forecast.

The week pretty nearly saw haying finished up, only rainy weather preventing cleaning up the job. As it is, about 20 percent of the hay crop is probably still in the fields, about half of which is still standing and the remainder in the cock. An excellent start on wheat harvest has been made, with nearly one-third of the crop cut and in the shock. The men who had finished last week got their wheat cut this week. The crop is short in straw but pretty well headed and shocks up fairly well. None of it is in the barns yet on July 18th.

Our labor cost of putting the hay crop in the barn this year is almost exactly the same as the seven year average cost given in Cornell Bulletin 414, "Cost Accounts for Six Years on Some Successful New York Farms." This is 10.6 man hours and 10.4 horse hours per acre. Our labor hours were 10.4 and 10 hours respectively. It therefore costs about four dollars an acre in man labor and two dollars in horse labor to harvest hay. Overhead and other costs (interest on one hundred dollar land alone amounts to six dollars an acre) bring up the average total cost of growing hay to about $20.00 an acre or thirteen dollars per ton. Two or three cuttings of alfalfa cost about thirty-two dollars an acre but the cost per ton is about the same due to greater yield.

Although the hay crop is not a large source of income in this locality, it pretty consistently shows a profit per acre. Even though the last four difficult financial years, with their high costs and low returns, hay, especially alfalfa hay has usually kept out of the red and showed a favorable balance. This fact together with its usefulness in the rotation makes leguminous hay especially a valuable crop.

Corn and beans have grown wonderfully well during the last two weeks. Corn will very soon have to be laid by as too large to cultivate. Weeds, too, have been thriving. Haying and wheat harvest have taken the time so that the usual amount of cultivation has not been done this past week. On the other hand, a number of farmers have managed to do some hoeing of these crops—a thing which has become somewhat unusual since the days of high priced labor.

Fruit, too, is growing rapidly and is much larger than usual at this time of the year. The second codlin moth spray was made by much less than half the growers as they were too busy or elected to take the chance. The muggy weather and rains may cause the late development of scab. But at this date the crop still looks unusually well.—M. C. BURRITT.

LARGE PERSON—*Say, Buddy, I been three days without food nor water, an' I don't want to hear about no banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria!*—JUDGE.

Spring Best for Setting Fruit Trees

WE receive a number of inquiries each year regarding the advisability of setting out fruit trees in the fall.

It has been the experience of the State College of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station that with the possible exception of gooseberries and currants, it is much better to set out in the spring. These fruits are hardy enough to stand severe winters and begin growth early in the spring. Fall setting for other fruits is likely to result in failure to have the dirt well settled around the roots, with consequent drying out of the roots and injury to the plant. Winter injury is also more likely to occur. This may kill the entire tree, it may affect only a part of the top or it may injure the root system. When conditions are just right in the fall, planting then may give good results, but the injury comes often enough to make it inadvisable to set them out until spring.

The Best Cover Crop for Fruit

"What is the best cover crop for an orchard—H. N. J., New York.

THERE probably is no best covercrop. The best one for your condition can be decided from the following points to consider.

A good cover crop should make a heavy growth in the time available for it, it should preferably live over winter and start growth again in the spring, the cost of the seed should be low, a deep rooted plant is best, a legume is preferred because it adds nitrogen to the soil.

Rye or winter vetch will live over winter. The vetch

(*Continued on page 78*)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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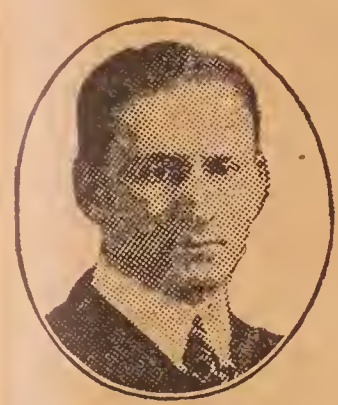
Volume 116 For week Ending August 1, 1925 Number 5

Cow Testing is Coming

Most Big Dairy States Making Rapid Progress

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

WHILE I was attending the annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association at Grand Rapids this spring, I had the opportunity of listening to Professor O. E. Reed of Michigan talk on what they are doing in his State with cow testing associations. A cow testing association is made up of some twenty-four or twenty-six farmers living fairly close together, within a county, who unite in an organization for the purpose of testing their herds for butterfat and milk production and keeping the records of these tests. To do this they hire a man who goes from farm to farm, milks the cows in each dairy one day each month, weighs each cow's milk, tests it for butterfat and makes the necessary records.



HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Professor Reed interested me sufficiently in this work so that on my return to Fishkill Farms I joined the Dutchess County Cow Testing Association with my milking herd of 42 registered Holstein Friesian cows. It also struck me that it would be interesting to find out what the various States in the Union were doing in cow testing work. With this in mind I wrote the following letter to every State doing cow testing work:

"I would like to know how many cow testing associations and how many cows there have been enrolled in the cow testing associations each year since 1919, and how many cow testing associations there were in your state as of July 1, 1925; also the total number of cows represented in the associations.

"I would like to know what the policy of your extension service is today toward cow testing associations and whether you believe it is a good policy to further develop these associations, or whether it is your belief that the cow testing association is not of particular value to the dairy farmer.

"I would greatly appreciate this information for use in the columns of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The following letters are answers which have come in so far. They are worth reading by every dairyman in your territory.

E. M. Harmon of the Missouri College of Agriculture writes as follows:

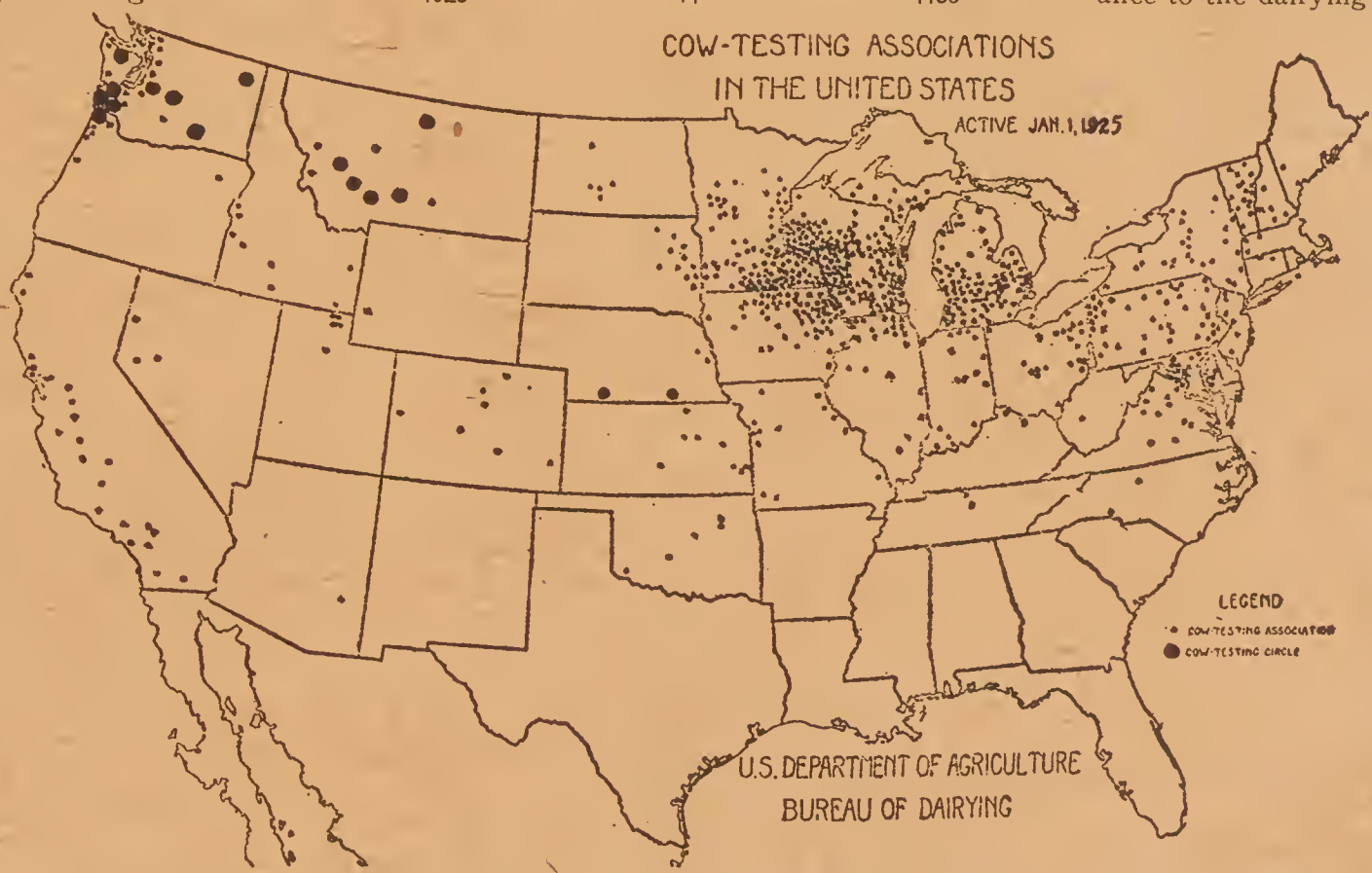
"Cow Testing Association work has grown wonderfully in Missouri since 1919. That year there were two Associations in Missouri and on July 1, 1925, nineteen. The number of cows has increased from about 700 in 1919 to approximately 6900 at the present time. It is also interesting to know that during this same time the profit per cow has increased in Cow Testing Associations by $45.50 per cow. In other words, the cows in Missouri Cow Testing Associations last year paid $45.50 per cow more profit above feed cost than they did in 1919. There was a return of $2.94 in produce for every dollar of feed cost as against $2.17 in produce for every dollar of feed cost in 1919. We feel that this increase in profit is due entirely to better methods introduced through the Cow Testing Associations. Cow Testing Association members are feeding better, keeping better bulls, and they are culling out the poorer cows to the extent that they have all increased their profits even in a time when profits in the average dairy herd were declining. We believe that it is just as necessary for the dairyman who is desirous of making maximum profits out of his diary industry to belong to a Cow Testing Association and to keep records of each individual cow as it is for a business man to maintain a cash register or for a banker to keep records of his creditors and depositors. We believe that when all dairymen adopt this as a standard practice, that the dairy farms will be just as prosperous as will any other class of business or professional men.

"I believe that the above statements will answer your question as to what our policy is as regards the future of Cow Testing work. Something like forty per cent of the time devoted to Dairy Extension work in Missouri is being spent in the interest of dairymen in Cow Testing Associations."

J. A. Conover, Dairy Specialist of the University of Maryland, writes as follows:

"The number of Cow Testing Associations per year are as follows:

	No. Ass'ns.	No. Cows
1919	2	896
1920	6	2276
1921	7	2260
1922	8	2655
1923	4	1564
1924	9	3394
1925	11	4186



"In the Fall of 1922 we had only four associations running. There has been a steady increase until at the present time we have eleven associations, three junior associations, and one testing ring.

"We are endeavoring to get our dairymen to improve their herds by weeding out the poor cows, using a higher standard of bulls, and growing out of the heifers from the best cows by the good bulls.

"The short coming of the Cow Testing Association is that it reaches such a small percentage of our dairymen. If some plan could be successfully operated that would reach a greater number of dairymen at a reduced cost, I should be happy to give it my endorsement.

"In one of our counties we have a testing ring organized; the dairymen weighing the milk once a week, and taking samples once a month for testing. This has brought about some very good results, the greatest difficulty being to get the testing done. If we are successful in adding a sufficient number of members to this testing ring so that a man might be employed all of his time, this difficulty would be pretty well solved.

"I think I shall have to vote in favor of the Cow Testing Association until some other satisfactory arrangement is worked out."

C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension, at the New York State College of Agriculture writes as follows:

"We are fully persuaded of the value of the cow testing association to the individual farmer and to the community at large. It gives a fundamental basis of fact as to production of certain cows which makes it possible to keep the progeny of those cows in the community and in that way effect the prosperity of the entire community. We would like to see more cow testing associations in New York State. There are many places in the State where there are groups of from five to ten dairymen who would like to have such a service but it seems nearly impossible to get the full number of twenty-five or twenty-six dairymen in order to organize the service. One of the several difficulties with the work is to find men who can handle this work at the wages which the association can pay. We must pay from $3 to $4 per day in order to get a tester and at this wage we cannot get as well trained men as we should have in the work. At such a wage we are also suffering constant loss from unanticipated changes in personnel. The tester can serve only one herd per day. That means that for one day each month the entire cost of the work must be paid by one farmer. If the farmer has less than fifteen cows the cost will seem rather high to him. I believe that there has never yet been worked out a satisfactory method of enabling a tester to serve several herds per day.

"I believe that this work is of fundamental importance to the dairying of the state. I should like to see it developed further.

"Following is data in regard to Dairy Improvement Associations in New York State."

Year	Number of Associations	Number of cows
July 1, 1919	25	7016
July 1, 1920	28	8338
July 1, 1921	24	8439
July 1, 1922	31	8496
July 1, 1923	27	9789
July 1, 1924	24	8712
Jan. 1, 1925	24	9485

A. R. Merrill, Dairy Specialist, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., writes as follows:

"There has been only one Cow Test Association in operation in Connecticut since 1919. This association has been in continuous operation and has had an average enrollment of 175 cows.

"April 1 of this year the Southern Litchfield Cow Test Association was organized with approximately 400 cows signed up.

"Regarding the policy of the Extension Service I will say that we feel that the Cow Test Association work is of great value to the dairy farmer. Perhaps one reason why Cow Test Associations have not been especially numerous in this state is due to the fact that Connecticut is a fluid milk state. Very few of the dairymen have cared particularly what the test was as long as they obtained a large yield of milk. Connecticut is now buying milk and paying on a 4% fat standard. This seems to have caused an increased interest in testing work. At present we are receiving requests from various sources regarding Cow Test Association work and I expect that another association will be formed here in the near future.

"Cow Testing Associations ought to play a more important part in our dairy work all over the country. I believe that the methods of keeping records by different Cow Test Associations are gradually becoming more and more uniform and I look forward to the time when our different Breed Associations will accept records from Cow Test Associations on pure bred animals."

E. A. Gannon, Associate in Dairy Extension, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, writes

(*Continued on page 78*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 116 August 1, 1925 No. 5

Farm Prices

THIS is the beginning of the time of year when farmers begin to think of markets and market prices. Therefore, from now on in the next few months, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will make a special point of bringing to you every bit of accurate information that we can find that will help you get better prices for your products. No better authority exists in America on prices and market conditions than Prof. George F. Warren, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. We are therefore printing below a summary of price conditions issued by Professor Warren under date of July 15th which will be of special value to every farmer. This summary follows:

Of the major farm products of the United States, corn, wheat, butter and cotton are higher than the general price level. Eggs and hogs are slightly below the general price level, while hay and beef are very low. This is the most favorable general agricultural price relationship that has existed since 1920.

Beans, onions, sweet potatoes, apples, chickens, lambs and wool were higher than the general price level. Oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, horses, veal, calves and sheep are below the general price level.

The winter wheat crop came through the winter in bad condition, but spring wheat is in very good condition, both in the United States and in Canada. Favorable weather since the farm price figures were obtained, has resulted in a striking decline in prices of wheat and corn. Prices of wheat for delivery at Chicago in December has fallen from $1.70 to $1.40.

No product sold by New York farmers is as much above pre-war as are the earnings of factory workers. The May price of milk was 9 percent above the five-year pre-war average for May, but earnings of factory workers were 121 percent above the 1914 level.

Hay and potatoes were the lowest priced important products. Both of these are far below pre-war prices. It is probable that the acreage of potatoes has been reduced this year so that some adjustment in the price of potatoes may occur. The poor crop of hay in the western part of New York and in states further west, may to some extent improve hay prices this year, but before hay can become a permanently profitable crop the acreage of it must be reduced.

Prof. Warren also makes the comment that the price of milk in New York State for May was better than the price of all farm products in the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture also issues a summary of price and crop conditions each month in a statement called "The Agricultural Situation". In this statement of July 1st, it says:

The central fact in the present outlook is that, while production will be ample, agriculture will not be in the market this fall with any unwanted surplus of the major products. Given strengthening livestock markets and fair feed crops, plus fair returns from wheat and cotton, farmers would come out of 1925 better than they have in most of the years since 1919. Of course, much can happen between now and the harvest of fall crops. Taken as a whole, the main crops promise fairly well except in case of winter wheat. The present nice balance in both livestock and crop production is a tribute to the readjustments made by American farmers since the fall of 1921.

To Help Granges

MAY we again call the attention of our brothers and sisters of the Grange to the Grange Program Contest. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is offering to any Grange member of New York State prizes of $50, $30 and $20 for the first, second and third best series of three Grange programs. Programs may be those which already have been used or that may be made up entirely new. One-half of the prize money will be paid to the individual winner and the other half will go to his or her Grange. The programs should be stated in sufficient detail so that they may be easily followed by any Grange and they should be accompanied by a brief discussion not to exceed one hundred words. Each of the three programs should be written on a separate sheet of paper on one side of the paper only.

Winning programs will be published early in the fall in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and probably in the National Grange Monthly. Other good programs not among the winners may also be published. Judges will be S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Raymond Cooper, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Charles M. Gardner, Editor of the National Grange Monthly. Send all programs to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

We know that this is the busy season for farmers and that not very many Granges are active at the present time. But a good Grange and a good Granger looks ahead to the coming work this fall and winter, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wants to be of service to these Granges in bringing out the best suggestions and helps for Grange programs.

Even though you do not win a prize, your suggestions, if valuable and original, will be passed on to hundreds of other Granges. Why not get busy now and give others the benefit of some of the good programs that your Grange has used or some that others might well use?

For the Barnyard Golfers

IF YOU can pitch horseshoes with any skill at all, you will have a chance for the many liberal cash prizes offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the State Fair this year. We hope that you will get into your local Farm Bureau contests and that you will prepare to come to Syracuse to take part in the great State tournament. Prizes offered are as follows: First, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth $10; sixth, $5; and seventh, $5. In addition, the winner of the first prize will also be presented with an appropriate medal.

Rules were published in our July 4th issue. If you do not have this issue on hand copies of these rules will be furnished upon application to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Low Butter Fat Problem

IN a recent issue, we called attention of dairymen to the fact that milk companies, and city Boards of Health, are paying more attention to the butter fat content of milk. There is no doubt that the great metropolitan milk market authorities will soon shut down on milk that is too near the legal standard for butterfat. Dairymen with low testing cows are facing a real problem.

We believe that the situation should be met, not necessarily by putting other breeds into the Holstein dairy, but instead by paying more attention to breeding for higher butterfat records. To be sure this is something that cannot be accomplished in a day, but if the Holstein breed is to endure, and we have no doubt on this point, we must get away from the tendency of recent years of paying all of the attention to milk production and none to fat and other solids content.

Thousands of dairymen in other States, particularly in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, have solved their trouble by joining cow-testing associations and finding out thereby just how each individual cow in the dairy stands as to production and results at the end of the year.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, himself the owner of a large Holstein herd in Dutchess County, has been spending several months studying the cow testing work in the different States in the Union, with the result that he has joined such an association himself and believes that this is the answer to many of the dairymen's difficulties. You will be interested in his discussion of this problem in the feature article of this issue.

Milk for Beer

SAY what you will either for or against prohibition, one of the things that it has done beyond possibility of a doubt is to increase the use of milk. Near the office where we work, there is a great modern building in the process of construction. When we go out to get something to eat at noontime, we pass hundreds of men sitting in the shade eating their noonday lunch. The great majority of these men have a pint bottle of milk. In the old days, it was a bottle or a pail of beer.

Figures show that the consumption of milk is constantly increasing, not only in proportion to the population, but per capita also. No small part of this increased consumption is due to the larger use of milk in place of beer.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE story is told of a city man driving through the country who lost his way and stopped to inquire of a farmer working in a field.

"Which is the right way to Rochester?" he asked the farmer.

"I dunno."

"Well, can you tell me how far it is?"

"I dunno."

"Well, can you tell me the way to Victor? I understand that that is on the way there and if I can get that far, somebody else will tell me the rest of the distance."

"I dunno."

"Well," commented the city man, getting rather indignant, "you don't know much of anything do you?"

"MEBBE NOT, MISTER, BUT I AIN'T LOST!"

Washington Said—

The dispensation of justice belongs to the civil magistrate; and let it ever be our pride and our glory, to leave the sacred deposit there inviolate.

* * *

I am sure the mass of citizens of these United States mean well; and I firmly believe that they will always act well, whenever they can obtain a right understanding of matters.

* * *

I concur with the legislature in repeating, with pride and joy, what will be an everlasting honor to our country, that our Revolution was so distinguished for moderation, virtue, and humanity, as to merit the eulogium they have pronounced, of its being unsullied with a crime.

Do Lightning Rods Protect?

Other Everyday Problems That Bother Our Readers

My buildings are almost at the top of a rather high hill. A lightning rod agent is trying to get me to put up a system of rods and he tells me that my buildings are in worse danger than any others? Is this true? Anyway, I think that I will put up some rods, but I want to be sure that I get the right kind and that they are put up right. What is the best material?—M. S. S., Penna.

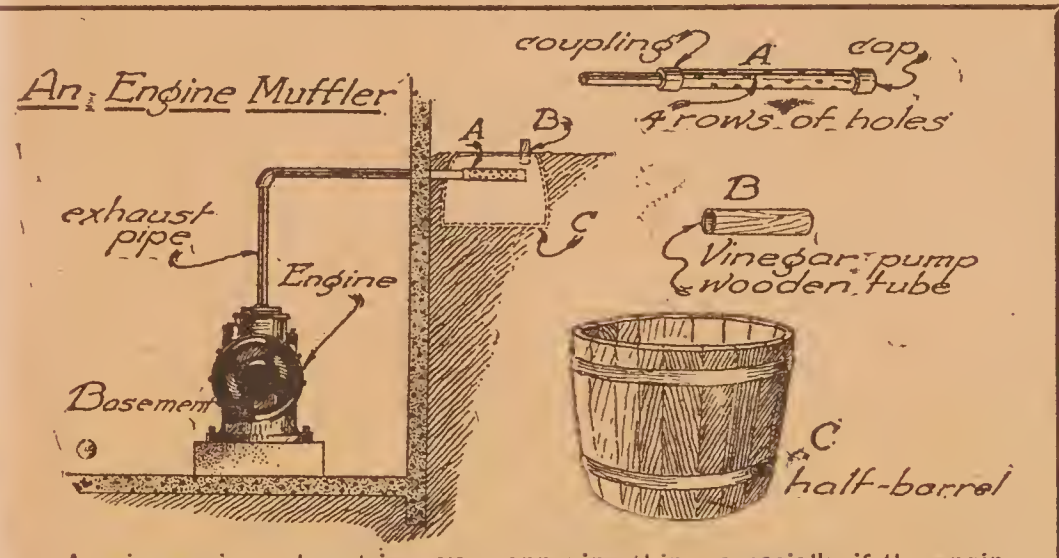
IT SEEMS that the terrors of the lightning rod swindler still are abroad in the land, though most people know by this time that lightning rods, when they are put up right, really are about as perfect protection from lightning danger as any one could wish. As a matter of fact, statistics from insurance companies show that they are at least 99% efficient; that is, there is only one chance of loss on rodded buildings where there are a hundred chances on unrodded buildings, or to put it another way, rodded buildings are 99% safe while unrodded ones are only 1% safe.

It is also a fact that buildings on high places are more in danger than others, simply because they are closer to electrically charged clouds. Take for instance church steeples which are quite commonly struck in storms. Still, this is not an absolute rule; I recall one instance where a house in a hollow was struck and two children killed while all higher houses escaped injury.

It seems sometimes that tall trees act as a protection for buildings. Several trees near a certain barn were struck on numerous occasions, and when they were finally cut down the barn itself was struck.

Buy Endorsed Equipment

From most standpoints, copper is the best material for conductors. If you buy lightning rods these days from good reliable men from reputable companies, you can be pretty sure that you are getting satisfactory goods. The main things to look out for are adequate weight of material, also its purity, plenty of aerial points, good electrical connections, and a permanently moist grounding. Be sure it bears the label of endorsement of the National Fire Underwriter's Laboratories. Points should be set at intervals of 15 to 20 feet, with all extra high corners having an extra one. On an average residence there should be at least two and sometimes three grounds. Best practice indicates that conductors should be attached directly to the buildings instead of being insulated from them. All joints should be soldered or clamped securely. A dry ground point is positively dangerous—the resistance the current will meet at such a point may intensify the shock that a building would ordinarily get. Be sure that the conductors are carried to the level of permanent moisture in the ground, and if possible, terminate them in a bed of charcoal or in a sheet of copper several feet square. Metal roofs, gutters, and any rather large masses of metal in or about the buildings should be firmly connected to the conductor system.



A noisy engine exhaust is a very annoying thing, especially if the engine is in the cellar of the house. Many farm homes have an engine down stairs in the cellar to pump the water and the constant bang, bang of the engine exhaust is enough to drive the housewife frantic. The above sketches suggest a very simple and practical way to eliminate the noise. A tight barrel is cut in half and sunk into the ground into which the exhaust discharges. The details show how the exhaust pipe is altered and how the outlet is arranged to take care of the discharged gases. An arrangement of this kind is almost noiseless.

Cutting Oats for Hay or Grain

Would you advise cutting oats for hay or threshing them for grain. Some of our neighbors seem to think they make great hay, while others say they are no good. One thing is sure, the threshing bill is a big one these days. -C. H. L., New York.

THE problem is one that must be settled by every farmer in terms of conditions on his own farm. We believe that oats will make good hay if cut at the right time. One farmer with a big dairy, who cuts oats for hay, says that they must be cut just as soon as you can detect the least change in color, regardless of the weather, or other work that may need to be done. We know of one farmer who grew oats and spring vetch, and had a wonderful crop of hay one year. The next year the weather was dry and the result was not so good.

The decision rests to some extent on how much the hay is needed. If hay is short, we believe it will be best to make hay of the oats. Some farmers report that mice are a nuisance, but it may be that mice bother worse when the oats are allowed to get too mature before cutting. Getting the oats off early is a great advantage to the seeding, because the available water supply can oft be used by the grass.

On some farms, the problem is not the question of hay supply but to cut down on the grain bill. Some fine results have been obtained from growing a mixture of peas, oats, and barley for grain, and we would suggest that you consider this mixture if you intend to thresh. Where only a small area of oats are grown, the cost of threshing is excessive. On large farms, a part of the oats are sometimes cut for hay, and the remainder threshed.

We believe in growing all the feed on the farm that one can, but an adequate supply of good roughage is the first thing. When this is supplied, grow all the grain that can be profitably grown.

Surfacing a Concrete Floor

We have a concrete floor that wears easily and is very dirty. Is there anything we can do to make it wear better and make it smoother?

WASH the floor thoroughly with clear water, scribbing with a stiff broom, remove all dirt and allow the surface to dry. Mix one part of water glass (Sodium silicate) with three to four parts of water, depending on how porous the concrete is. The denser the concrete, the weaker the solution may be. Apply with a brush evenly over the entire surface. Allow to dry, and after twenty-four hours apply another coat. Apply a third coat the next day, and if there are any low spots the next day, apply another coat the day following.

This treatment will give a smooth, hard, insoluble surface that will wear well, and be free from dust.

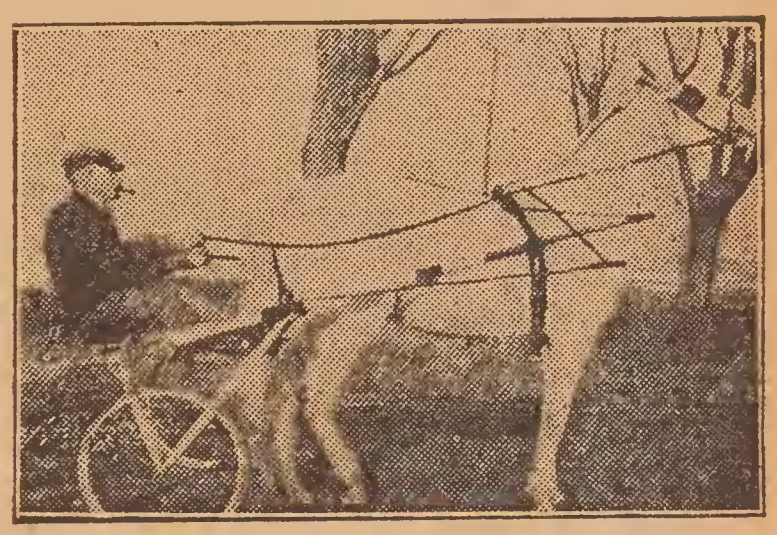
THE MAN—*Come on home, you darn fool!*
THE WIFE—*Why, John! We only just got here!*
—JUDGE

Sweet or Sour Milk for Chickens

Is it better to feed sweet or sour milk to chickens. I have heard that sour milk is a cure for white diarrhea, but now I find that some people are recommending sweet milk for chickens. What do you think of semi-solid buttermilk?—A. D. J., New Jersey.

IT DOES not matter much whether the milk is sweet or sour, but it is preferable not to change back and forth from sweet to sour as that may cause digestive troubles. As it is sometimes difficult to keep milk sweet it is more advisable to feed it sour all the time.

Sour milk is not a cure for white diarrhea. This does not mean that it is inadvisable to feed it. In fact it will give the chicks such vigor and act so beneficially in the digestive tract that there will be little loss from disease of any kind. It is generally agreed that chicks do better where they have milk of some kind. Where there is no other milk available, we would advise the use of semi-solid buttermilk, diluting it considerably, about a quart to a pail of water, and giving it to the chicks for a drink.



This is a picture of "Eugene Prince" and his owner, driver and trainer, George W. Horner of Beverley, N. J. Eugene Prince is a very remarkable horse when the facts about him are known. Of course not all the credit is due him, for were it not for the skill and care of the man who trained him he would not have been able to accomplish what he did. Eugene Prince is twenty-four (24) years old. Mr. Horner has owned him since he was eight. He has raced every year for the past sixteen years and has won many purses for his owner. When he was twenty-two he trotted a mile in 2:14½. He is now in the 2:25 class but last year at Merchantville, N. J., he won every matinee and did his best mile in 2:16¼. He also won the 2:20 trot at Bridgeton last year. Eugene Prince is perfectly sound in spite of his long strenuous career. Unless something unforseen happens he will be entered in the races at the local fairs again this year, and it is quite natural that he will be the center of much interest and the subject of much comment. Mr. Horner has always driven him. He does not claim to be a professional, full-fledged jockey. He says he is just a regular farmer.

The Wearing Surface of a Belt

Which side of a leather belt should be placed next to the pulley and why? Are metal belt lacers satisfactory?

THE hair side of a leather belt should go next to the pulley because the flesh side has more "give" when it is stretched in going around the pulley. The metal belt lacers or fastners give good satisfaction. They can be put on quickly, and they hold well. We believe they are better than a leather lace for canvas belts, because some of the threads are likely to be cut in punching holes for the lace.

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GETS THE BUSINESS

Inclosed herewith you will find our check for $5.00 to pay for continuing the insertion of our classified advertisement for another five weeks.

That little advertisement has brought us more business this spring than our other advertising combined.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. M. HURLEY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Catch Hens the Easy Way

More About Protective Coloration of the Brown Leghorn

ANYONE who has tried to catch a few hundred hens for culling by main awkwardness and agility realizes, as I did after trying it, that it not only takes valuable time and patience, but also raises a dust worse than is encountered at threshing time.

A catching hook, made by bending a stiff wire into a hook and fastening it to a handle goes very well for catching an occasional hen. But this is little help when one wishes to catch the whole flock for culling. It is possible to cull the flock at night but the usual light makes it practically impossible to distinguish between yellow and bleached legs. Having tried both ways, it seems to me that daylight culling is more satisfactory.

There are several easy and satisfactory ways of catching the hens, without unduly disturbing them, wasting time, or exhausting the patience of those doing the work. One of the best ways of doing this is to make a catching crate. I made one in a short time, by getting a drygoods box about the right size and using it for a frame. The top and sides were covered with wire. One end consisted of a door which slid up and down. This end was put against one of the holes through which the hens entered and left the house, the door was raised and they were driven into the coop until it was full. Then the door was shut and they were taken out one at a time through a hinged door in the top, those that passed their "examination" were allowed to go free, and the ones that failed were put in shipping coops. In this way it is possible to cull a flock of several hundred hens in a short time.

A Movable Corral

Another plan that works quite well is to have ten or twelve feet of poultry wire about six feet high. Tack one end to the wall, about eight feet from a corner. One can take the loose end and gradually encircle fifteen or twenty hens, until they are closely crowded into the corner. The man who operates the wire is inside the pen too and can easily catch the hens and pass them out to his partner who does the culling.

The supposed difficulty of catching may have discouraged some who would otherwise have culled their flock. The use of either one of the devices will make the task easy, and also comes handy in case one wishes to catch the hens for a lice treatment, or for changing from one house to another.

Treat for Lice and Scaly Leg

When culling the flock, you will save time, by dusting them for lice and treating for scaly leg at the same time. It will take some longer than culling only, but much less time than doing the two jobs at different times.

Those that are to be kept can be dusted with a good louse powder, either the home-made Lawry or Cornell powder, or a good commercial powder. We think the easiest way to do this is to have a baking powder can with some holes punched in the top, and shake some under each wing and in the fluff.

Any hens that show roughness of legs should be treated for scaly leg mites. These tiny mites burrow under the scales of the legs, and in time cause them to become very sore. They spread slowly from one hen to another. When culling, have a can of equal parts of linseed oil and kerosene oil and dip the legs of all hens that are affected into this mixture.

More About Brown Leghorns and Protective Coloration

MRS. RAYMOND'S article "Why We Stuck to Brown Leghorns" was very interesting, especially what she said about protective coloration. Some people laugh at the idea. Only a short time ago someone said to me "A hawk can see a brown chicken as easily as a white one," but it stands to reason that he cannot. We have many examples of protective coloration among animals, birds and insects so why not take advantage of it in the farm flock?

The hawks still get some chickens but not so many. They have to come to the trees to watch for them. I have gone out, on hearing some commotion among the hens when the hawks would fly away and not a chicken in sight. No white chickens could hide themselves so well.

Meet Own Requirements Best

As to ours stealing their nests, the half has not been told. Their inquisitiveness is equal to Kipling's "Elephant with the Insatiable Curiosity." They seem always on the lookout for some inaccessible or hidden place in which to lay, like some wild thing and in this way they show their wildness. They are really tame though, tamer than any White Leghorns we ever had. Their eggs are white and of good size and aside from their tendency to lay all over the place, they seem to meet our requirements better than any other breed we have tried.

When we first began farming, about ten years ago, we bought a small flock of various shades and colors. Although mongrels they laid well as such flock sometimes will, and we often got as many eggs a day as we had hens.

A neighbor who kept White Orpingtons had a hen "steal her nest" and hatch out a dozen or thirteen chicks. He didn't want to bother with them so we bought them. We didn't keep them long so I cannot say much about their laying qualities, but they certainly made a kettleful when it came to cooking one of them.

Soon after that we bought a few White Leghorns and later a larger flock. Then we raised some pullets and kept White Leghorns until about three years ago when we started in to raise the Browns. One or two years we raised some Rhode Island Reds in addition to the Leghorns but never very many and now we will stick to the Brown Leghorns.

—EDNA M. NORTHROP.

"Vet" Placed on Long Island to Study Poultry Disease

THE New York state veterinary college has stationed a veterinarian at Farmingdale, Long Island, to investigate poultry diseases. He will work in cooperation with the state school of agriculture there.

At first his efforts will be confined largely to diagnoses of poultry diseases now prevalent on the Island. Much poultry is raised there, and it is believed that his services will be of great value to growers not only on Long Island, but all over the state.

This new effort to control some of the hazards of poultry raising is partly due to the interest aroused in the subject last fall by the European fowl pest, which appeared in some flocks and alarmed many engaged in the business.

In addition to the diagnoses, measures will be taken to combat the disorders in flocks, and to formulate methods of control and sanitation.

Among the Farmers

County Notes From New York and Pennsylvania

The Tioga County Farm and Home Bureau County picnic was held at Recreation Park, June 27, with an attendance of about 4,000 persons. The Farm and Home Bureau joined forces with the Tioga County Grange and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Many distinguished Indian chiefs of the nations comprising the Iroquois Confederacy, came to Owego for the occasion bringing with them their wives. They came in motor cars of their own and splendid cars they were. They with many noted Tioga people visited Hiawatha Island where one chief spoke. He displayed the belt of wampum of the six nations of which he is the keeper, said confederacy being formed in 1550. This sacred belt is still the most cherished possession of the Onondaga's. Chief Jesse Lyons, brought also with him a larger wampum belt by which the treaty of "peace and friendship" of the six nations and the United States, was recorded in 1795.

By this treaty the Indians were guaranteed their reservations and self government forever and the state of New York was given title to all the other lands of the Indians. The six nations were however, guaranteed the right to hunt and fish on these lands.

It is of interest to note that New York State pays yearly to the Six Nations a bushel of salt and certain other articles for the rent of the land in Tioga County. The chiefs of the Six Nations are reluctant to display their sacred wampum belts in public and will not permit them to be photographed for newspaper publication. After returning from Hiawatha they were sumptuously entertained to dinner, after which they with a large delegation of "our" people repaired to Mount Pleasant, some 3 miles west from Nichols where the Tuscaroras formerly had a village.

The visit of these Indians, some 54 in number, was arranged by Dr. Eri A. Bates, Indian specialist of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Fred Babcock of Owego has retired from the civil service of mail carrier on rural delivery after 26 years of service.

Springs and wells have more water but are still quite low and streams are very low. Hay and oats do not appear as good as usual, but the other crops are commencing to rally, and if favorable weather conditions continue, will undoubtedly come up to the farmer's anticipations.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

HAY making and wheat harvest are past as far as we are concerned. Some wheat has been threshed and the average yield is about 20 bushels per acre, as the wheat handled heavy. The price for new wheat is $1.40 at which some has been marketed. Oats are coloring and a few fields have been cut. Corn is tasseling and will be a good crop with enough showers and no frosts for six or more weeks.

Early potatoes are plenty in the hill but small in size and the stalks are dying. Pastures generally are short. Wheat stubbles are being turned for another crop and manure is being hauled to such fields. The cattle in four townships of Union county have been tested for tuberculosis. In Hastley township 3% were found to be tubercular; in Lewis township 8.8%; in Gregg township about 14% and in East Buffalo 26% were thrown out. Ten carloads of such cows were shipped from Brook Park for killing last week. The reason for the few tubercular cows in the first two townships is that they raise more cows there and buy fewer shipped-in cows than they do in Gregg and East Buffalo townships and there they have more purebred or registered cows.

Many farmers are talking of having sales of their implements in the spring since they lost so many of their cows which they cannot replace for the price they get for the condemned cattle.—J. N. GLOVER.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of August* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	1.95
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	1.90
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk	
	Cond. whole milk	1.90
	Milk for Chocolate	1.80
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	1.90
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	1.80

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.65

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	1.90
Class 3A	1.80
Class 3B	1.75

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 21	July 14	A Year Ago
Score higher than extras	43½-44	43 -43½	39¾-40½
Extras (92 sc)	43	42½	39½
84-91 score	39½-42½	39 -42	35½-39
Lower G'd's	38 -39	38 -38½	34 -35

Butter prices are slightly higher than they were a week ago. However, they have eased off from the peak that was reached on July 16 and held until the 20th. During that period 92 score was selling at 43½c and fancier marks were selling to up 44½c. At first the market operated quite freely under these higher values but with slightly heavier receipts and the disposition on the part of the speculators to hold off, the market turned easier with a consequent half cent reduction. If receipts may be used as an indication of the make, butter production is not as heavy as last year and we are well past the peak of the season. Consumptive requirements have been very satisfactory and there has been an excellent call from out of town and for storage. Furthermore western markets added support for a time. The rapid advance to 43½c for 92 score butter was not maintained when Chicago weakened a half cent. That the market would ease off was indicated on the 20th when the firmness that developed on the 17th and 18 was lacking in Monday morning's tradings. Furthermore with heavy supplies in view, and a weaker western market, conditions eased materially on Tuesday, the 21st. This ½c reduction did not have much of an effect in the way of opening up new outlets. It is difficult to state definitely how long the market will hold its present tone. It is very doubtful that prices will go much lower because the storage situation is such that holders of butter in the warehouses do not face a heavy surplus. On the 17th of July cold storage stocks in the 4 leading markets were close to a million pounds below those of a year ago. As soon as butter eases off slightly, speculators step in and reestablish active trading, but when values climb they soon pull out.

STATE CHEESE SCARCE

STATE FLATS	July 21	July 14	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	23½-24½	23½-24½	20 -21½
Fresh, av'g'e	22 -22½	22 -22½	19
Held fancy	———	26½-27½	24½-26
Held aver.	———	25½-26½	23 -24

There is a growing scarcity of fresh cheese made in New York State. The hot weather that New York City has been experiencing has been responsible for heavy demands for more milk. This has resulted in a heavy fallening off in the make and consequent scarcity of fresh state cheese. At the moment sufficient cheese is being made to supply the moderate trade needs. There is a growing shortage of fancy whites and in some quarters there is talk of premiums being asked. We may see a higher outside quotation on fancy white specials before another week is up. Although ruling quotations are practically the same as they were a week ago, the up-state New York boards have advanced ¼ cent since our last reports but they are still under Canadian quotations which are reported as advancing. Wisconsin Daisies and Young Americas are held firm and reports indicate that we can expect higher quotations in the west. All told the cheese market is in a very substantial state of affairs. It is reported that the League and other large milk companies are now making practically no cheese, due to the heavy call for milk for fluid consumption.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	July 21	July 14	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	47-49	44-47	41-44
Av'ge extras	44-46	42-43	39-40
Extra firsts	41-43	39-41	37-38
Firsts	38-40	37-38	35-36
Gathered	36-42	35-40	32-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	44-46	40-45	36-42

Lighter receipts, especially of fancy marks have been responsible for a sharp up-turn in egg prices. The turn came on July 20th when supplies showed a falling off and there was also a somewhat better movement into distributing channels. Receipts continue to show a falling off as the week progressed, and outlets improved with the result that by the 21st, fancy eggs reached 49c as an outside price. However, this was only on extremely choice and fancy packs. Most of the business has been in the neighborhood of 40 to 45c. At the moment the market is rapidly turning into the seller's favor and advances are holding their own. During the past week the market has been very especially active on brown eggs due to a decided scarcity in that line. In fact, on the whole, brown eggs have been selling better than white eggs, the range of prices being narrower on the colored product, while whites ranged over a wide territory. As prices mount, buyers are turning more to storage eggs and are very fussy and critical about their purchases of fresh eggs. Before a man pays a half dollar a dozen, he is bound to be very critical because he has got to sell quality stuff in order to get his money back. Some of these storage eggs are coming out showing much better quality than some so-called "fresh" goods.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET SLOW

FOWLS	July 21	July 14	A Year Ago
Colored	28-30	28-29	23-24
Leghorns	25-26	23-24	20-21
BROILERS			
Colored	29-31	31-33	35-37
Leghorns	25-28	25-32	30-35

The live poultry market is not showing much activity. It might even be called a "dead" live poultry market. Since July 17 business has been easing off and we have seen a consequent lowering of prices. On July 17 fancy colored fowls were selling up to 31c and fancy colored broilers, including those bringing premiums were bringing as high as 37c. Trade slackened materially over the week-end so that by the 21st the top of the fowl market was 30c on colored stock and the outside quotations for colored broilers were 31c although a few Rocks and Reds were going out at a premium. The freight market has been responsible for some of this reaction. Supplies have been full and much of the incoming stock is of good quality. Indiana has been sending on some very nice looking stock. The market is a little better off however, since the embargo has been lifted, which permits the reshipment of the live poultry to the vacation centers. There is no question but what the fellows who got their broilers in shape and cleaned out early profited handsomely this year.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	July 21	July 14	A Year Ago
Wheat	1.53¼	1.57	1.25
Corn	1.00¾	1.06½	1.05
Oats	.43⅛	.45½	.51¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No 2 Red	1.61⅜	1.74⅞	1.41½
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.27	1.29⅛	1.21½
Oats, No. 2	.56	.58½	.65

FEEDS	July 18	July 11	A Year Ago
Grd. Oats	38.00	38.00	41.00
Sp'g Bran	28.00	28.00	27.50
H'd Bran	31.00	31.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	29.50	30.00	29.00
Soft W Mids	37.00	38.00	34.00
Flour Mids	36.50	37.50	33.50
Red Dog	42.50	43.00	39.00
Wh. Hominy	40.25	39.00	42.50
Yel. Hominy	40.25	39.00	41.25
Corn Meal	49.00	50.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	42.75	41.75	41.25
Gluten Meal	——	——	47.50
36% C. S Meal	46.00	43.50	45.50
41% C. S. Meal	49.00	46.00	49.00
43% C. S. Meal	51.00	48.00	52.50
34% O. P Linseed Oil Meal	47.00	46.00	45.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

The future grain market has turned easy during the past week, especially following advices from western producing sections, that reported lighter rust damage than was at first anticipated and also following more satisfactory weather reports. The market has also turned less bullish since several farm countries report a heavy export surplus whereas a year ago they not only had no grain to sell but were even in the buying market. The easing off in wheat was also reflected in the corn and oat market, both grains declining in sympathy with wheat. The cash market has also moved downward in sympathy with July options.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

The potato market is ruling quite firm as far as nice stock is concerned. New York City has been receiving a lot of wasty stuff and naturally this is hardly worth the labor to unload it. A number of shipments from southern points have shown so much waste and bad condition that in many instances they were refused from the transportation companies which had to dispose of them in one way or another. This has made matters bad for the market but it did create a fairly good demand for nice stock. Were it not for the rotten potatoes that have been coming in, there is no doubt but what prices would have been a shade better. As it is quotations are slightly better than they were a week ago.

Field-run Long Islands are bringing from $4 to $4.50 while some real choice lots are bringing as much as $5.50. Jersey cobblers came on the market Thursday July 16 for the first time this year and they have been bringing from $3.50 to $4 per 150-pound sack. Some Jersey Giants are also being received. As yet Jersey stocks have not become a real factor on the market. Long Island is now enjoying the top seat as far as quotations are concerned. Conflicting reports are coming from Long Island relative to aphis injury and blight. Some growers have been hard hit by both while others have escaped all damage. Indications are that the Long Island yield will be approximately the same as it was a year ago. Advices from up-state New York indicate that State potatoes are going to be considerably less plentiful than they were last year.

LIVE LAMBS LOWER

Live lambs have eased off during the past week from $16.50 to $17.00 per cwt. down to $14 to $14.75 on strictly choice stock. Common to good lambs will bring from $11 to $14. Live calves have got to be real prime to bring $13.50 to $14 and common to good stuff has been worth anywhere from $10 to $13. Country dressed veal calves have been more plentiful, choice marks bringing up to 18c, with most business being done at 12 to 16c.

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Special Grand Jury Meets

Indictments Expected in Cortland TB Case

THE special grand jury requested by District Attorney Albert J. Haskell of Cortland convened July 20 at Cortland. This grand jury is considering the evidence against all persons connected with the recent irregularities in the sale and possession of tubercular cattle.

It is doubtful if the mass of evidence collected by the various agencies involved in the investigation can be fully submitted to the grand jury in less than a week. Daily sessions are held, but they are not open to the public. The witnesses are examined separately, and the action that the jury has taken or will take is not known by any one outside the jury, though it is confidently expeeted that indictments will be returned against a number of people, estimates of the number varying from six to twenty.

A number of men connected with State and Federal departments are assisting District Attorney Haskell. Among the men who have been present are H. J. Henry, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Farms and Markets, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Walsh of the Bureau of Estimates and Control, Mr. Tiquin, Mr. Sheehan and others.

District Attorney Haskell is building his case principally on the evidence of farmers to whom cattle were sold illegally. Twenty-four men were drawn for the Grand Jury, but this number has been reduced to nineteen. Eleven of the original twenty-four were farmers.

Progress of Case Satisfactory

Mr. Haskell is making no comments on the case except to say that it is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Dairymen in Cortland County are expressing satisfaction over this situation as it was quite generally feared at one time that those guilty of the frauds would not be punished. If indictments are returned as seems probable, hopes are entertained that those who may be indicted will be speedily brought to trial. Indictments by a grand jury are made on a majority vote. It is not necessary to obtain a unanimous verdict as in a trial. A hard fight is anticipated before a jury can be selected that will be satisfactory to both sides.

Gossip From the Barns

Miladi Chene of Thornliebank, owned by Louis C. Emmons, Swarthmore, Penn., recently completed her third yearly record of over nine tons of milk, as an eight-year-old. Her exact production was 18,376.4 pounds of milk and 921.91 pounds of butterfat.

* * *

Adams county has the biggest baby beef calf club in Pennsylvania. There are 51 members in it. All of the calves owned by the members are of the Hereford breed. The club will hold its round-up and sale of baby beeves at the State Farm Products Show next January.

* * *

Extension Service, Holstein Friesian Ass'n.

America's highest producing Holstein cow for ten months production of both milk and butterfat on two milkings a day is Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka. In the herd of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at Hopewell Junction, New York, this young cow qualified for her championship record of 15,486.8 pounds milk, and 543.38 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 679.2 pounds butter, by giving birth recently to a living calf carried 235 days of the test period, according to the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

For the production of milk in 305 consecutive days, the new champion displaces the former record holder in this class, Veeman Pontiac Daisy, owned by F. L. Davis of Mayville, New York. This cow's official milk record is 13,024.2 pounds. Her butterfat record displaces that made by the former American champion in the same class, DeKol Pontiac Korndyke Rose, of the Allen C. Snoddy herd at West Salem, Ohio, whose record is 563.97 pounds butter.

* * *

During the month of May, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H., recorded the largest number of transfers in its history.

* * *

The first Register of Merit swine litter in Bucks Co., Penna., is owned by Geo. A. Neff, Doylestown. When weighed at sixty days of age the ten pigs in the litter tipped the scales at 464 pounds, which was ten pounds more than the required weight.

One thousand four hundred sixty-three cows produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat in Pennsylvania cow testing associations during April. Two thousand two hundred ninety-two cows gave a half ton or more of milk during the same period. Of the 40 lb. cows, 508 produced 50 or more pounds of fat, and of the 1000 lb. cows, 1096 gave 1200 or more pounds of milk. Thirty-seven associations reported 11,944 cows on test.

* * *

One hundred and fifty high quality dairy sires are owned by the 39 bull associations operating in 20 counties in Pennsylvania.

* * *

The New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association will hold its annual field day at the Far Hills Fair Ground on August 8th. Members of the N. J. calf clubs will compete for a Guernsey bull calf donated by Coventry Farm to the winner of the judging contest. Speeches, a tour of Somerset Co. Guernsey herds, and an inter-county bowling match are included on the day's program.

* * *

"Hubbavale Quality Holsteins" owned by George Hubbard, Red Hook, N. Y., not only do things at home, but continue to do them after leaving the home farm. A daughter of the herd sire has held the honor of California State Champion. Another heifer sold in the 3rd Brentwood Sale to a Virginia breeder was first in the two-year-old class at the Virginia State Fair. The herd is headed by Carnation King Sylvia Alexina Pontiac, a line bred grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Mr. Hubbard's junior sire is Kookee Pietje Burke, a young bull of considerable promise. He is by Kookee Combination, the Dutcher Farm herd sire, and out of Kookee DeKol II, who made five consecutive records all over 700 lbs. milk and 30 lbs. butter. Her best record is 739 lbs. milk and 36 lbs. butter. The dam of the young sire is a 33 lb. granddaughter of Pietje 22nd Son. Several show animals are found on both sides of this young herd sire's pedigree.

* * *

Beef production on an extensive scale for the eastern states is underway at Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y. One thousand head of beef cattle, most of which are Aberdeen-Angus, are found on the 5000 acres that comprise the farm. The breeding operations will center on the breeding herd of 350 Angus cows, and will concentrate on the blood of Earl Marshall through his greatest son, Blackcap Revolution.

Considerable building is being done to develop the plant to a proper operating size. A large barn for the breeding bulls is already in use, and a feeding plant for the steers is under construction. It is the plan of W. A. McGregor, Supt., to keep a lot of young steers in the feeding plant at all times. As soon as one lot of calves is weaned, they will be placed on feed, and marketed as baby beef at about sixteen months of age. New York City is the market for Briarcliff Angus.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. The last place it is heard is at Feather Lake. In spite of well laid plans, the Windigo eludes them.

CHAPTER XVIII

IN the opinion of Steele, who kept vigil with his pipe, beside the snoring David and Michel, rolled in their blankets, the coming of the beast to Big Feather before the freeze-up, was the gravest menace which the fortunes of Wailing River post, and the girl who had given him until spring to accomplish the impossible, had yet encountered. For, as a forest fire runs in dry timber, so rumors of the howling of the Windigo at Big Feather would travel from hunter to hunter through the upper valley of the Wailing. Over the divide, to Portage Lake, the Little Current and the Drowning, the tidings would drift from camp to camp. Across the muskegs and caribou barrens to Woman River and the Medicine Hills, even to the Phantom Lakes and the great Albany, the tale would spread, gathering horror as it went as a snowslide gathers momentum, until in time the whole region learned that a Windigo was loose in the valley of the Wailing—a fiend fierce beyond belief and hungry for the flesh of the Ojibway. Then would follow, unless the beast were killed and the terror ended, swift exodus from the valley of the families still trading at the post, the resurrection and revival of the ghastly traditions surrounding the rapids and the river below—the end of the St. Onges and the post at Wailing River.

Steele's teeth bit savagely into the steam of his pipe. This might happen before the freeze-up, and until the snow made it possible to follow a trail, there was small chance of solving the mystery of the night wailing.

As no one but the Ojibway, Pierre, had been down river to the post since the break-up of the spring trade, through him, alone, the news of the loss of the fur brigade and the subsequent howling of the Windigo at the post could have been carried to the autumn camps. But the squaws at Feather Lake had heard nothing, so Pierre had met no one on his way up river to Ogoké, where evidently he had left his family. This being so, had the night-wailer not appeared at Big Feather, but kept to the lower river and the region of the post, the Indians would have come in for the Christmas trade that December, ignorant of the whole business. That would have meant two months on the snow for the three friends to hunt the beast down and put an end to the terror at the post, before the up-country trappers arrived to be stampeded by the wild tales of Tete-Boule and the rest.

But now, Steele mused, when the men returned from their hunt to hear of the voice in the night from the circle of half-demented women cowering there around the fire, the tale would straightway travel to the four winds, and hardy indeed would be the hunter who would drive his dog-team this Christmas down the white valley of the Wailing to trade at the ill-fated post. With no Christmas, and little prospect of a spring trade, unless the mystery were solved by the running down of this beast with the miraculous vocal cords, Wailing River was doomed. Even if she married Lascelles in the spring, the post could not be continued under a taboo. St. Onge would be given a berth somewhere, but she—the thought of Denise St. Onge, hopeless, broken, her youth destroyed, facing the arid years with Lascelles, returned again and again to torture the man who silently smoked by the fire.

True, St. Onge had sworn that she should never make the sacrifice, but the factor was at his rope's end, and she would override him. She would not see him disgraced. Her pride would drive her to it—that fierce pride of race. She was a thoroughbred and would go to her spiritual death with a high head, in the spring.

But Brent Steele had been born with a stout heart. From boyhood, up through his college days, a quality of dogged tenacity, of stamina in seeing through whatever he had started, regardless of circumstances, had marked him among his friends. It was this characteristic in his makeup which had been responsible for his turning a deaf ear to his father's offer of a desk in the office on his graduation. Following his natural tastes, fostered in college, he had joined the field staff of the American Museum.

And now, his professional pride harassed by a zoological riddle, to which, to his mortification, he had as yet found no clew; his heart wrung with love and pity for the gallant girl at Wailing River, whom he had found only to lose; facing the seemingly hopeless problem of saving the trade for St. Onge; the stiffness of his neck admitted no contemplation of failure as he made his plans.

In the morning Michel would go in search of the caribou hunters, for after that night the women would not remain alone at Big Feather. David would cross to Portage Lake to learn if the Windigo had been heard on the Little Current. He, himself, would cover the country back of the ridge for a trail which he had little hope of picking up, and endeavor to hold the women at their camp until their men returned. On the return of David they would at once start for Nepigon, leaving Michel to meet the canoe St. Onge was to send.

With Michel would go two letters, explaining his change of plans. Tempted as he was to go to Denise St. Onge before heading south; to live for a day, near her, within touch of her; to seek again the mist which veiled her eyes when she left him on the beach; Steele also shrank from the pain which would couple itself with the joy of seeing her—the ever present spectre of what the months might bring to her and Wailing River. Moreover he was too much of a man of action to risk being frozen in and delayed, possibly weeks, when his plan for her aid called for his return from the States and presence at Nepigon the day the trails opened to sled travel and the river ice would hold a dog-team. The sole hope of holding the Indians now was in scotching the Windigo terror early in the winter by tracking down the beast on the first snow; and so, strongly as his heart drew him toward the post, he made his decision.

CHAPTER XIX

FOR three days Steele searched the ridge and back country for tracks, but without success. In the meantime the women had removed their camp to an island, the absence of their men and the presence of Steele, supplemented by a large fire at night, alone holding them at the lake until the arrival of the hunters with Michel on the third night.

A day later, David returned from Portage Lake with the good news that the fishing camps were taking large catches of pike and whitefish, and there was no Windigo gossip. So, in spite of the shrill protests and indignant refutation of their squaws, Steele, corroborated by his men, assured the Ojibways that what the women had heard on the burnt ridge was the caterwauling of a lynx, and at once started with David for Ogoké Lake and the Nepigon.

"Michel, David and I will meet you at the post with a team of fast dogs, ten days after the rivers close," Steele said in parting to the tall Iroquois, whose black eyes gravely questioned the American's. "Have your team in shape for some tough going. If we have the luck to run into him again, we'll stick to his trail until we come up with him—then there'll be a dead Windigo on the Wailing."

"You cum back, M'sieu, an' we ketch heem on de snow. He leave good trail den."

"We'll start as soon as a sled can travel."

The muscles of the half-breed's lean face knotted. To Steele, who watched him, curious of what was coming, Michel appeared to be in the throes of a mental struggle. He started to speak, then with evident effort checked himself, and finally said: "You weel cum for sure? You weel not forget us—she?"

Touched by the staunch loyalty, the anxiety for the future of Denise St. Onge, evidenced by the question. Steele's fingers tightened around the Indian's. Forget her? The possibility drew a smile from the man whose thoughts she dominated. Then he grew grave.

"You take good care of Mademoiselle while we are away. You and Charlotte! David and I will come on the November snow. Good-bye, Michel!" And Steele joined David at the Peterboro and started for Ogoké and Nepigon.

It was on a windless day in the heart of the northern Indian summer that the canoe bound south for the Nepigon approached the islands guarding the east end of Ogoké. Like silhouettes of anchored battle fleets they rode the sleeping lake, their fighting tops and stacks, of black spruce, their armored hulls, of age-worn rocks.

"Where is the post, David?" asked Steele, when an hour of rhythmic dip and swing, dip and swing, of dripping blades had put the sentinel islands behind them—an hour in which his arms had mechanically followed the beat of the bowman's stroke, while his thoughts were at Wailing River.

"Four—five hour paddle, yet. Eet lie on long spruce point. You see eet today ver' far off."

"Who ran the post when you were here last?"

"Eet was a free-trader — MacLauren; he sell to LaFlamme."

"It was ten years ago that you came through here?"

"Yes."

"Where was LaFlamme then?"

For a space the half-breed's paddle dug viciously into the ripple following the bow, then he answered:

"He trade on Lost Lake."

"You realize that you can't start anything at LaFlamme's place now, don't you? We've given Michel our word to meet him, you know."

Repeatedly, David's square shoulders leaned to the stroke, as his arms swept the blade through, before he turned his black head to his chief.

"David has waited ten year, he can wait leetle tam longer. We got plenty trouble dees long snow on de Wailing."

Steele nodded in approval.

"I'm glad you realize what trouble here would mean to our plans. As much as you'd like to get this LaFlamme into those bear paws of yours, you'll have to wait. If he's selling whiskey to the Indians, we'll put a crimp into him next summer."

"Daveed weel wait; you not worry for heem."

"I knew you wouldn't do anything when we have this work down river ahead of us; but I realize that it will be hard, if we stay a day or two, for you to keep your hands off of him. His gang would get you anyway if you did square it with LaFlamme, and that would put me in a hole as well."

The reticent David had never divulged even to Steele the cause of the ancient grudge he bore the free-trader. He had said simply that he wished to meet him—had twice journeyed far for that purpose: once missing him, the second time finding him camped with his fur canoes. As David had no quarrel with Laflamme's men who would have come promptly to the aid of their chief, he had bided his time. In some way, years before, Laflamme had injured the Ojibway. That was the extent of Steele's knowledge.

The haze-hung October sun swung through a cloudless sky as the canoe covered the tranquil miles of lake. At noon the men went ashore and "boiled her"; then pushed on until the long spruce point they sought slowly lifted in the distance from the flat lake.

Gradually, as they approached, the clearing opened up and the buildings of the fur post took shape. So keen was his curiosity that Steele ceased paddling to examine them through his binoculars. Here lived the man who was waiting until the snow flew for St. Onge's answer to his offer of a partnership in the trade for the price of Denise, who was luring the Ojibways for hundreds of miles with his whiskey. No ordinary rum-runner was this Laflamme, but, from his reputation, a bold, unscrupulous soldier of fortune—a trader who, through the influence of his secret partners at Ottawa, had for some years carried on his debauchery of the Indians uncheked by the government. But his star was setting. Only that spring, Steele had been told the Hudson's Bay people had been assured that government police would investigate the illegal traffic in whiskey at Ogoké that summer. And Steele wondered if, as yet, they had appeared to get their evidence.

Barring Moose Factory and Fort Albany on the Bay, and Chipewyan on far Athabasca Lake, the buildings of Laflamme were the most pretentious he had seen in the north. Although the freeze-up was little more than a fortnight away, tipis squatted, here and there, on the post clearing. This, of itself, meant but one thing to the man who held the glasses—whiskey. For, throughout the wide north, September finds the hunters on their winter trapping grounds, preparing for the coming of the long snows.

"Wal, w'at you t'ink ov dat place?" asked David, as Steele put his glasses in their case.

"He must have a lot of people there—big buildings too."

"Yes, eet ees beeg place."

"There are a number of tipis on the clearing. Poor devils probably traded their

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

BEGINNING in the month of August, we will have a contest once in a while for the Lone Scouts of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe. The contest for the month of August will be for the **best picture taken by a Lone Scout,** and sent to us before August 20.

The rules for the contest are as follows:

1. The picture must be taken by the contestant, but he may have some other person develop and print the picture.

2. The pictures must reach us before August 20.

3. They will be judged for clearness. That is how well they show the subject; for the originality of the subject or idea, and on the explanation accompanying the picture which should not contain over one hundred words.

For the best picture we will give a prize of any one of the following articles, all of which are taken from the Boy Scout catalogue. Official scout knife (No. 1496), Official scout axe and sheath (No. 1510), or Pocket magnifying lens (No. 1370), or Scout compass (No. 1446.)

The second prize will be the choice of a flint and steel set for building fire (No. 1505), an aluminum camp set, knife fork and spoon (No. 1404, or a pocket flash light (No. 1161).

Send your pictures to the Lone Scout Editor.

The contest for September will be for the best letter from a Lone Scout of the A. A. Tribe on the subject, "Why I belong to the Lone Scouts." The prizes will be announced later.

Chautauqua County Has Most Scouts in A. A. Tribe

CHAUTAUQUA County, New York has the largest number of Lone Scouts in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe. Twenty-six of our scouts live in Chautauqua County.

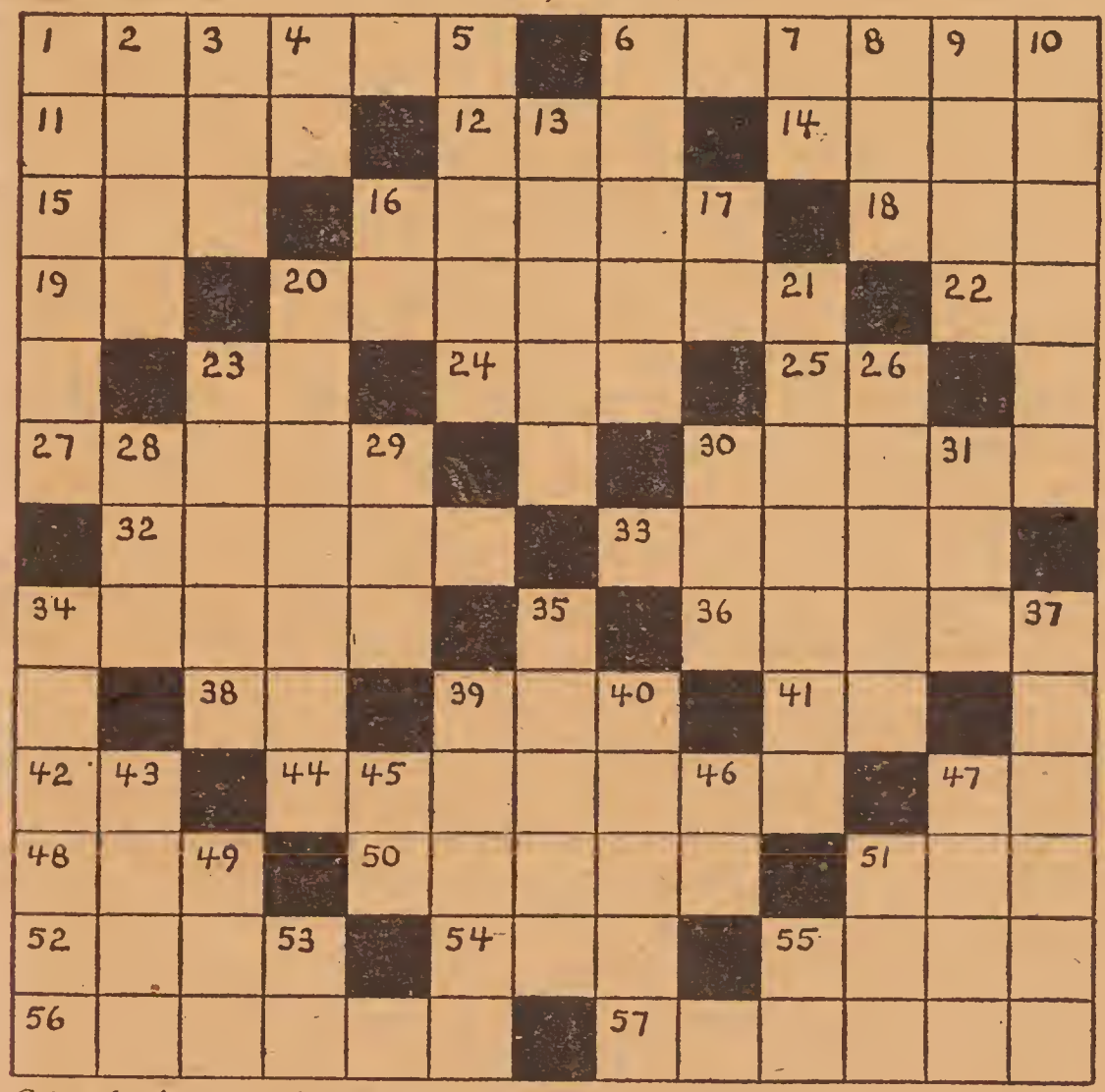
Delaware County, New York and Bradford County, Pennsylvania tie for second place with twenty members each. Jefferson County, New York has third place with fifteen, St. Lawrence County, New York is fourth with fourteen Scouts, and Cayuga County, New York, and Herkimer County, New York are tied for sixth place with twelve members each.

If you are interested in knowing how many members there are in your county write to me and I will tell you. I know some of you wouldn't like to see the figures in print beside the ones I have just given you. If your county isn't in the lead or among the leaders, why not get busy and tell your boy friends about the Lone Scouts?

Do not forget that one member of our tribe has his expenses paid to attend the Eastern State Exposition.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 2



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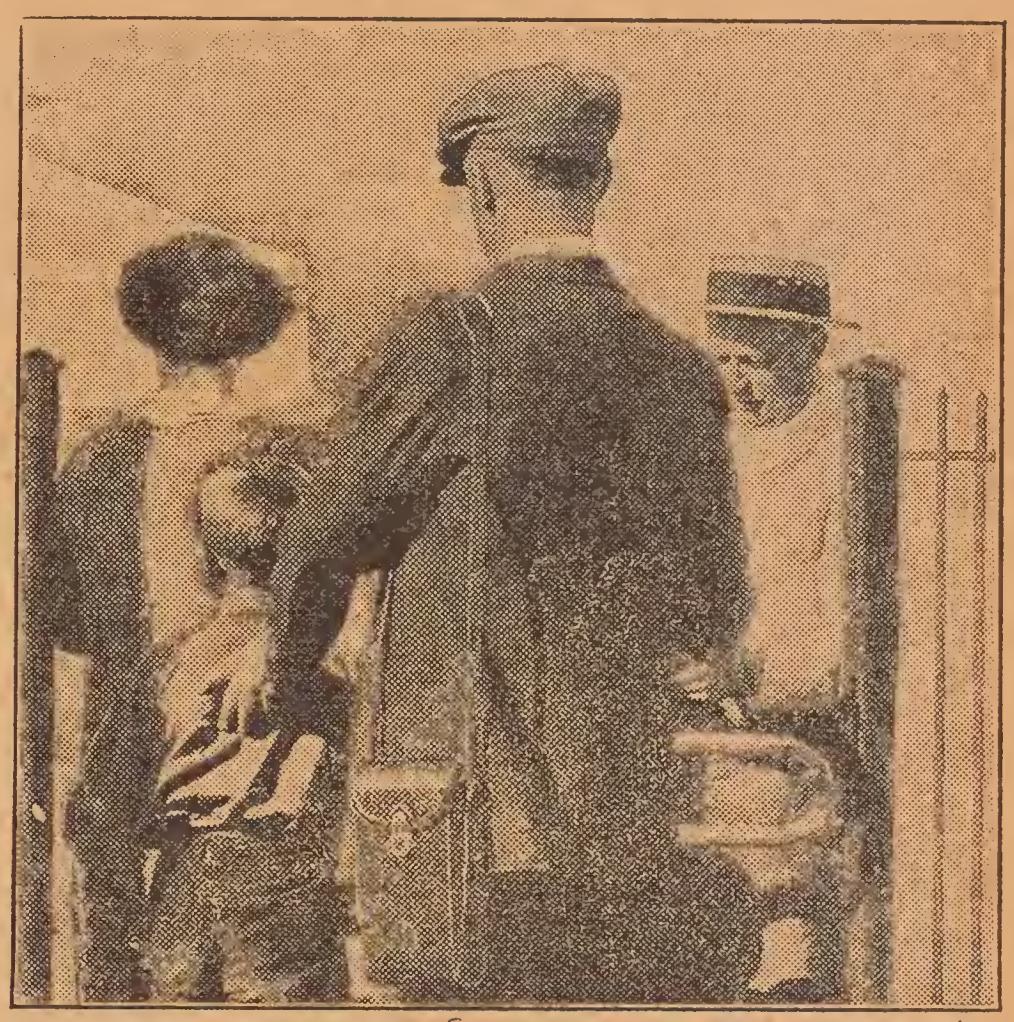
HORIZONTAL

1—Roof of the mouth
6—Frightened
11—Discharge
12—Female animal parent
14—Change place
15—Decay
16—Morsels of food
18—Moist
19—Exists
20—Pays one's bill
22—Negative reply
23—Perform
24—Rest
25—Toward
27—Graceful water birds
30—Substance made from wood
32—Bother
33—More virtuous
34—A color
36—Long, narrow strip of leather
38—Street (Abbr)
39—Pastry
41—Each (Abbr)
42—Like
44—Littler
47—That man
48—Container for liquids
50—Wear away, as rocks
51—Ocean
52—Wicked
54—East - South - East (Abbr)
55—Learned from books
56—Older in years
57—Horsemen

VERTICAL

1—Dangers
2—Book of Old Testament
3—Kindled
4—Near
5—Prepares for publication
6—Small food-fish
7—Part of "to be"
8—Propel a boat with oars
9—Level
10—Roundabout way
13—Garret
16—Exist
17—South-east (Abbr)
20—Short poems
21—One who starts
23—Natives of Denmark
26—Musical drama
28—Conflict
29—Male descendant
30—Secretion in a wound
31—Epoch
34—Abodes of the dead
35—Storehouses for grain
37—Implores
39—Instrument for paring
40—Church officer
43—Preserve
45—Myself
46—Electrical Engineer (Abbr)
47—Listen
49—Metal
51—Observe
53—Fifty-one (Roman numerals)
55—Royal Dragoons (Abbr)



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Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from opposite page*)

fur for rum and can't get a 'debt' to take their families to the bush."

"Ah—hah! But I t'ink he fin' somet'ing for dem to do dese summer."

"What do you mean?"

"Wal, one of dose tipis maybe belong to dat Pierre we see at Wailing Riviere."

"You think Laflamme sent Pierre down river to stir up the Indians over this Windigo scare?"

"Mebbe so!"

"Hum! You may be right," and Steele's mouth tightened as he recalled Michel's allusion to the purpose of Pierre's visit to the post.

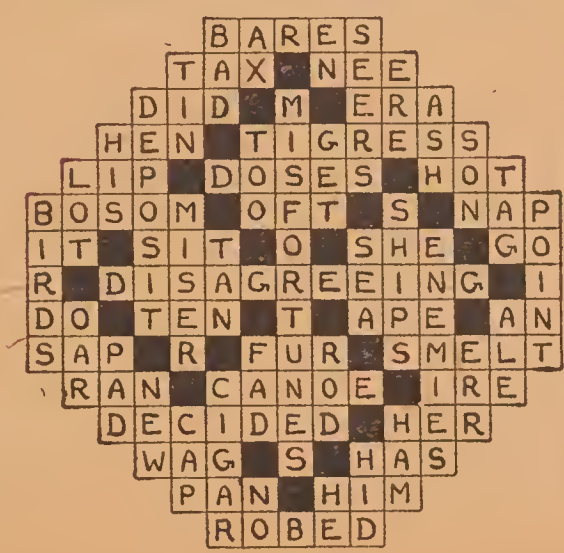
"How would Laflamme hear so soon of the loss of St. Onge's fur canoe?" he added.

David stopped paddling and turned on Steele a face wrinkled with amusement.

"Well, what's the joke?" snapped the white man. "You and Michel have been playing this game pretty close, David. You've held me at arm's length—haven't

(*Continued on page 78*)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



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Contest Letters Name Favorite Books

And Show Why the Books Have Meant Much to the Readers

HERE are more letters telling what books have proved most impressive and why they have been so to their readers.

* * *

Her Scrap Book Means Most to Her

The book that has impressed me most is my "Scrap Book." I could mention "Little Women," Cooper's "Spy," and Longfellow's poems. All have had an influence for good on my life, but I do not return to them again and again as I do to my Scrap Book. It was started nearly fifty years ago, and in it has been copied the poems and bits of prose I have loved along the way.

The first page contains "A Return," an old Scotch poem, Longfellow's "Rainy Day" and a few verses I found written in an old book in my grandmother's library. The first lines are these:

"There's a turned down page, as some writer says,
In every human life;
A hidden story of happier days
Of peace amid the strife."

And so the pages are filled. Many of our best loved poems and many fugitive verses. Names once well known, now almost forgotten—and so the records go—down to Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Edna St. Vincent Millay.

The collection has helped so many times when quotations have been needed for programs and club year books, and again in the study of American literature.

If the old world ever lets me rest awhile from the busy life of a farmer's wife, perhaps I may make one of my dreams come true and have the collection published; but until then it is just called "Mother's Old Scrap Book."

Perhaps it's the best thing I shall leave the children and grandchildren for it has helped them in the search and love of poetry.

The farm is so beautiful these spring days, with the tender shades of green, the blooming iris, the robins singing—I recall this verse—

"I wish it could always be May
Pardon my longings, I pray
Oh angels, and yet my thoughts say
I wish it could always be May."

Perhaps the college boy of years ago, if he is still living, may remember the lines he wrote for me—you see the scrap book contains priceless memories. Often poems are sacred to us—not for the words, but because some one we knew wrote them or read them for us years ago.

The most impressive book I have ever read is Harold Bell Wright's "A Man's a Man."

A Book Changed Her Life Plan

Like many young people I was dreamlike and visionary and unprepared to accept the realities of life when they came. I had dreamed of a glowing cavalier, a stately, learned husband who could supply every social advantage. Above all was the desire to impress others with my culture, refinement and position.

Ill health for a time retarded my education. My parents moved into the country where my health improved.

It was at this time I met a man, a man of high ideals, a fine and noble nature, and a clean honest life to his credit. He asked me to be his wife.

There was an indomitable something that drew me and seemed to hold, but all the old dreams came trooping back. He was just a plain every day farmer and what of the education and culture I still so desired! No, it could not be.

Soon a young college student came into my life. Through his efforts I returned to school to learn that the one talent I felt sure I possessed was not a dream but a reality.

Now I was on a straight road to success. But there were long lonesome years of preparation. None of the people about me could erase from my memory the noble character of the man who had asked me to be his wife.

Declaration of war filled me with picnic, for I knew his splendid physique would not be overlooked. Then it was that I read the book "A Man's a Man." My dreams were forgotten, I came down to earth, but too late to escape two heart-aching years until the close of the war brought safely back the man who filled every conscious moment of my thoughts.

Now when my three little sons come trooping up to me I realize that they are my dreams and my hopes—and what could be a greater career than to do my part in making them men, real men?

A Story of Modern Farm Life Impressed Her

The book that has impressed me the most is one that has been very popular the past year. Perhaps its popularity, in part, led me to read it, and I was very glad I did. Now that I have read it and enjoyed it, I can see the reason for its success.

It deals with life in and around Chicago, in the city itself and on a truck farm outside. The struggles of a woman trying to operate this farm, her failures and her successes, are clearly outlined. The uplifting of her son to what she thinks is a higher plane of society, his successful business career in Chicago, take up the rest of the book. His relation with other characters, together with events that finally compel him to see the beauty and the fine spirit of living in the country, from a most admirable conclusion. This book is "So Big" by Edna Ferber.

One of the first reasons it appealed to me was that I am now living in the country. While I was reading it, I kept comparing it with the farm life that I am familiar with. The same underlying principles of farm life in this book are in my life on the farm and in the life of everyone who lives on one. All the restrictions, advantages and disadvantages of farm life are set forth in this story of practical everyday life.

At the end it showed how it was truly "back to the farm," how country life showed up against that of the city. It appealed to me again because I was glad that the farm was glorified, because to me there is nothing that can compare with farm life, if it is lived in the right spirit of cooperation.

I have always admired Edna Ferber's books, and "So Big" the most, because although her others are careful representations of life, this one in my opinion, undoubtedly is her best work, and far exceeds the others.

The above figures speak for themselves. A most attractive and useful dress for the school girl or slender woman can be made from this pattern, having two or three blouses to lend variety and freshness. Pattern No. 2418 comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3 yards 36-inch material for the dress with 2⅜ yards of 36 inch material for the separate blouse are required. Price 13c. Embroidery transfer pattern 719 for decorating the blouse costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, N. Y. C.

Watermelon Conserve

1 medium sized watermelon.
7 pounds of sugar.
2 lemons, 2 oranges.
1 small jar of preserved ginger.

Cut the melon in pieces, peel and remove the seed—the red heart will give the conserve the color of plum preserves—let set over night in the sugar. Cut the other fruit in small pieces, rinds and all, removing only the seed and add to the melon the next morning. Cook until the juice is as thick as molasses. Seal with paraffine in jelly glasses. This makes a large quantity of delicious conserve at a small price.—H. H. H.

Simple Meals Good For Warm Weather

SIMPLER meals in the summer are less work and are also apt to be better for the family's health. Natural foods do not disturb digestive systems so much as the complicated mixtures sometimes used.

The New York State college of Home Economics suggests salads for the main dish for summer luncheons or suppers. Crisp lettuce of cress, tender cabbage leaves, or other greens may be used as a foundation. Meat and vegetable combinations need no other accompaniments than some kind of bread or rolls, with a cooling drink and light dessert. A cream soup may be the main course, with a fruit salad in place of dessert. Vegetable salads may be accompanied by cold meats, nuts, or cheese to give more body. Such meals are hearty enough, are simple to prepare, and plenty of summer fruits and vegetables help the housewife furnish variety.

Dinner need not be much more elaborate. Meat cooked in a casserole with vegetables, whether stewed or prepared as a pot roast, can be cooked in a fireless cooker, and this saves fuel and labor. The main part of the meal can be prepared before the heat of the day and then put out of mind until the time to eat. An egg or cheese dish may take the place of meat. If vegetables are not cooked with the main dish, one or two, not including potatoes or rice, should be included in the meal, served with the meat or as a salad. Cut up fruit, a fruit short cake, or a simple pudding make sensible desserts.

Scald Tomatoes First

When tomatoes are to be served cold in any way, they should first be peeled. Plunge them in boiling water until the skin just begins to loosen. Then peel carefully and let them chill until ready for serving. It is possible to peel tomatoes easily and quickly this way without having them go "mushy".—S. T.

Mice or rat holes in a plastered wall can be repaired by tacking pieces of window screen over them; then patching with new plaster. The plaster will clinch in the screen and make a neat repair.—I. M.

Co-operation Made Canning Easier

A Place for Each and Each in His Place

FOR some time now we have been hearing a great deal about community co-operative movements—cooperative buying and selling, breed associations, canning clubs, and so on. In our community the women do a great deal of canning, and we set about to apply the principle of co-operative work to our canning business.

There are about ten families in our "association." We can corn, corn and tomatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, cushaws—in fact, just about everything grown in the garden which can be canned profitably. We have been canning between twelve and fifteen thousand cans annually.

One of the first things we settled on when we decided to cooperate was how many cans we would probably put up, and then to purchase them all in one lump. We did this, saving approximately $1.50 a thousand first cost. Besides that, freight was considerably less. One neighbor did the hauling, and in this way we saved a great deal of time. It was work that would have taken ten people ten times as much time.

Our next step was to "task" out the work to the one must successful with that particular thing. For instance, I had a good place to can, and could seal cans expertly, so my place was selected for the canning work, and I was assigned the labor of sealing cans. It seemed to come natural with me to know when the capping steel was just right and how to handle it so as to get caps to stick without leaks. So it became my job. Another woman was handy with children. So we gave her all of the children to take care of while the rest of us canned. She didn't have a thing to do but look after the babies. Another woman was a good cook, and she got the dinner for us, and with a helper or two sometimes cooked for all of the men folks. And so on, each one being selected for some special fitness with a particular task.

We have found by timing ourselves in working this way as compared with the old independent way that we save a great deal of time in the aggregate. We save a great deal of energy too, for somehow after we got the plan going, the work has passed off lots easier. All of us like the social contacts and the exchange of experience. For my part I have learned a real lesson in how to deal with folks—how to get along with my neighbors, and to accede to their superior judgment, or tactfully to impress my own better methods, when I have such. I think we all need lessons in how to make the best of situations which otherwise might result in misunderstandings and even at times hard feelings. The country is filling up a lot more than it was in the days when Daniel Boone went out to Missouri because, as he said, the fifty families in Kentucky at that time did not permit him "elbow room" enough. We are going to have to live with ourselves more and more, as it were.

Besides that, we have come to can a much uniform product than we did working under the old way. We are talking now of going into the business more, of adopting a definite standard for our products, and a common label, in this way working into select markets for home-grown, fresh-packed products of a high quality.

One of the great virtues, as well as one of the great vices, of country people is their spirit of independence. I know it is the basis of all that is good of our ideals and institutions, but likewise it is the basis of much that is bad in our dealings with one another. A little cooperation among neighbors in community enterprises besides schools and churches helps wonderfully in creating good feelings.

So our venture has been helpful in this way, as well as making a profit and being the means of saving much time.

—MRS. KROLL.

For the Plump Figure

Printed or plain silk or faille are suitable materials for this attractive slenderizing model, the patterns for which cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. **Pattern 2070** *can be made with long sleeves finished with turn-back cuffs.*

The 36-inch size takes 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 36-inch contrasting and 8 yards of braid. **Price 13c.**

Carrot Conserve

6 pounds carrots (put through the colander).

3 pounds sugar.

Rind and juice of 1 lemon.

Put strained carrots, lemon and sugar on and cook until thick.—E. D.

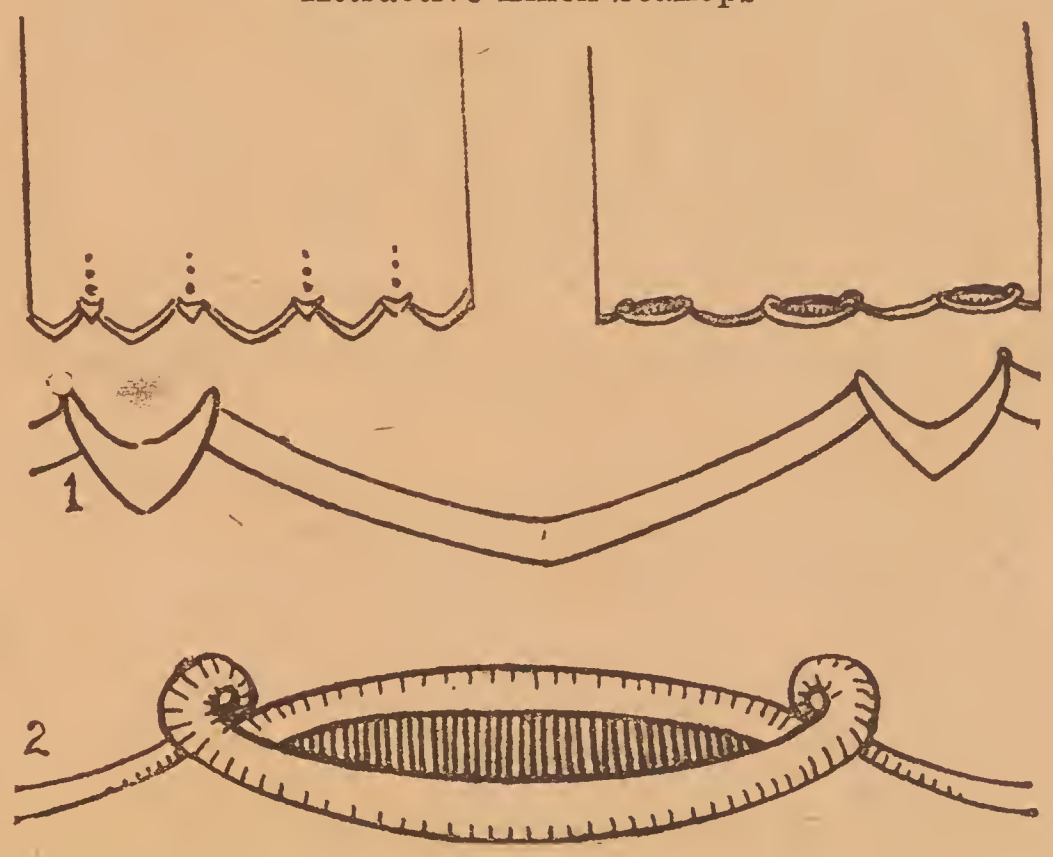
Attractive Linen Scallops

These two designs are just a bit different to use on any of the numerous wardrobe or household linens where scallops may be desired. The first is a long and short scallop in buttonhole stitch of course, and may be topped by three graduated eyelets as shown in the sketch above.

The second design has a double row of the buttonhole stitch on every other scallop, with a color insert in satin stitch between. It makes a charming edge for a lunch cloth, pillow slips or scarfs.

Where any length of design is needed it is best to make a long tissue-paper tracing from these drawings first. Transfer directly from that through a sheet of carbon paper, keeping the design exactly straight and even with the material, and be sure to get all lines true.

Attractive Linen Scallops



If you have an embroidery pattern you wish to copy, dampen the embroidered article and place the material you wish to stamp under the embroidery and iron until dry. The pattern will show plainly on the cloth underneath and can easily be traced with a pencil.—Elinor Smith.

Extra washing help! Aren't your hands worth it? Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap. Makes dirt let go quickly! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

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Your Stomach Can't Do Sleep's Work

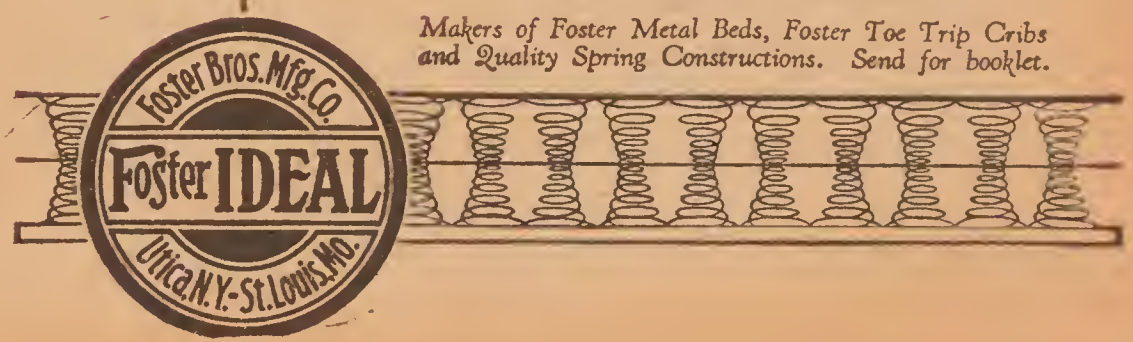
You can't force additional energy by food. You need sleep. And for real sleep you need an Ideal Spring. Here's a bedspring that gives you real rest and relaxation, because it gives you perfect body support while you sleep. Its super-tempered spirals support your spine—they ease your nerves and muscles—they fit to your form—and they do not sag. The result is that you wake up fully refreshed and rested all over. Start and end the day right. Get yourself a

Foster IDEAL spring

The Bedspring that Supports Your Spine

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y.
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Foster Metal Beds, Foster Toe Trip Cribs and Quality Spring Constructions. Send for booklet.



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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 434, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calves, royally bred, fine individuals, very reasonable. Trade for young service bull. F. H. RIVENBURGH, Oneida, N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, Sec., Rockville, Conn.

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REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups, also sable and whites, farm raised, splendid cowdogs and companions, $15 up. MRS. J. A. LEACH, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Scotch Collies, Welsh Shepherd & English Shepherd pups, all sizes & ages, $5.00 up. Spayed Females $10.00. Ship C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

VACCINATION AFFORDS HEALTH, strength and beauty. Buy English or Welsh Shepherds. I also have White Australian and Norwegian Shepherds from imported stock. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Geo. Boorman, Marathon, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIES: Cow dogs trained and untrained, watch dogs and best of companions for young and old. King All White and White Majesty breeding. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS the most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Natural born heel drivers. Price reasonable. COMRADE FARMS, Galion, Ohio.

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SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—The pet for the children this summer, natural heel drivers for stock. Prices, $3 female, $6 male, choice, $10. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

LONG-EARED RABBIT HOUND puppies, Beagle Fox cross, 10 weeks old, both sex, $8. GERHARD JUNG, Colden, N. Y.

RABBITS—Thoroughbred, Jersey and Flemish giants, Dutch belts and Belgian hares, $5 per pair. CORA VANDERMARK, Freeville, N. Y.

THREE REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, male, three months old, Sable and White. CLINTON S. SMITH, R. 2, Weedsport, N. Y.

FOUR FEMALE AIREDALE PUPS from prize winning stock, $5 each. Real beauties, 3 months old. GEORGE MASTERS, Middleboro, Mass.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. From pedigree stock. Parents great cow dogs. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED SCOTLAND PUPS, grown stock, sell, trade. GEO. W. HUMPHREY, Lowell, Mass.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT, Collie pups. Satisfaction guaranteed. McCULLOCH, Farmingdale, N. J.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

FOR THOSE who desire only the best. Guaranteed Madison Square Rosecomb Ancona Cockerels. Attractive prices. DARWIN SMITH, Jordanville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS and Shipping Coops. Get our prices. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, $8—100. Barred Rocks, $10-100; White Rocks, $12—100; Reds, $10-100; light mixed, $7—100; heavy, $9-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

LEGHORN PULLETS—Healthy farm raised, milk fed stock. From excellent laying strain. Prices reasonable. FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM, Fairfield, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

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RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Married man to work in cow barn. Part of job to board two single men who also work in cow barn. Position open August 1st. Good wages. House has all modern improvements. State wages expected in letter and also reference. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write for samples. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five pounds, $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per hundred, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

MUSIC LOVERS, save money. Latest sheet music and player-rolls. Catalogue free. Right now, write now. XLNT MUSIC PUB. CO., Hinsdale, Mass.

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Small berry and poultry farm with new house and barn, in southern Jersey, two good wells. WILLIAM VOIGHT, R. F. D. 3, Hammonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Warehouse, convenient floors, alongside railroad, hundred feet, with basement. FORD CO., Fishers, N. Y.

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CELERY PLANTS—White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascol, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, strong plants for field, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 for $10. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Hollyhock, Delphinium, Foxglove, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Bleeding Heart, Oriental Poppy, Hardy Blue Salvia and 65 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Roses, shrubs, hedge plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, $4.50; 5,000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $2; 5,000, $9; 500, $1.40; 200, $1.10, Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.50. Celery plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $3; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Fordhook Emperor. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS and CELERY PLANTS—5,000,000 cabbage plants, (Ready Now), Danish Ballhead, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory. All Head Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted, $2.00 per 1000; 5000-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 cauliflower, (All re-rooted). Same strain as last year, $4.50 per 1000; 500-$2.50. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now)—Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, $3.00 per 1000; re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. 200,000 Brussels Sprouts Plants: Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

Cow Testing is Coming

(*Continued from page 67*)

as follows:

"The following is a table showing the number of associations, number of cows on test, for each year since 1919:

Year	No. Associations	No. Cows on Test
1919-20	5	1561
1920-21	10	3474
1921-22	8	2188
1922-23	9	1764
1923-24	19	5374
1924-25 (July 1)	24	7692

"The above data given you really speaks for itself in regard to our policy toward cow testing association work. We feel that the dairy industry will be benefited almost directly in proportion to the increase in cow testing associations, and also in direct proportion to the number of men in the association work who are taking the advice and following the practices as recommended by the tester. You will find a few men in many of the associations who do not follow the suggestions in feeding, management, and cooling, and consequently get very little benefit. Some associations do not have any such men.

"We feel that cow testing association work is striking the very root or source of a good many problems confronting the dairy industry at the present time. For instance, dairymen in some cases try to increase their income by adding more cows to their herd instead of feeding the herd better, and we have demonstrated time after time in this state that to produce more income the dairyman should feed what cows he has better, rather than increase the size of his herd.

"Cow Testing Association work brings the owner of the herd to recognize his herd as a group of individuals, thus bringing out the first essential in dairying—individual production and feed requirements of the various cows in the herd.

"Our policy is to put in a Cow Testing Association wherever we have an opening or an opportunity to do so, because we firmly believe that records from the cow testing association will be of greater benefit to the man interested in dairying than any other thing applied to the dairy industry, for the reason that it involves, breeding, feeding, management and selection of cows. As this work continues, it eventually makes a better and more prosperous dairyman out of each member.

"The cow testing association member becomes a demonstrator in the community, and as he picks up better practices and is benefited, he tells his neighbors, shows them how it is done, and encourages better methods in his community, in this way showing that such things are possible under the existing conditions as they occur in the local community."

It is interesting to note how enthusiastic most of these men are in their letters about the benefits derived from being a member of a cow testing association. The outstanding gain in the number of cow testing associations has been made in the State of Michigan. (Their letter will be published later). In Michigan, they had on July 1, 1923—53 cow testing associations. On January 1, 1925, they had 105 cow testing associations. I am informed that the credit of this remarkable gain largely goes to the energy and work of Professor O. E. Reed, who is in charge of the cow testing work in Michigan.

In Wisconsin they have increased from 127 associations in 1922 until now they have 176 associations, which is the greatest number in any State in the Union.

Now let us look at some of our own States here in the East. During the same period, in New York State, we dropped from 31 associations to 24; in Pennsylvania, from 45 to 42; and New Jersey has stood still during this period, with 6 associations. During this time also the number of Associations in the United States have increased from 513 to 732; the number of herds in cow testing associations have increased from 12,508 to 18,677; and the number of cows have increased from 193,932 to 307,073.

Right now, dairy farmers in New York State are being crowded on the low butter fat test of their herds. If a dairyman's herd tests less than 3%, he is apt to have his milk thrown out from the New York City market. What does the average dairyman, who has black and white cows, do under these circumstances? He goes out and buys a Jersey or Guernsey to increase his butter fat test. If this dairyman was a member of a cow testing association, he would know just which of his cows were testing below 3% and he could throw those cows out, and overnight, his herd would be making legal milk.

We should not get the idea, however, that getting the butter fat test is the only benefit derived from joining a cow testing association. Records are also kept on the feed costs of each cow and on her milk production, so that at the end of the year, a farmer knows absolutely whether that cow is paying a profit or is causing him a loss.

We dairymen in the East waste entirely too much time in discussing and cussing the price of milk, and not nearly enough study is put on production and the poor producer. If the state of Michigan can double the number of its cow testing associations in a little more than a year, it ought to be comparatively simple for the great dairy state of New York, with its progressive dairymen, to increase its cow testing associations from 24 to 50 by January 1, 1927—provided we have the proper help and leadership.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED—Registered Dorset and Hampshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, not closely related. Also Dorset-Merino cross-bred Ewe Lambs. Prices right. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

SWINE

THRIFTY FEEDING PIGS. Best crosses for best results. Shipped C. O. D. Seven weeks old, $5.50 each. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

EVERWARE and DeLuxe Shampoo, 25c bottle, sample, 10c. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

The Best Cover Crop for Fruit

(*Continued from page 66*)

is more costly to seed, but is a legume. Rye needs to be plowed early in the spring, because it uses lots of water. It will dry out the soil so it can be worked early. Vetch and oats make a good mixture Dwarf Essex Rape or cowhorn turnips are good, but may hold moisture on their leaves, so that harvesting of the apples is unpleasant.

Perhaps your Farm Bureau has conducted some experiments on cover crops, or you can try out several on a small scale, yourself.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 75*)

trusted me for some reason. I know you two have a lot up your sleeves."

The Ojibway's face sobered. "Laflamme know everyt'ing dat happen in dees countree," he said, quietly. "David got no secret from you, boss; eet ees de secret of Michel. W'en you come on de snow, he tell you."

"Why does he wait? Can't he trust me?"

"He had fear to tell you at Big Feather," and David turned and dug his narrow paddle deep into the lake. Knowing David, Steele followed his stroke in silence.

It was exasperating in the extreme to be kept thus in the dark, but without doubt Michel had a good reason for swearing David to secrecy, and Steele was forced to swallow his irritation and curosity.

As they approached the long point, Steele was surprised at the number of people moving about the buildings. On the beach the post dogs already awaited the strange craft, while a group of post people formed behind them. The canoe was close in shore when two men left the massive tradehouse and drifted to the log landing-stage, off which a York boat rode at its mooring.

"It looks as if the whole outfit is out to meet us."

David turned a grim face to his chief. "Somet'ing strange here!"

(*To Be Continued*)

Service Department

The Six Percent Plan

Editors' Note:—A little while ago we received the following little piece from the Rev. John W. Holland, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Philosophy Man. We thought that it fitted so well into the things that this Service Bureau is trying to teach that we are printing it here with the hope that it will bring pleasure and profit to all who read it.*

MY desk, of late, has been cluttered up with all sorts of investment schemes. Some of them absolutely guarantee one hundred percent. They look alluring. Though my teeth are good, I do not bite.

A wise old man said to me once, "I have noticed that the financial world is run on a six percent basis. Those who keep plunging in for higher percents are generally buried by their friends."

In other words, the world will run an increase of six percent. "Slow, but Sure," seems to be nature's law.

The pleasures of the world are on a six percent rate. Moderate pleasures wisely indulged in, promises life-long dividends. The man who steams up his nerves on "moon-shine," merely tries to force Nature to pay more than the Law allows. We cannot bunco Omnipotence.

Young people who feel inclined to dance all night are trying to extract more pleasure from social fellowship than there is in it. High-spiced pleasures drive the soul into bankruptcy with a bust-headache.

Goodness does not come to us by miracle. It is the result of properly balancing pleasure with toil. Life's highest dividends in character and happiness are the result of slow accumulations.

When I was young I thought that if I would get converted that it would make me into a human-saint over night. A few days later a cow kicked a half pail of milk all over me, and then I found that I was not cured of swearing so quickly. It was a long patient process. In fact I have to work at it yet. Goodness is no mushroom up-shoot of a night, but the slow ripening of a character that adds its six-percent gains in self-control, and patience and temperance and prayer.

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound:
We mount it's ladder round by round."

Culture has been built up by the same slow process. Nations and individuals cannot be endowed with the fine arts; they have to work them out on the slow process. The Bible says, "For precept there must be upon precept, line upon line, here a little, there a little."

It has ever seemed to me that the gambler plays a game that is sure to beat him. Now and then a fortune may be won in a trick at the game table, or in the authorized gambling of the stock pits, but they are mighty few. God and Nature are against the gambler, for the laws of economic gain are "something for something, and not something for nothing."

This six percent value of life will keep right on through storm and stress, and at least will give to the heart the slow gathered treasures that make earth and heaven rich in eternal values.

Do Not Buy Glasses by Mail

I am writing you asking for some help from your Service Bureau. On March 9, 1925, I filled out a post card like the one I am sending you for a free trial of spectacles for $3.98 and on March 23, I received them all right. But they did not fit me very good, so I sent them back and also sent four dollars with them to exchange for another pair. I sent a money order for the $4.

They sent me another pair on March 28th but when they came one of the glasses was broken and also they told me that I was to pay them $1 more. I waited just three weeks than I wrote to them asking why I did not get the spectacles for I needed them. I have my receipts so I can produce them if necessary. I would be very grateful for your service. I have been a subscriber for years and am paid up until 1931.—F. C. V., Pennsylvania.

WE are endeavoring to settle the above claim, but we want to take this opportunity of saying that the human eye is one of the most delicate and finely adjusted instruments in the world and any one who takes any chances of wearing glasses that have not been properly fitted by a regular oculist is in danger of ruining his sight and even his health. Glasses cannot be properly fitted by mail. It is a trade that requires years of study and practice, and the only safe way is to go to a doctor, who has properly trained himself for this particular business, and have him give you the glasses that a personal examination of your eyes shows you need.

A Ditch Problem Again

I wonder if you could help me in the legal matter of a ditch. This ditch runs across my lot about 30 rods and then crosses a neighbors field about 12 rods to an opening and was put in about 45 years ago with 2 x 8 plank, set up on edge about 7 or 8 inches apart and covered with cap stones and it has now become stopped at the line where it goes into the neighbor's field. He will not take his part up and repair it. As I have several side ditches emptying into it that would be a great detriment to have it stopped up. I wonder if I am obliged to submit to his shiftlessness. Can you quote me any decisions in a legal sense on this question?—C. E. D., New York.

IT is our opinion that the only way in which your ditch difficulty can be overcome is through the medium of self-help. We do not believe you can force your neighbor to open it. However, you have in all probability the right to open it yourself, and should your neighbor object, we believe that a court of equity would restrain him from interfering with you while you make such opening.

"We have received the money for the pears which we wrote you about. We thank you very much for that part that you took in the matter. We know that if it had not been for your help we would not have gotten anything. We received $112.50 and we were glad to get that."—R. B., New York.

Mr. Daly Digger rushed through the train to get a seat in the fourth coach of a three-coach train.—JUDGE.

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The old adage "Don't put your eggs all in one basket" applies to the one crop farmer.

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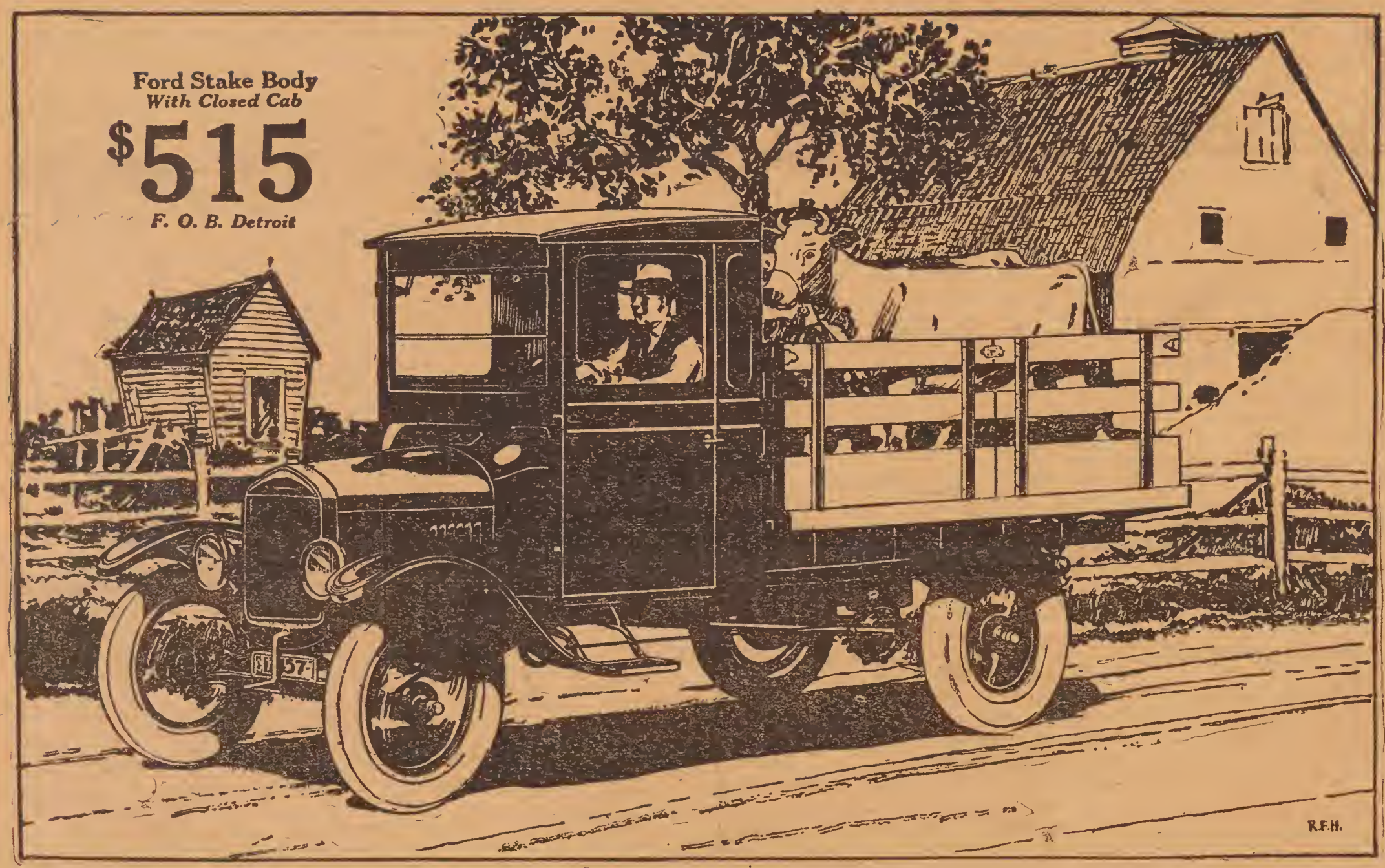

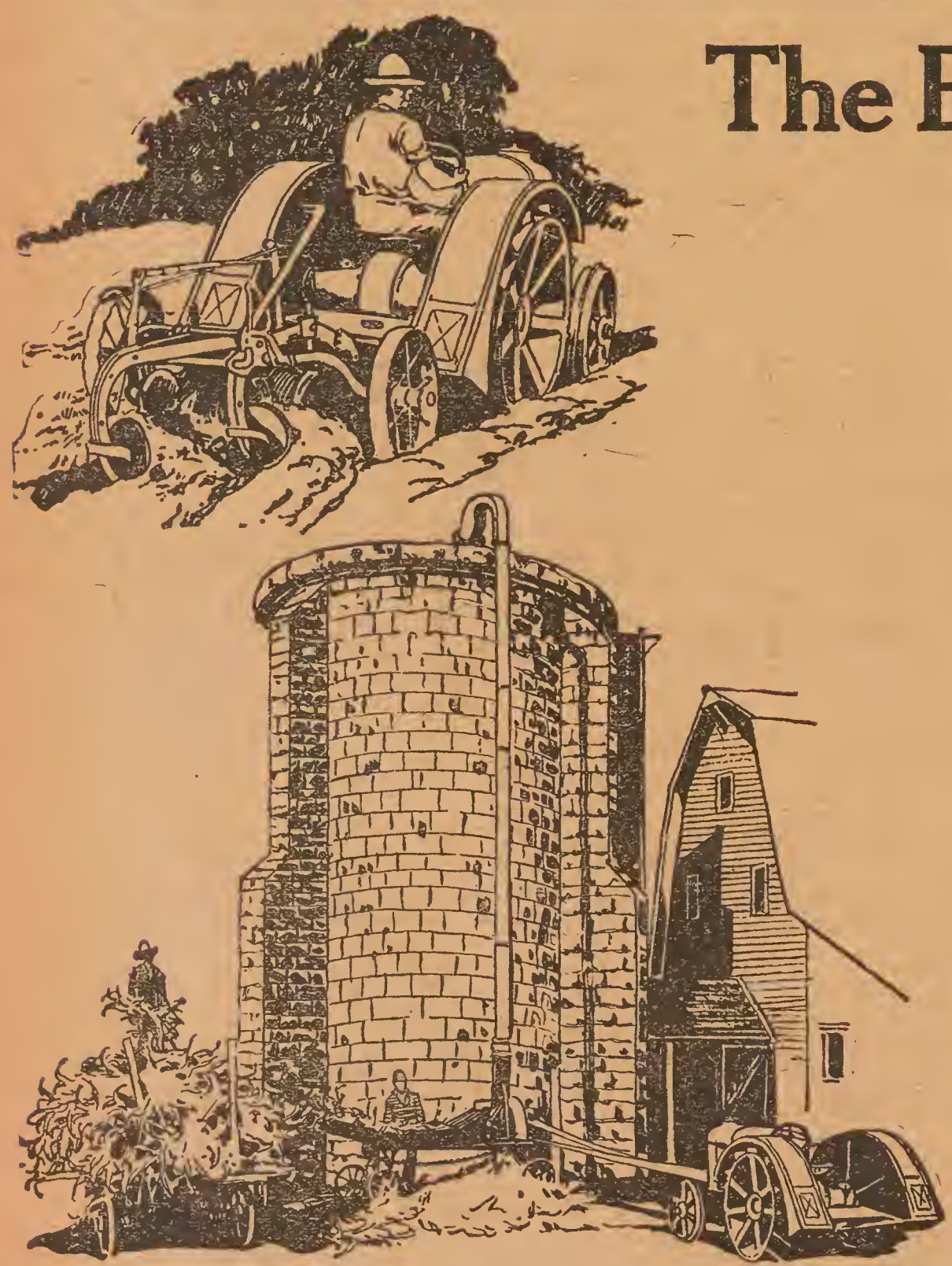

The Business of Farming

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"FORD TRUCKS MAKE GOOD MARKETS AVAILABLE"

Our Roads and Our Taxes

Shall It Be Five Miles of County or One Mile of State Road?

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I AM, as an outsider, having a rather unusual opportunity to view road building as it is practiced in the State of New York. Hillside Farm lies in the tiniest of cross-road hamlets. To be very exact there are by actual count 26 houses within a circle one mile in diameter if we take our little country church as the center. Our home stands on a corner with the lawn running down to both roads. Past one side of the house the state of New York is building one of its wonderful, imperial highways which will connect the Mohawk and Susquehanna valleys and on the other side the township of Seward is constructing a particularly good specimen of township road and we are in the focus of the general disturbance. Yesterday was a glorious June Sunday, bright and hot—a day for rest and dreams and meditation and as always the church bell flung its call out over hill and dale but its melody was almost drowned by the rauceous snort and clank of the steam shovel as it tore into our lawn, and all day the procession of teams and trucks proclaimed the frank paganism which is coming to be characteristic of much of our industrial and social life. It would be so easy for the State highway bureau to insert in its contracts one little clause that would forbid such demoralization of the ideals of a staid rural community.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

This concrete highway will be indeed an imperial road. This particular section is 6.8 miles and the contract price is $309,001.20. Don't fail to make due note of that last one dollar and twenty cents. Reduced to miles it figures about $45,500 per mile—not high as present day State roads are running. It will be 18 feet wide and banked on the curves. In the matter of grades and curves it is designed after the manner of a railroad and not a rural highway. Forty-eight different parcels of land were purchased in order that curves and grades might be eliminated. Hills have been cut down and valleys filled and when it is completed a joy rider in a high powered car may "open her up" to sixty miles an hour and thus save a half dozen minutes of his priceless time between Cobleskill and Sharon Hill.

Bear in mind if you will that this enormous sum of money is merely the payment to the contractor—the actual construction cost. It does not include the very large item of surveys or engineering estimates or the preparation of the plans. Neither does it include the cost of property purchased where a change of route is made. Also it does not include the construction of any bridges of more than a five foot span. Just below us a comparatively new concrete bridge must be blown out with dynamite and replaced by a new structure because the old is adjudged to be a bit too narrow. Then on top of this is a charge for a rather tremendous amount of superintendence and inspection work during the entire period of construction. The cost of all the above items is not easy to estimate but surely the aggregate would be enough to build a road such as would be a veritable God-send to hundreds of communites in our State which are not and never will be touched by one of these boulevards.

I am afraid I may be a bit sore and uncharitable but my criticism of this road does not primarily concern itself with little matters. It goes back to the declaration that our whole philosophy and scheme of road building is fundamentally wrong.

An improved highway in Wayne County, New York, built under the direction of town officials.

Now I am not one of those fond of asserting that our highway bureau is everywhere honeycombed with graft and inefficiency. A concrete highway of our present standards through the open country is really a tremendous engineering job. Into every mile of it goes approximately 6500 cubic yards of concrete. This figure was given me by the construction engineer. They say it must cost close to fifty thousand dollars per mile and I believe it. Our road-building contracts are let in the open market to the lowest bidder and I know no reason to suppose that there is any particular favoritism or unfair practices in the letting. I know that this contractor has a tremendous investment in steam shovels and giant concrete mixers and air compressors and rollers and trucks and wagons by the score and miscellaneous apparatus of the greatest variety. I also know that the

(*Continued on page* 94)

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4 - 12 - 4
0 - 12 - 5
2 - 8 - 10
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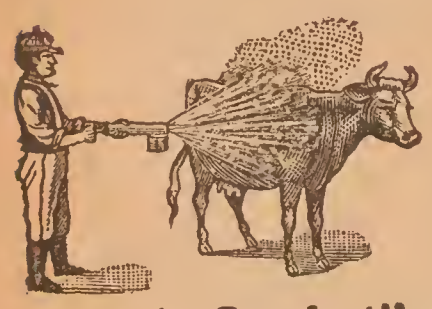

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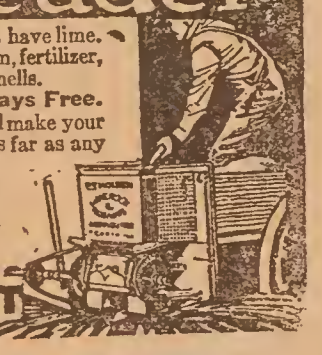

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Does Wheat Pay?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE wheat is in the barn! Who doesn't experience a thrill of satisfaction when a job is well finished—especially when it is Saturday night and rain is predicted? Wheat harvest has been in full swing all the week. All wheat has been cut, the last of it overripe and shelling badly. About 75 per cent of it is in the barns. All of it probably would have been, had it not been for a heavy midweek rain. The bundles handled rather heavy and the kernels are firm and fairly plump forecasting a moderately good yield in spite of the too-dry spring. Most wheat ought to average between 20 and 25 bushels and there are a few 35 bushel fields.

M. C. BURRITT

Wheat harvest has passed none too soon as oats and barley are practically ready to cut now—half the crop will have to be harvested next week. In fact one neighbor has already cut both oats and barley, but this is the only crop I have seen cut yet. There are still a few fields of timothy hay to harvest. The second cutting of alfalfa was also about ready on July 25th.

Cultivated Crops Growing Well

Cultivated crops continued to make splendid progress during the week. The most advanced corn is beginning to tassel out and the last cultivation has been given. Beans are just about ready to blossom. Both crops are in a hundred per cent condition. Cabbage and tomatoes too, are in fine growing condition and promise well.

The fruit crop continues in prime condition. There has been a rather heavy drop of apples in late June and early July. A small amount of fungus and the first signs of codlin moth have appeared mostly on unsprayed trees. We are beginning to use the first harvest apples, Yellow Transparent, and this variety has appeared on the Rochester market selling at $1 a market basket. The first Dutchess of Oldenburg ought to be ready about August 15 according to present indications. Bartlett pears are sizing up fast and will be about the next fruit to be harvested after Dutchess apples. The crop promises well. This coming week occurs the summer meeting of the Horticultural Society at Geneva, which will give many growers a chance to compare notes.

Wheat Has Not Been Paying

The majority of growers have undoubtedly lost money growing wheat during the last few years. The average cost of producing and marketing wheat is about $40 an acre ($41.24 on 252 farms in 1914-1923, according to the New York State College of Agriculture). This cost is made up of 23½ hours of man labor about 32 hours of horse labor, the usual seed, manure and fertilizer costs, all of which constitute about one half. The other half is use of land and buildings, insurance, taxes, interest and other overhead and fixed costs. Some farmers may be able to grow wheat at a lower cost but others will find that the crop costs even more. Our own costs last year were $36.83 per acre and this year they look as though they would be a dollar or two less. The cost of putting in the crop in the fall was about $12 an acre; the cost of harvesting from $4 to $6 an acre (this year $4.52) and the balance fixed charges.

It will be seen that with these costs a profit depends almost wholly on the yield and price. An acreage yield would show a loss. Last year our yield was below the average and with a sale price of $1.56 per bushel we lost heavily. This year's yield and price look as if we might break even. With a 20-bushel yield the price would have to be $1.75 per bushel to do it; 25 bushels per acre would cost only $1.41 per bushel (not counting value of straw).

Can we in Western New York expect to make a profit from growing wheat, other than its rotation and feed and straw value? Ought we to be growing the crop in competition with the wheat producing areas of the west? Our wheat acreage has been declining during the last 30 years, partly as a result of competition of wheat growing sections where the crop can be grown cheaper and partly because more profitable crops—fruit and canning crops especially—have taken an increasing acreage in Western New York. I think that the wheat crop is likely to remain here as an important crop in the rotation not only because it fits the type of farming, but because the best farmers will find it a profitable crop on the average. I have a neighbor who will I believe make 50 cents a bushel on wheat this year as a result of low costs and high yield. High land, building and labor costs are the chief items which make it difficult to reduce expenses. Yields vary principally with the weather, although good farming is a big factor.—M. C. BURRITT.

The slide trombone player utilizes the waste motion.—JUDGE.

Two Misunderstood Features of the Land Bank Loan

By H. F. JOHNSON

Assistant Secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield

IN a recent trip to a number of county farm loan associations affiliated with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield two questions were put up to me again and again about the farm loan system. Most of the misunderstanding regarding the farm loan system seems to center in them.

Farmers who were eager to take advantage of the farm loan were hesitating because they had the notion that a loan must run the full period—say from 20 to 34 years. Others—and even some borrowers hold this belief—are of the opinion that 5½% interest is paid on the full amount of the principal for the period of the loan.

Both ideas are wrong. At each payment the borrower reduces his principal and thereafter he pays interest only on the balance of the principal which remains.

Loans Written to Benefit Borrower

A federal land bank loan is written in the interest of the borrower and he has practically the decision as to when the loan shall be paid in full. The Farm Loan Act specifically provides that, "After five years from the date upon which loan is made, the mortgagor may, upon any regular installment date, make in advance any number of payments, or any portion thereof, on account of the principal of his loan, or may pay the entire principal of such loan." This is especially provided for in the mortgage contract

(*Continued on page 91*)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Volume 116 For week Ending August 8, 1925 Number 6

All Purebred Bulls Should Not Be Registered

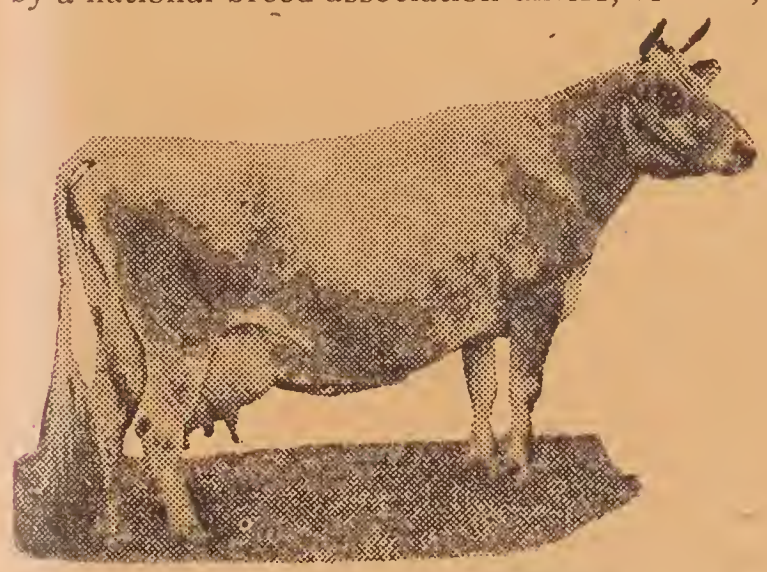
Majority of Breeders Believe This Would Improve Whole Dairy Business

By E. J. PERRY

EDITORS' NOTE: *In a recent issue of* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *there was an editorial to the effect that poor producing purebreds should not be admitted to registry. We called attention to the fact that the purebred cattle business has been pretty badly hit in recent years and that purebreds have sold at ruinously low prices in recent months. One of the reasons for this is that the name "purebred" has covered a multitude of sins. The only real right that a cow has to this term is that she be a high producer, both in butterfat and milk.*

We have been much interested to learn that others have been giving thought to the important work of improving the quality of purebred cattle. Prof. E. J. Perry, specialist in dairy husbandry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, recently made a survey covering two hundred breeders on the subject of registering only good purebred bulls. As a result of what he learned in this survey, he has prepared the discussion on this page. We hope it will be read by all dairymen, particularly by breeders of purebred cattle, and that they will give the subject the attention it deserves. The article follows:

WHILE engaged in purebred sire campaign work I have found it to be the concensus of opinion among two hundred breeders who were interviewed that no bull should be registered by a national breed association unless, or until,



MADELINE OF HILLSIDE, champion milk producer of the Jersey breed with a record of 20,624 pounds milk containing 1,044 pounds butterfat, surpassing the record of the former title holder, Fauvic's Star, by 8 pounds. She is owned by J. T. Carpenter & Son, thorough farmers who are proprietors of Hillside Jersey Farm, Shelburn Falls, Mass. They fed, milked and had sole care of Madeline during her entire test period. Bulls from dams such as Madeline of Hillside and the others pictured on this page, that is with close-up records in their pedigrees, are going to re-make the purebred industry.

the dam has made a definitely prescribed creditable record. This belief was shared by 95 percent of those whose opinions were sought. The remaining 5 percent thought it impracticable. But if right in principle could not practical rules be devised by the breed associations? Official records or properly supervised cow testing association records could be recognized in drawing up such a proposed regulation.

Today most of the milk is produced by grade herds that are ostensibly purebred. It requires the use of an exceptional bull to improve or even maintain the high production already reached by such grade herds. Unfortunately, many registered bulls are still sold with no "close up" records to recommend them. Most of these bulls fail to work improvement in a grade herd having a yearly average of 250 pounds or more of butterfat. Such purebred sires have hurt the purebred business because many a man prefers to use a bull out of his best grade cow than to "take a chance" on a purebred about which he knows little or nothing.

Why Grade Dairymen Don't Buy Purebreds

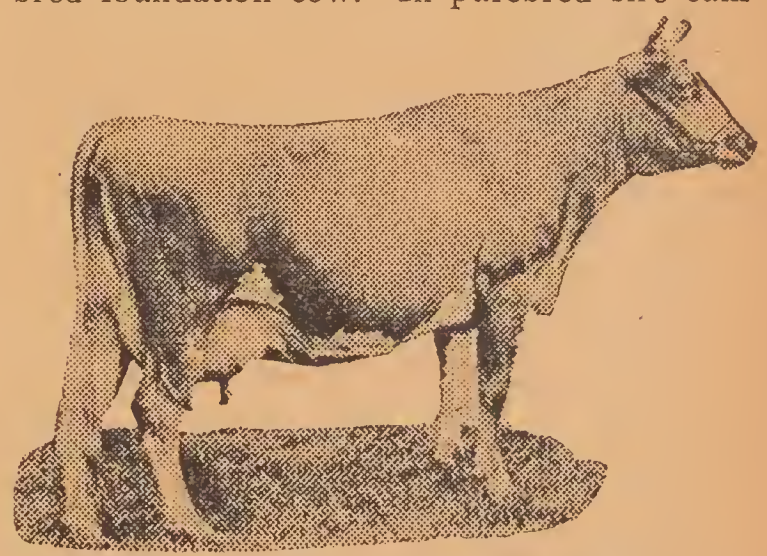
Steps should be taken by the officers and executive committee of each national breed association to build up a more friendly sentiment for purebred blood among the rank and file of dairymen. Some may argue that bulls from A. R. O. dams are available for those desiring them. In reply, however, it is safe to predict that there would not be one-tenth enough of such bulls if all of those raising heifers felt confident that their production would be increased by using a registered bull. At present there is considerable talk about scrub purebreds. A lot of purebred herds have not been sufficiently culled. Too many calves have been raised regardless of the production of the dams. On the other hand, grade herds have been pretty closely culled because usually the calves from the highest producers have been the only ones retained. A production requirement for the registration of bulls should automatically lead to prompt and more extensive elimination of the poor registered cows.

The Real Purpose of Purebreds

In Eckles' book, "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production", appears the following concise statement of the function of purebreds. "Purebreds are the seed stock for the grade herds that will continue to supply the bulk of the milk products. The purebred breeders have taken over this great responsibility of maintaining and improving the breed. In these herds all breed improvement is made, and by the distribution of seed stock, largely in the form of purebred bulls, this improvement is gradually spread to the great mass of grade animals representing the sub-strata of the breed."

Of the two classes of breeders of purebreds selling seed stock—the established breeder with a high class herd and the breeder with animals of less valuable breeding and individual excellence—the latter supplies most of the purebred bulls to the farmers who believe in purebred sires and use them. The welfare of these farmers producing the great bulk of the milk of the country and the problems they face must be kept in mind by breeders whose stock is advertised and available to everybody. Less than 4 percent of the dairy cattle of the country are purebred. This percentage seems to be entirely too low. Doubtless there will always be a difference of opinion on the question of who should own purebreds and who should not. It seems logical, however, that every farmer who raises some calves and believes himself to be a good dairyman, and who is interested in making progress in his business, ought not only to use a purebred sire of merit, but he should also own at least one good purebred foundation cow. In purebred sire campaigns, calf club work and general improvement through the use of better blood, the utility argument will continue to be the weighty one.

SPARROW HAWK JOHANNA, one of the leading producing cows of the world. She is a seven year old purebred Holstein in the herd of Abner S. Deysher, near Reading, Pa. She has a record of 28,028.9 pounds milk and 1,110.47 pounds butterfat equal to 1,388.1 pounds butter. She is shown with her caretaker and milker, Walter Yoder.



REGINA OF FAIRYDALE, the champion Guernsey of New York State. As a junior- three-year old, she has just completed a record of 13,477 pounds milk containing 773 pounds butterfat. Her record is more remarkable when we consider that she made this record immediately after completing a two-year old record of over 10,000 pounds of milk. She is owned by George C. Stone of Pawling, N. Y.

Recently a breeder of dairy cattle said, "The keeping of purebreds is a fancier's game". In one sense this may be true, but in the broader sense it should not be true. If the surmise of this breeder is correct, then the purebred calf club work is founded on the wrong basis. Boys and girls cannot be urged to step into the fancier's class. The heifers must produce liberally to liquidate the notes. Assuming that the worth of registered bulls is recognized today and has been proved in the vast majority of cases, why should not the sisters of these registered bulls be sought to a greater extent than is the case at present?

It must be admitted that most of the breeders conduct their business on a high plane and are successful not only because of their ability, but also because they are earnestly desirious of improving the breed of cattle with which they are working. Such men will probably welcome any rule or regulation tending to safeguard the interests of the breed and protect those who are proceeding on a sound basis.

(*Continued on page* 96)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 116 August 8, 1925 No. 6

Suggestions to Fair Directors

IT WILL soon be fair time. Properly managed agricultural fairs serve a real purpose in our farm life. Unfortunately, some fairs have, by introducing things other than agriculture, gotten away from the fundamental purpose of developing the farming of the surrounding locality. Others do not make the most of their opportunity in properly exhibiting the farm animals and agricultural products.

We realize that there is a temptation to fair directors to increase the income by admitting every kind of a side show and gambling device both inside and outside of the law. But we believe that this practice of admitting these schemes for fooling people out of their money has had much to do with the general decline of the agricultural fairs. Is it not about time we cleaned them up?

Another minor suggestion we would like to make again is that every animal, crop and product exhibit should have a good large placard giving some of the interesting facts about it. A long row of cows, however good, have little educational value or interest to most people passing by the exhibit unless some interesting facts are given about each of the individuals.

The same principle applies to proper descriptions of the crop and vegetable products that are placed on exhibit. For instance, here is a great pumpkin. Who grew it? What part of the county was it grown in? On what kind of soil? What is the variety? What kind of fertilizer was used, if any? A few such facts double the educational value and interest of the exhibit.

And still another suggestion for better fair conditions is that every animal exhibited should be certified free from bovine tuberculosis. What is the use of people of the State spending millions of dollars to clean up this disease if hundreds of untested cattle are exhibited at fairs with the probability of spreading it to new individuals and in new territories?

Renewing Friendships

ALL through AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST country at this time hundreds of farm picnics are being held, and sooner or later every one of our people must make his decision whether he can spare the day from the pressing work on the farm for a little recreation with his neighbors. It is a hard decision, because the work does press and every day counts. But we hope that all will find time for at least one day at the picnic, for we believe it is a day well spent visiting with other farmers and getting a little of the understanding and viewpoint that comes from knowing the other fellow's problems.

Particularly do we think it a nice practice for families to gather once a year in little family reunions. One of the sad things of life is the tendency for friends and relatives to drift apart. It seems to be the necessary way of life, but the reunion and the picnic are opportunities to come together again and to renew friendships of Auld Lang Syne.

William Jennings Bryan

ON Sunday, July 26th, at Dayton, Tennessee, occurred the death of William Jennings Bryan, shortly after the close of the famous Scopes trial in the prosecution of which Bryan took the leading part.

Bryan was born in Illinois, in 1860. He graduated from the Illinois College and began the practice of law in 1883. He was elected to Congress in 1891, and since that time has figured prominently in American political life. Three times he was nominated for presidency by the Democratic party, and three times defeated. He served during the Spanish-American War. Most of his life was spent in Nebraska in newspaper work as the editor of the *Omaha World-Herald*, and later as publisher of *The Commoner* at Lincoln, Nebraska. President Wilson appointed Bryan to the Cabinet in 1913, from which he resigned in 1915 because of differences with the President. Recently he took up his residence in Florida, where he had become interested in Florida real estate.

Looking back across history, one is impressed with the large number of men who have achieved near greatness but who for some reason or other could never quite make the grade that placed them in the list of the truly great. Always there was some little failing, a lack of some final qualification that kept these men from going over the top. Bryan, in our opinion, was among this number. In many respects William Jennings Bryan was one of America's most remarkable characters. His talents were many and varied. He *was* silver-tongued, one of the greatest orators of America. He had personality; he could win great followings of friends. Best of all, he could take repeated defeats and come back more determined than ever. But somewhere, somehow, he lacked the final talent. Perhaps it was just plain common sense. Maybe it was only an unlucky propensity to sponsor unsound and lost causes like that of free silver. Anyway, history will judge him and his works better than any contemporary can, and we hope it will judge him kindly.

The Ups and Downs of Farming

WE were much pleased this summer to have our oldest son, a young man of seventeen, show faith and confidence enough in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to take a position as a field service representative, to work during the summer vacation in one of the Western New York counties to earn money toward his school expenses. In a recent letter from him, we particularly noted the accurate way in which he sized up a great farm problem. He said:

"One thing that has impressed me in this work is the abandonment of farms. Sometimes you will walk miles without seeing an inhabited house. People are flocking to cities at an alarming rate. Times are bad with the farmer now, as you know, but as the population in the city increases, so does consumption. Soon there will be a boom in farming again because of this. After the boom there will be hard times again because the farmers who went to the cities will be encouraged to try farming again."

Here in a nut shell is a great fundamental truth of history and economics. Nearly everything travels in cycles, or in waves, with the resulting trough and crests. We have been having a serious depression in agriculture. The encouraging thing about it is that the worst is over for this particular period and we are now on the up grade.

Our Good Friends Are Going

A LITTLE while ago we stood with a farmer friend on his lawn with its pleasant new spring coat of green, looking at the beautiful old maples on its edge.

"You made a little sirup this year," we said. "Why didn't you tap these trees with the others?"

"Well," said he, "I'll tell you. I would not take a thousand dollars for those three trees and I dont know whether it hurts a maple to tap it, so I would not take a chance. In the valley over the hill," continued the farmer, "there was a big maple grove on nearly every farm when I was a boy twenty-five years ago. Today, except for a few scattering trees, they are all gone, and I tell you it is a calamity. Some day we are going to realize it. There are a lot of these old hills that ought never to have been cleared in the first place, and now that they are, and what meager fertility of soil that originally existed has been exhausted, they should be re-set to the one crop that they were intended for—the forests.

"I think of this," he continued, "every time we get a big rain, and the little 'cricks' come a-rushin' down across these hills in great torrents; and I think of it too in the long droughts of summer when everything dries up because we no longer have the trees to conserve the moisture.

"There is something calm and majestic about a fine tree and something sort of friendly too. So much so, that I never strike an axe into one any more without a feeling of regret."

Who Gets the Income Taxes?

THE New York State Tax Commission has just issued an interesting report which shows that the State's receipts from income taxes this year amounted in round numbers to $32,000,000. Of this sum, $21,000,000 are being paid back to municipalities and localities, and of this $21,000,000, greater New York received more than $14,000,000, or two-thirds of the share for the municipalities of the entire State. The money is apportioned back to the localities on a basis of taxable valuation.

Eastman's Chestnuts

SOME years ago when the increasing consumption of oleo among farmers themselves was getting to be a real problem, I remember laughing at hearing a farmer say at a meeting that the stuff was not fit to use for axle grease, to say nothing of eating it. This reminded me of an old story that Opie Read, the humorist, used to tell.

He said that one day he was riding with a Cumberland mountaineer and was much annoyed by the creaking of the rude cart. Upon reaching the village, he went to a store and bought a box of axle grease and gave it to the man. On meeting the hill-billy a short time afterwards, Read inquired how the axle grease went.

"MOUGHTY GOOD, SAH, MOUGHTY GOOD. WE-ALL PUT IT ON HOE-CAKES AND DONE ET IT UP IN THREE DAYS!"

Roosevelt Said—

A nation's greatness lies in its possibility of achievement in the present, and nothing helps it more than the consciousness of achievement in the past.

More Help for Farm Women

American Agriculturist Announces Beginning of Greater Household Service

EVER since the present management assumed control of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we have been planning to make the paper of more real help in the farm home. We sincerely believe that there have been few, if any, papers that have been rendering more service to the farm home than AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. During the past year, we furnished nearly 30,000 practical patterns and a large number of embroidery designs to our people. We answer thousands of letters on problems submitted to us by our women readers and our illustrated Household Department in the paper each week is, according to the testimonial of thousands of our people, about the best in any paper.

Still we have not been satisfied. We have believed that there was more that we could do. Now we know that that belief was justified and it gives us great pleasure to announce the beginning of even a larger service to our women readers. At present, there are two or three magazines and papers, including *Good Housekeeping, The Modern Priscilla,* and the *New York Tribune,* which have been of great service to their subscribers through the testing of various foods and household apparatus that are sold by the different manufacturers. Through this work, these magazines have been able to advise their readers what to buy and what not to buy, and how best to invest their money to get the best food and the best household appliances.

Up to date, however, this service has not been adopted to any great extent to the particular needs of farm women, for the reason that the farm home presents problems of its own that can best be solved by a magazine and a personnel who thoroughly understand how different conditions are in the country than they are in the city home.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has decided to extend this great service to our farm readers, and it is a service that we are sure will grow to the same proportions as the help that we are now giving our women readers with patterns, embroidery designs and and in the many workable suggestions which are contained weekly in our printed columns.

How The Plan Will Work

In order to illustrate just what we have in mind, we will give a practical example.

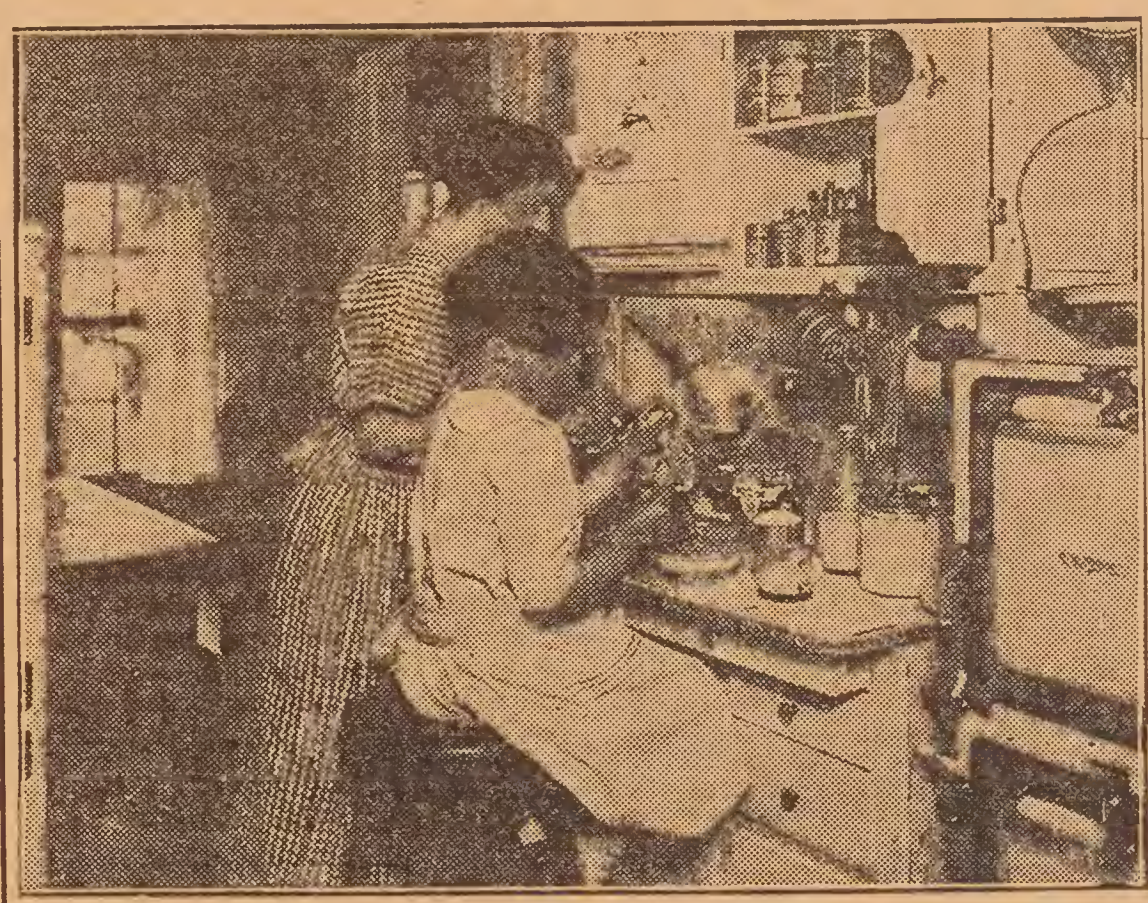
Supposing you have decided to purchase an oil stove. Like everything else, there are oil stoves and oil stoves, good, bad and indifferent, and it is practically impossible for the average housewife to know those that are good and those that are not. Of course it is too late to make the change when you have once bought one and found that it does not work well. Many times a woman will buy a stove and think that it works very well, and never really know that there are others on the market much better. But there is no help for it under the present situation except to go ahead, take a chance and trust to luck that you will get a pretty good stove.

All of this now will be changed, if you get into the habit of advising with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. When you have made up your mind that you want an oil stove, just write to the Household Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and ask our advice. We will then send you a printed discussion on oil stoves. This discussion will appear first in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and then we will have it reprinted in a circular. We will probably have to charge a few cents for this circular in order to cover its cost.

In this reprint, it will tell you the different types of oil stoves, what kind of burners are used, and why, which will give the best results, and in the letter which will go with the circular in answer to your inquiry, we will give you the names of the different oil stoves and the different manufacturers so that when you go to your local dealer you will know just what stove to buy.

What A. A. Approval Will Mean

Before we do all this, in order to make sure ourselves, we will conduct very careful investigations. While we are getting started, we will take the lists of oil stoves, for instance, that are recommended by the New York Tribune, by Good Housekeeping, and by the Home Economics Departments of some of our best colleges. Then we will investigate these stoves ourselves that are recommended by these great authorities and if we agree with the recommendations, we will put our final approval upon them. This will absolutely insure any of our readers of getting a most excellent stove if they buy one of those upon which we have set our approval.



Homemaking is the greatest profession in the world. The tools and supplies used in this profession are of prime importance. American Agriculturist aims to help farm women obtain the most practical.

This approval does not mean, of course, that stoves which we do not recommend are not good. It does mean that you will get a square and a satisfactory deal if you buy the ones we do recommend.

Our recommendations will have nothing to do with our advertising columns, for we will recommend foods and equipment irrespective of whether they are advertised in our columns or not, providing only that they come up to the high standards for our approval. The only connection that such recommendations will have on our advertising columns is that we will not accept for advertising any foods or piece of equipment on which we cannot set our approval in accordance with the above plan. This is in agreement with our policy of absolutely guaranteeing all of our advertisements.

But maybe it is not oil stoves that you are interested in, but washing machines or something else. No matter what it is the procedure would be exactly the same.

The Most Value For Your Money

After we have our work under way, you can write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for advice on all kinds of foods sold under well known brands, such as breakfast foods, cooking oils, and etc., and all kinds of household equipment, including washing machines, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, soaps and cleaning powders, fireless cookers, oil stoves, household paints and varnishes, practical ranges and stoves for farm use, and so on through the entire list of what is practical for the farm housewife to use either on her table or in her work. Later, this service will be extended to include, so far as we can, the clothing for the family, and how to get the largest value for money spent for clothing.

You will understand, of course, that this is just a preliminary announcement and we cannot render all of this service off hand. It will take sometime for us to work it out. But we are going to begin to work with oil stoves and keep extending it just as rapidly as we can. We are announcing it now because we want you to know what we have in mind for you.

We have given a great deal of thought to plans for this work, for one reason, because we know how difficult it is for farm women to get any hired help. There is a tremendous amount of work in maintaining any home, and this is particularly true of a farm home where there is a family of any size, because there is more or less of the work of the farm that has to be done in the home by the women. All of this means that our women grow old before their time by constantly overdoing it. About the only help that we see for it is an increased amount of equipment and a better laying out of the work so as to cut down extra steps. More or less equipment must be purchased in the next few years if we are to continue to maintain our farm homes without working our women to death. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is going to see to it that those who use our service when they buy equipment will make their money go the farthest and get the kind of equipment and food and clothing that is the best for the money there is to spend.

Few people realize when they subscribe to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST all of the different services that they buy with their subscription. This amounts to many, many times more than is in the paper itself and it takes much more time for the staff who work for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to serve our thousands of subscribers who are constantly using the Service Bureau and to answer the hundreds of letters that are coming in weekly asking for advice, to help out those who wish financial counsel, or to help unscramble our people's many legal problems than it does to write and publish the paper itself.

Now on top of all of this that we are now doing, we are going to add this extra household service. Our only hope is that when we get it going you will take advantage of it and that it will help you as we know our other work is helping to relieve, and to make easier and happier the living conditions of our people.

Quotations Worth While

A friend may be often found and lost, but an old friend can never be found and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost.

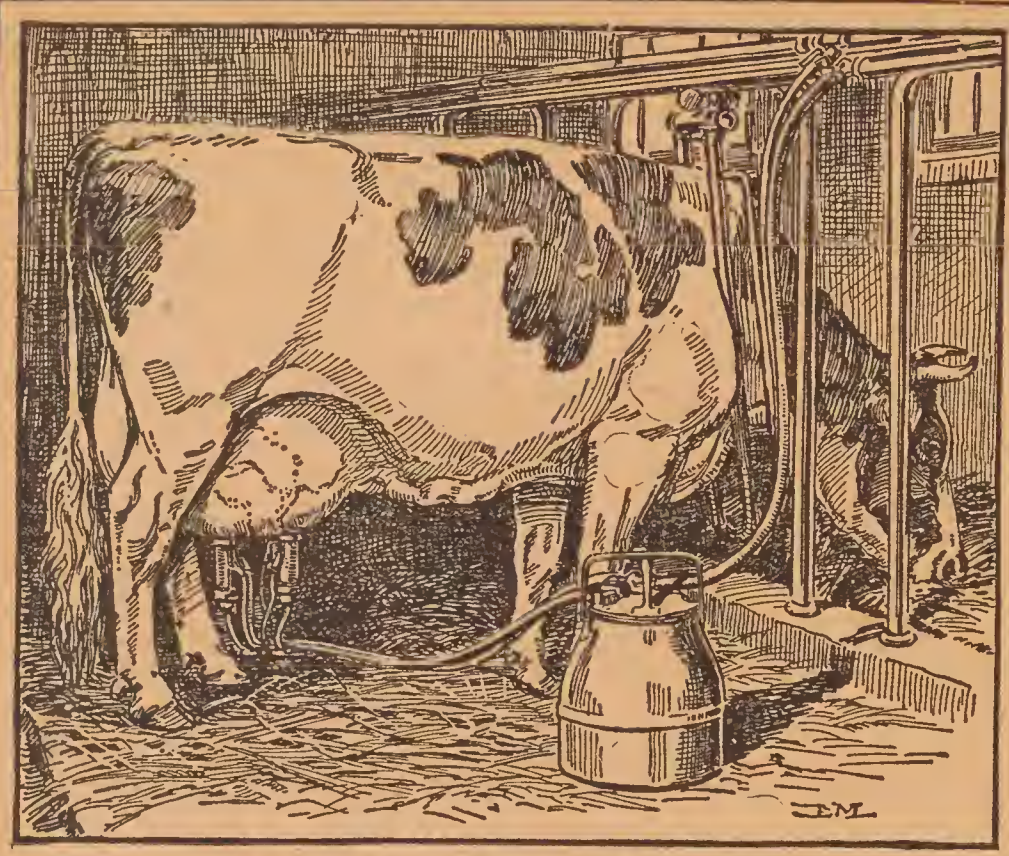
—Samuel Johnson.

* * *

"The language of friendship is not words, but meanings. It is an intelligence above language."
—THOREAU.

* * *

Men make laws, but women make morals.—PROVERBS OF FRANCE.



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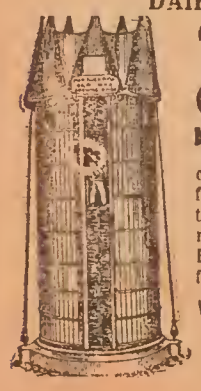

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What Readers Want to Know

Rye a Common Cover Crop.---Mixing Concrete.

I am writing you in regard to plowing under crops of buckwheat and rye. Which crop would be the best for plowing under for improving the land? —S. B., New York.

FROM our experience, rye is the better crop of the two you mention, as a soiling crop. Buckwheat does not have a whole lot of fibre in it and the amount of humus that it will add to the land does not compare with that in rye.

The advantage of rye also, lies in the fact that it stays green in the winter and makes a considerable additional growth in the spring. Naturally a great deal depends on the original cost of seed. Of course, the best cover crop that you could possibly use would be clover or some other legume. Rye and similar crops add little to the land but humus, but clover would not only add humus but increase the nitrogen content as well.

We would suggest that you write to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and ask for their bulletin on cover crops. Address your inquiry to the Mailing Department or to the Department of Farm Crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, puts out Farmers' Bulletin No. 1250 entitled Green Manuring. This discusses several crops for various parts of the country and the management of them. You will notice in this bulletin that buckwheat is not recommended very highly except as an improver of tilth. In Michigan, buckwheat had a detrimental effect as a cover crop in peach orchards. Rye on the other hand is more commonly used than any other grains as a cover crop. It will not add nitrogen to the soil except as far as the decaying organic matter may furnish carbon which is used as a food by those organisms which fix atmospheric nitrogen.

Rye will however, furnish large quantities of organic matter, absorb some of the soil nutrients and tends to prevent the loss of nitrogen by leaching during the winter. However, wherever it is possible the legumes are by far more desirable for they not only do all that rye does, but add nitrogen to the soil as well. To grow legumes well, you must have a limestone soil.

The Right Amount of Water For Concrete

Does the amount of water used in mixing concrete effect the strength of it? Most contractors mix it quite wet, but I have recently seen the statement that it decreased the value. How much water is needed for a bag of cement?

RECENT tests have shown that the strongest concrete is made by mixing with just enough water so that no water stands on the top of the concrete when it is rammed into water tight forms. Another test is made by dropping a shovel of mixed concrete on the mixing board. When it has the right amount of water it will not run, but will slump slightly. It is impossible to give rules for the amount of water to use, because different crushed rock or gravel require different amounts of water. The water used for mixing is very important because it is necessary for hardening. Too little water makes poor concrete, but too much is more often used. One trouble with too much water is that the aggregates separate out, too much coarse rock in one place and too much cement in another.

Keep Mash Before the Hens

Is it necessary to feed mash during the summer when the hens are on range? Will they not find enough bugs and worms to supply them with protein during the summer? We have sometimes had mash before them in summer, but they do not seem to eat much of it.

HENS probably will not eat as much mash during the summer as they will in the winter, but it is important that they should have it available. A few hens with unlimited range may find enough bugs and worms to supply their needs, but not so with a large or even medium sized flock. Many poultrymen have even found that it pays to feed a wet mash as soon as the hens begin to drop in production in the summer. Dry mash is kept before them and the same mash is mixed wet with enough water to make it crumbly and fed at noon in sufficient amounts to keep them busy for ten or fifteen minutes, but not enough so that any will be left. This keeps them laying when egg prices begin to come up in the fall.

Icehouse Should Be Ventilated

Can you tell me why the recommendation is made to have the icehouse well ventilated? I should think the ice would melt faster with a continual circulation of air around it.

WET sawdust or shavings is a much better conductor of heat than dry. When the icehouse is well ventilated, the covering material is kept dry and less heat is conducted to the ice.

Ice should be tightly packed, with no holes between cakes, there should be good drainage for the water from the melted ice, the walls should be well insulated, and the house should be well ventilated.

Taking Care of Paint and Paint Brushes

WHEN it is necessary to store an opened pail of paint indefinitely and the cover has been cut away, the paint naturally becomes hardened and useless from the exposure to the air. This may be prevented easily and at a trifling expense by pouring melted paraffin over the surface of the paint. As soon as the wax is cooled the paint will be preserved. A single bar of the wax costing about three cents will be sufficient to seal the paint in two-one gallon cans.

To prevent the paint from drying on a paint brush and rendering it useless. Place the brush in a jar or can containing coal-oil. See that the coal oil is well over the brush so that the paint will not have a chance to adhere and dry.

Brushes that have been neglected until the paint is hard and dry can be softened again by soaking them in strong vinegar.

—MRS. B. FUNK, Mo.

Question! Does the practice of using hay caps, particularly with clover and alfalfa, pay? For every letter that we can use, telling of actual personal experience in this practice, either good or bad, we will pay one dollar.

If You Live In one of the States Shown on this Map—

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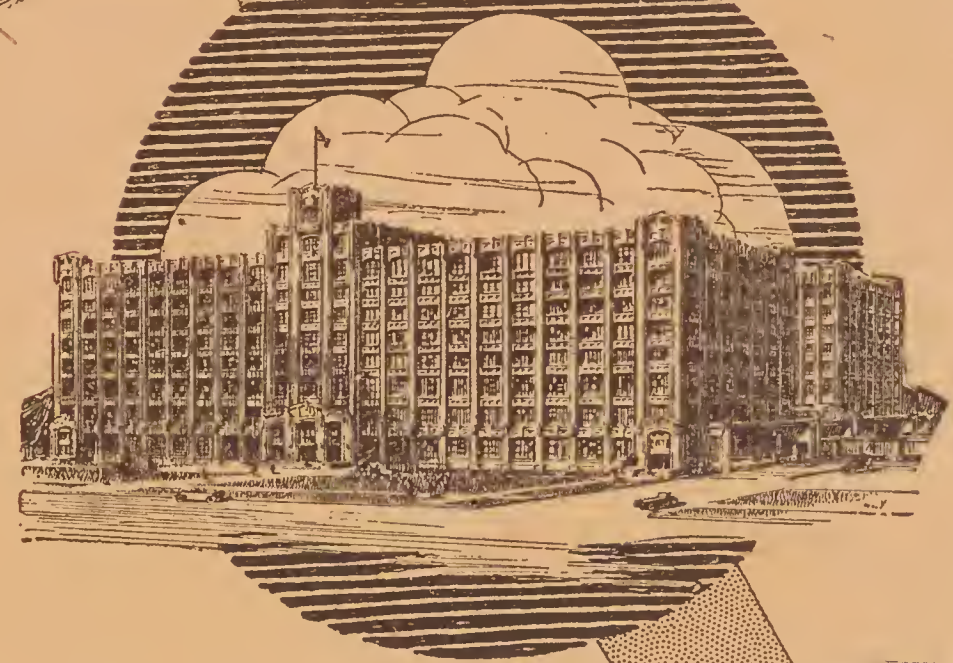

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of August* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The advances which went into effect on August 1, are all in the lower classifications, being a 10c increase in all cases except 2A in which instance there has been an increase in the differential paid for skimmilk.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

Classes 2, 3A and 3B have been advanced 10 cents per hundred effective August 1.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER PRICES HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 28	July 21	A Year Ago
Score higher than extra	.45 -45½	43½-44	38 -38½
Extras (92sc)	-44½	43	37½
84-91 score	.39½-44	39½-42½	34 -37
Lower G'd's	39 -	38 -39	32½-33½

The butter market has advanced 1½ cents since our last report, mainly because supplies of real fancy butter have been rather scant. Qualities have been running off to a considerable degree and it has therefore been more difficult for buyers to fill their orders from these lighter supplies. Other markets have been pulling heavily on producing sections, paying relatively higher priees.

Although qualities have been running off and fancy grades have been relatively scarce, nevertheless we have been suffering no real serious accumulations of medium grades. With the latest higher ruling quotations, buyers have been more particular and critical about what they get, usually demanding official inspection. This conservative attitude was much in evidence on the 28th when fancy marks were offered a little more freely and when a somewhat easier feeling was reported in Chicago.

It is interesting not only to compare prices with those of last week, but with those of a year ago. Butter on the 28th was 7c higher than at the same time a year ago. At the same time reports of cold storage holdings indicate that on July 24 we were running approximately 13 million pounds behind the figures of 1924 which shows an increasing shortage compared with last year.

CHEESE FIRM AND HIGHER

STATE FLATS	July 28	July 21	A Year Ago
Fresh, fancy	.24 -25	23½-24½	20 -21½
Fresh, av'g's	.23	22 -22½	19 -19¼
Held fancy	——	——	——
Held aver.	——	——	——

The cheese market has advanced ½c since our last report ruling ½c higher on fancy grades and about a full cent on average runs. These advances follow the jump in northern New York markets. Offerings from up-state are light. It is very evident that the New York State make is being affected by the fluid market. As a result New York State flats are held with considerable firmness, espeeially since the demand in the west keeps Wisconsin production well absorbed. Wisconsin has been running a little heavier than a year ago but western market demands have been maintaining an active and firm tone in that territory. If the situation rules on the 28th prevails, it will not be surprising to see prices rule a little firmer. Cold storage holdings on July 23 indicate that we have about 1½ million pounds of cheese in cold storage over what we had on hand a year ago.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	July 28	July 21	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	49-51	47-49	46-48
Av'ge extras	45-48	44-46	44-45
Extra firsts	42-44	41-43	41-43
Firsts	39-41	38-40	37-40
Gathered	37-43	36-42	34-42
Pullets	31-40	25-39	34-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	44-48	44-46	37-44

All egg prices have advanced since our last report but the advances have been more pronounced in the fancier grades. These fancy marks are scarce and many receivers cannot get enough of the highest grades to fill their orders. This situation is leading to competition for stocks and naturally means higher prices. We are right in the period now where the fellow who is shipping fancy eggs and is using every possible precaution to maintain the quality of his product, is cashing in. Although there has been a fractional advance in medium and lower grades, nevertheless the market is not as strong in those classifications. As a matter of fact some are still in accumulation and are being freely offered at unchanged quotations.

Every comparison we make either between fancy and common stock of the current year or between relative advances over last year, shows that a quality product is getting the cream of the market. As the prices rule higher on these fancy marks, more storage stock is being used. The greatest complaint with fresh receipts at the present time is that of heat. Many of the ordinarily fine marks are showing a decided falling off in quality.

LIVE POULTRY SLOW

FOWLS	July 28	July 21	A Year Ago
Colored	24-25	28-30	23-24
Leghorns	21-23	25-26	19-22
BROILERS			
Colored	26-30	29-31	30-32
Leghorns	23-27	25-28	26-30

The live poultry market has been a rather dull and uninteresting affair of late. The demand has been nothing wonderful, particularly is this true as far as fowls are concerned. With plenty of stock coming through by freight, express fowls have been unable to draw a premium, especially since the quality has been nothing extra. Express broilers have also been ruling slow except in the case of real fancy well grown colored stock for which there was a fairly good market.

The week ending July 25 was quiet and discouraging period for the men in the market. Several cars had to be carried over the week end and on Monday the 27th a number of markets still reported large stocks still unsold. This naturally had a weakening effect on the market and it seems very doubtful that there will be much of an improvement in the near future.

Producers who wait until so late in the season to sell their broilers do not deserve a whole lot of sympathy. Although it is not always possible, it is good business to clean out the young cockerels early. At that time prices rule higher and it eliminates a lot of extra labor and unnecessary feed bills.

Although the price of fowls at the present is low nevertheless now is a good time to go through the flock and pick out those hens that are low producers. It is not hard to identify a cull. These culls may be fitted for market using a fattening crate.

The little extra care that is thus entailed will be repaid, as stock will be in much better shape to demand top quotations. Ordinarily fowls taken out of the barnyard are not meeting a particularly aetive market right now. It is well to aim at the Labor Day holiday trade that we usually hit during the early part of September and it is not too early now to start to get ready.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	July 28	July 21	A Year Ago
(*At Chicago*)			
Wheat	1.53⅝	1.53¼	1.36
Corn	1.04⅜	1.00¾	1.12¼
Oats	.43¼	.43⅛	.54
CASH GRAINS			
(*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.67¾	1.61⅜	1.47¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.29⅛	1.27⅜	1.30½
Oats, No. 2	.55	.56	.68½
FEEDS	July 25	July 18	
(*At Buffalo*)			
Grd. Oats	36.50	38.00	42.00
Sp'g Bran	27.50	28.00	27.00
H'd Bran	31.50	31.00	29.50
Stand'd Mids	29.50	29.50	29.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.00	34.00
Flour Mids	36.50	36.50	33.50
Red Dog	43.00	42.50	39.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	40.25	42.75
Yel. Hominy	40.00	40.25	41.75
Corn Meal	48.00	49.00	46.00
Gluten Feed	43.25	42.75	41.25
Gluten Meal	——	——	49.00
36% C. S. Meal	47.50	46.00	——
41% C. S. Meal	50.00	49.00	——
43% C. S. Meal	52.00	51.00	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	48.50	47.00	45.50

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

Although the quotations on futures show little variation from those of last week, nevertheless the market has been experiencing quite an up and down movement. The reaction has been down although on the 28th the market reacted to private crop reports that have indicated continued crop damage in the American and Canadian Northwest. Foreign advices also have had the effect of strengthening prices of late. Changes we have had have been more or less of a speculative character. Recent reports have had more of a recent effect in the cash market with the increase of seven cents at New York City.

POTATO MARKET ACTIVE

The potato market has been quite active of late. As stated in our last report, the preponderance of wasty stock coming in from southerly sections has had the tendency to strengthen the market on better qualities. At the moment Long Island's are meeting a very strong market, although they are in rather liberal supply. Prices have been ranging from $4.75 to $5.25 F.O.B. East End loading points for 150 pounds in sacks. Farmers have been getting $1.60 to $1.80 a bushel in the field and many have been expecting $2. It looks like a good year if the producers will watch the market closely and not kill it by turning loose a flood of stock that is sure to create a glut. The section around Orient down on the extreme end of Long Island, growers are reporting clearing out their potatoes in order to get in the second crop, such as cauliflower and brussel sprouts.

HAY MARKET UNCHANGED

There is little or no change in the hay market since last week. There is very little if any No. 1 timothy in the cars that have been arriving of late. With moderate supplies of medium qualities of hay and actual scarcity of real fancy hay, prices remain the same as they were last week. No. 1 would bring $26 and perhaps a fraction more; No. 2, $25; No. 3, $21 to $23. Fancy light clover mixed has been bringing from $24 to $25 for No. 1 and $20 to $21 for No. 2. Alfalfa is still quoted at $27 to $28 for No. 1 second cutting and $24 to $25 for No. 2.

LIVE STOCK AND DRESSED MEATS

The market has been steady on calves, $13.50 representing about the top of the market, although real prime nearby veals undoubtedly would bring $14. Live lambs have been meeting a very firm and active market with $16.75 representing the top on fanciest marks. Common to good lambs have been bringing from $12.50 to $16. Hogs are scarce, bringing in the neighborhood of $14.50 to $15 per hundred. Country dressed calves have been in very light supply and it is well because the demand is so limited that even with scant stocks the market has been quiet and easy. Considering all of the bother in connection with country dressing, we cannot see where it pays a man to ship country dressed stock, especially when we consider the condition of the market.

Bulletin 429, "The Control of Bacterial Blight of Celery by Dusting and Spraying," published by the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca contains a complete discussion of the symptoms, spread and control of this disease.

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Among the Farmers

Railroad Men and Farmers Meet---County Notes

THERE was held in Binghamton on July 22, a conference of railroad men and farmers called by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. This is the third year such a conference has been held. The chief purpose was to obtain a better understanding of mutual problems. Several of the railroads that are operating in New York State employ agricultural agents. These men attended the conference and told how their Department is trying to cooperate with farmers in order to obtain better transportation of farm products to market.

Mr. E. V. Titus who is in charge of the special department of transportation for the Farm Bureau Federation expressed an opinion that two problems which need thought are first, a better understanding on the part of both railroads and farmers as to the rights which cattle have on railroad tracks so that there would be less friction over claims, and second, a more prompt settlement of just claims made against the railroad by farmers.

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell, who was the principal speaker of the afternoon presented the farmers' problems in his usual effective way. He said that the railroads would be in a position similar to farmers if they had been obliged to cut their rates 30% during the last few years. Mr. Warren C. Kendall of the American Railway Association, put up a very convincing case to show that the railroads have been increasing the efficiency of their operation. Rates have increased 50% while expenses have increased in a much greater proportion. They have bridged the gap by using more cars per train and by filling cars to capacity. Mr. Enos Lee who is President of the Federation presided at the meeting.

Others who were present and spoke briefly were:

Mr Robert Binkerd, Vice-President of the Public Relations Committee of the Railroads; Mr. H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the Grange-League-Federation Exchange; Mr. H. C. McKenzie, Tax Expert of the Farm Bureau Federation; Assemblyman D. P. Witter. Eleven railroads were represented and Farm Bureau Agents from neighboring counties came and brought delegations of farmers with them.

Eleven Men Indicted in Cortland Cattle Case

JUST before going to press we received the following news from Cortland relative to the investigation of cattle frauds there:

The Special Grand Jury which has been considering evidence at Cortland for the past ten days returned indictments Friday afternoon, July 31, against eleven men. The date of the trial is set for Tuesday, August 11. Bail, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 was furnished by all those indicted with one exception.

Those indicted are as follows:

Daniel Grant, Merchant, indicted on eighteen counts.

Charles W. Ellis, Jr., Attorney and Cattle dealer indicted on five counts.

Frank Henry, farmer and former sheriff, indicted on four counts.

Walter Tolman, cattle dealer, indicted on three counts.

Elmer Bowdish, cattle dealer and former sheriff.

J. Allan Leach, garage proprietor.

Byron L. Grant, hardware merchant.

Benjamin Kaplan, butcher

Claude Dayton, farmer

Clarence Rood, farmer.

The authorities assert they have proof to convict all those indicted. Watch next week's issue for further developments.

New Jersey Horticultural Society Celebrates 50th Anniversary

THE 50th annual anniversary of the organization of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will be celebrated at New Brunswick on August 17 and 18 on which occasion the Society will hold its summer meeting. Following the business meeting of the society a tour will be conducted that will include some of the orchards and prominent trucking farms in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

* * *

Salem County—One of my neighbors was the first in this section to plant Fordhook limas this spring. He planted unusually early in April and was rewarded with his first picking of about 30 hampers on the 15th of July. He was also the first to pick peppers which brought a very satisfactory price. He will also be the first to pick tomatoes in this section.—S. B.

Apple Shippers to Meet August 11 to 14

THE 30th annual convention of the International Apple Shippers Association will be held at the Hotel Statler at Cleveland, Ohio, August 11, 12, 13 and 14. This convention offers one opportunity in the year for apple shippers to meet and exchange ideas with others in the trade from every producing section of the country.

According to R. G. Phillips, secretary of the association, some of the prominent speakers will be as follows: Honorable Frank B. Willis, U. S. Senator from Ohio; Lloyd S. Tenny, acting chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shippers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory who have not as yet made their reservations, should get in immediate touch with R. G. Phillips, Secretary, 522 Mercantile Building, Rochester, N. Y.

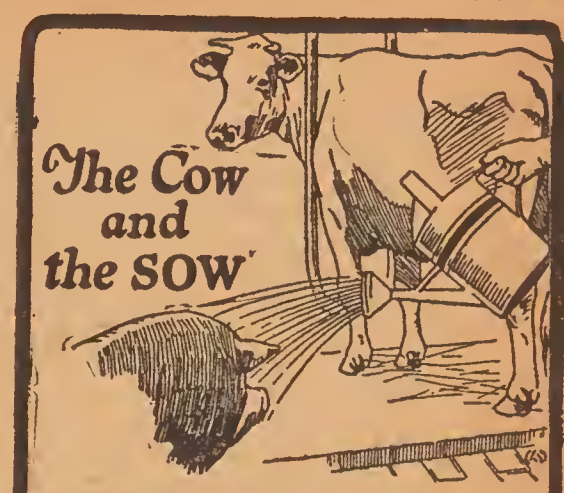
County Notes

Oneida County—All crops have been more or less late in this section on account of the late spring. A number of farmers in this section are going into canning crops quite heavily. Considerable hay was damaged in this section by rain.

Chautauqua County—The middle of July saw most of the farmers in this section busy haying. We have had an abundance of rain. Considerable buckwheat was sown in this section. Oats and potatoes are looking good. The hay crop is light and there is practically no apples and plums. There will be a few pears. Farm produce is doing well, butter bringing 45c, cheese 26c per pound. Fowls 25c, lambs 14c, live weight, eggs 35c a dozen. There is a lot of trading going on in springer cows which are selling for all kinds of prices according to blood, age and condition.—P. S. S.

Most Crops Short in Noble County, Ohio

Noble County—We have been having plenty of rain. Corn will make a full crop while hay on the average will be about half a crop. Wheat also will make only half a crop. Peaches have been a complete failure while the apple crop will be about one-half. Potatoes are not so good and that crop will only average about one-half while other garden stuff is yielding to capacity. A new land appraisement goes into effect in August. Land values are going down but the State Taxation Commission has ordered an increase in the values.—J. G. L.



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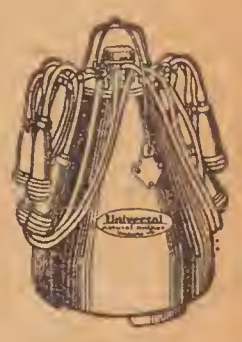

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

THAT the approach of a lone canoe should draw the population of Laflamme's post to the shore was indeed strange. True, the bold lines of the Peterboro marked it as the craft of a white man, and the water trails to the great bay ran far from Ogoké, yet the interest exhibited in the strange canoe was unusual.

"They may think we're a police canoe," suggested Steele.

"Ah-hah!"

"Will Laflamme be apt to remember you?"

"He nevaire know I hunted heem."

"Is that Laflamme talking to the big fellow on the landing?"

"Ah-hah! He don' talk lak' dead man." So low were the sinster words spoken that Steele, in doubt asked:

"What's that?"

The Ojibway turned to his chief a face twisted with hate. The thick forearm which held his trailing paddle knotted with the grip of nervous fingers; under the choked emotion, the cords of his neck bulged like the bared roots of a young spruce, as he said:

"He don' know—he ees—dead man!"

"Some day you can settle with him—but not now, not now! We have a job on the Wailing—you and Michel and I," hastily objected Steele, fearing this meeting with the man he hated had jarred David off his mental balance.

The set features of the Ojibway relaxed. His narrow eyes glowed as he reassured the man who trusted him. "Daveed promise to meet Michel on de November snow. We have de beeg job—you an' Michel an' Daveed; I mak' no trouble here, boss."

CHAPTER XX

UNDER the inspection of many pairs of curious eyes, the Peterboro slid into the beach. Leaving David to keep the dogs off the canoe, Steele walked through the silent huskies who instinctively drew back from his approach and closed in behind him, walking on stiff legs barely out of reach of the paddle he carried, awed yet threatening. As he approached the two men standing on the log landing in earnest conversation, through the brain of the American ran the gossip at Fort Hope, the talk of Michel and St. Onge, the conversation of David, concerning this well set-up Frenchman of medium height, who controlled the fur trade of the region. The bulky half-breed, whose sinister face wore the red gash of a scar from chin to ear, Steele dismissed with a glance, but nothing, from the heavily beaded moccasins of smoke-tanned moose-hide, to the wide-brimmed Stetson of the free-trader, escaped his appraising eye. To his surprise, also, the dark features which met him with a look of both surly and questioning, were undeniably handsome. A bold nose and chin, the eyes of a hawk, and a mouth whose determination a mustache failed to conceal, explained much in the reputation of Louis Laflamme.

"Good day, gentlemen!" said Steele, affably, ignoring the coolness of his reception.

"Good day!" returned Laflamme, coldly, probing the smiling face of the stranger with a sharp look in which doubt and concern patently mingled.

"I am headed for Nepigon, from Fort Albany, and need some supplies," went on Steele. "Can you sell me some stuff?"

Fingering his black mustache, the free-trader deliberately examined, from moccasins to battered felt hat, the man who waited for his answer with a grin which patiently disconcerted the Frenchman. Then with a curl of the lip Laflamme replied.

"That depends on what your business is on this lake."

The tawny-haired American laughed in the face of the speaker.

"Business on this lake? Are you joking? You seem to have all the business here. My business is to get back to New York before I'm frozen in, and report to the American Museum of Natural History. I've spent the last five months on the Albany, collecting. Now, I'm bound for Nepigon and the railroad."

The half-breed and his chief exchanged looks. Steele realized that he was suspected of being a government agent in disguise, so, as he needed supplies and wished to study Laflamme while David circulated among the post people, he desired to relieve the mind of the free-trader at once.

"You say you're from the States—doing collecting among the Indians? I should be glad to see some of your stuff."

Laflamme was taking no chances, and Steele welcomed the opportunity to establish his indentity.

"Yes, I've two packs in the canoe. My name is Steele. I've been on the Albany two years—left a thousand pounds this year, at Fort Albany, to go out by boat." Then he hazarded: "You know Lascelles, the Revillon man there?"

Laflamme's reaction to the remark was instantaneous. His face darkened with anger.

"You met that skunk, did you?" he rasped, his control gone. Then, getting himself in hand, he went on: "And the people at Wailing River—did you stop there?"

Could the free-trader have read the thoughts of the man who faced him, as he asked for news of the doomed post, he would have started as one starts at the warning of a rattler. For the mention of Wailing River stirred a fierce desire in Steele to mangle with his bare hands the man who thought to obtain Densie St. Onge by bribery. But the bronzed face of the American masked his turbulent thoughts as he intentionally drawled, watching Laflamme's eyes:

"Well, it's a long story. Queer case, Wailing River, very interesting to an ethnologist—like myself. They've had a hard summer."

Steele knew from the quick interest in the other's face that he had won—that however deep was Laflamme's distrust of his motives in taking the Ogoké trail, the desire for news of the girl at Wailing River, for an inkling of the nature of St. Onge's answer to his offer, would result in an invitation to spend the night at the post. And he smiled inwardly as the manner of Laflamme swiftly changed.

"Madamoiselle St. Onge—was she well?"

"Why, as to that, I hardly know what to say," Steele answered. "Lascelles showed up there just as I left."

"What? Lascelles at Wailing River?" exploded Laflamme, patently knocked off his feet at the news. "Lascelles at Wailing River in September!" he repeated. "What—what has happened? He's not going to marry her this fall?"

"No, he's not going to marry her—this fall." So emphatic was Steele's tone—so final the statement that it drew from Laflamme a sidelong glance of curiosity, in the course of his restless pacing of the landing.

"What brought him up river then?"

"Why, this Windigo trouble," lied Steele, anxious to learn if Pierre had brought the news to Ogoké.

The eye-brows of the Frenchman lifted in surprise.

"Windigo trouble? What do you mean, Mr. Steele?"

Steele was confident that Laflamme was dissembling.

"Why, haven't you heard that the Wailing valley is overrun by man-eating Windigoes?" he laughed, closely watching Laflamme's dark face. But though, a moment before, the trader had made no effort to conceal his emotion at the mention of Densie St. Onge, Steele now looked into cryptic eyes.

"Mon dieu, no! You mean to say that the Indians are frightened?"

"Yes, you might call it that," said Steele, facetiously, "although I think that I would make it a bit stronger. You don't believe in the Windigo, Monsieur Laflamme?"

Laflamme smiled. "You are a joker, Mr. Steele. We will discuss the Indian superstition tonight over some—a—excellent whiskey, if you like." Then he extended his hand, which Steele accepted with good grace, for he had won. "As a scientist, you are welcome here. I am a graduate of Laval University and understand your work. Antoine will show you a cabin where you can put your stuff, and sleep. My men will bring up your outfit. Tonight you will do me the honor to dine with me—and my—sister, Mademoiselle Rose Laflamme."

"Thank you!" And Steele, accompanied by Antoine, of the scarred face, returned to the canoe, delighted that his interview, which had started so inauspiciously, had closed with an invitation to pass at least one night at the post.

While he shaved and changed his clothes in the shack assigned to him, and whither Laflamme, with marked hospitality, had sent hot water from his kitchen, Steele held a council of war with David, who had made a hasty reconnoissance of the post.

"Did you see Pierre?"

"No, but I smell plenty whiskey on de Injun."

"How many hunters are there here still?"

"Seex—seven—tipi here. Queer t'ing, w'en I ask why dey are not on de trap lines, one of dem say dey not hunt dees long snows."

"How many post servants has he got—there are eight cabins?"

"Good manee; dey was ver' cross w'en I walk een an' tak' look at dem. One say een 'Jibway to 'noder, 'Dees bad place for stranger!' I laugh and tell heem dat you and me travel wes' to de beeg hills an' nord to de Land of Little Sticks an' nevaire hear talk lak dat."

"What did they say to that?"

"Wal, French feller dey call 'Black Baptiste,' he keek de Injun t'ro de door. Dey ask where we cum from an' w'at we do here. I tell dem we stop here for flour an' bacon."

"Did they speak of Wailing River or the Windigo?"

"No."

"Why do you suppose he is feeding all these bush Indians—what is he using them for?"

David's dark features stiffened as his eyes sought a crack in the floor. Steele paused in his shaving to glance quizzically at his friend.

"Oh, well" he laughed, "I suppose you've promised Michel not to tell me what you think of anything you see here. I must wait until November."

The Ojibway rose, rested a hand on the shoulder of his chief. "Eet ees not so, boss; but I promise Michel somet'ing. Sometam you know."

"That's all right, David; I want you to keep your promise, but don't you see that I might get more out of Laflamme tonight, if I knew what you and Michel had in your heads?"

David shook his head. "Laflamme ees smart man. He tell you noding."

"Nothing about what?" demanded Steele.

"Noding 'bout sendin' Pierre to scare de Injun—'bout stealin' de fur trade from St. Onge, wid whiskey."

"Well, possibly he won't talk, but I'll give him a good opening."

CHAPTER XXI

THE living room in the comfortable quarters of Louis Laflamme was a revelation to the man who anticipated finding the rude furnishings typical of northern fur posts. Heads of bear and wolf, antlers of caribou and moose, with an elaborate horn gunrack, on the walls, the pelts of bear and wolf and lynx on the floor, were typical, but the shelves of books, the furniture—much of it brought from the railroad by canoe—the large graphophone, the pictures, were indicative of tastes which hardly squared with the reputation of the trader.

"You are extremely comfortable here," he said, as Laflamme led him into the room.

"You forget that I was educated in Quebec."

"But the labor in getting your stuff up here by canoe!"

"Yes, we're about two hundred miles in, but Indians will do anything if you handle them."

Steele mentally added—"By feeding them plenty of liquor," then said: "You're fond of music?"

"Ah! There's where this life is barren, Monsieur," impulsively replied the Frenchman. "Why, I've hitched my dogs and traveled clear to the railroad in the middle of winter to hear some music. It's the thing I miss, and the phonograph is cold; I tire of it. If I played myself, but I don't." Then Laflamme turned a tense face on Steele. "Did she play while you were at the post?"

For an instant the muscles of Steele's body stiffened. To speak, as a stranger, of Denise St. Onge with the man who had plotted ruthlessly to win over her father—to buy her, sickened him. Yet this man, whose dinner he was about to eat, and whom he hated with a cold ferocity, for the declaration of love in the letter to St. Onge, which the presence of the woman at Ogoké, posing as his sister, rendered the grossest insult—this callous destroyer of ignorant Ojibways, might know many things vital to the campaign of the three friends. Menace though he was to the post at Wailing River, his hatred and jealousy of Lascelles might be put to good use if the opportunity offered, and Steele

(*Continued on page 96*)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. In spite of well-laid plans the Windigo eludes them. Steele soon leaves for New York to report to the museum, promising to return before winter sets in. On his way he stops at LaFlamme's camp.

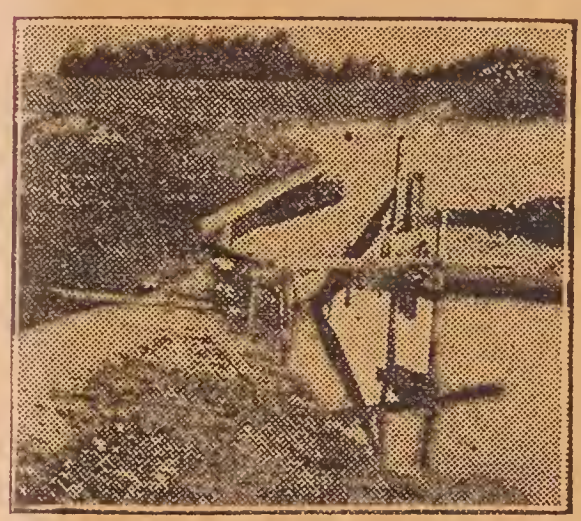
LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA
American Agriculturist Tribe

THE accompanying picture is that of a dam made by a number of boys and men in the western part of New York State. The picture doesn't give a very good idea of the height of the dam, which is about seven feet high, and several rods long.

It serves a useful purpose as well as giving the boys a lot of fun. It is used in winter for cutting ice to cool the milk on several farms nearby and in the summertime it makes the best swimming hole imaginable. It took several teams nearly a week to move the dirt for the dam, but after the work is once done little repair work is required.

Some of the boys made a flat bottomed boat which isn't shown in the picture and although there isn't much room to row it, it gives them a lot of fun.

Every boy should learn to swim, but I know from experience that many boys do not have a good swimming place. Perhaps some of our Scouts can find a small creek running between two high banks, and will be able to persuade their dads to loan them the use of the team for a few days after the hay is all in the barn. Be sure and write us about it.



THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE
By Charles Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

The turf throbs 'neath my feet
As through the meadows I stroll
And I am happy as can be,
For I'm going to the old swimming hole.

Though the heat is quite oppressive,
I still am blythe and gay,
For I'm going to that one place
Where one can be cool all the day.

Beyond the bend in the river,
Where the water does slowly flow
And the river is calm and deep,
Is the place to which I go.

Then in the refreshing water
Relief I soon shall find
From the heat of the summer sun
Which so merciless on me has shined.

Editors Note:—This poem was originally printed in "National Scout" A.L.S.A.P. No. 26.

Two Misunderstood Features of the Land Bank Loan
(*Continued from page 82*)

which the Bank makes with each individual borrower.

The majority of the loans made to farmers by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield are granted on either the 20 or 34 year plan. This means that the borrower pays $85 yearly for each $1000 for 20 years or $65 yearly for each $1000 for 34 years and at the end of the period his interest and principal are entirely paid up.

But if a borrower finds he can pay more than $65 or $85 per thousand some time he can do so. And if he finds that he can pay up in full, he can do that. The specified period of either 20 or 34 years simply refers to the maximum time which loan may run.

If a farmer who has secured a $1,000 loan on the 20-year basis wishes to pay his loan in full after paying his regular installments for five years, he can give the Bank a certified check in the amount of $830. This means that his regular installments, amounting to $85 per year, which have been paid for five years, have reduced his principal of $1,000 to $830. A farmer who has secured a $1,000 loan on a 34-year basis, would need to pay, if his loan were to be paid in full, at the end of five years, $943.34. His payments have been made at the rate of only $65 per $1,000 and consequently with a 5½% interest charge on both types of loans, the amount applied toward the reduction of his principal has been much smaller.

If these same borrowers would prefer to allow their loans to run for ten years, and then settle the balance of the principal in full, the 20-year borrower would need to pay $607.04 to square his account, and the 34-year borrower would pay $869.01 to receive the discharge of his mortgage. In other words, each borrower has an option, twice a year, of paying his regular installment, and something toward the principal, or of paying his loan in full. As long as he meets the terms of his contract, the Bank can never call for anything more than the regular installments.

Partial Payments Made Any Time

Partial payments may be made at any time toward the reduction of the principal and many farmers have taken advantage of this feature to cut down the total amount of interest they will pay. On the loans now in force special repayments amounting to $439,162 have been made since the bank started.

Under the amortized plan of regular reduction on the principal, $1,381,557.76 was paid in by borrowers, up to July 15 of this year on loans now in force.

You can see a dishpan ANYTIME!

NOW let's see a Paramount Picture! Kitchens are places to quit after supper; tonight's the night — so let the dishpan go!

Any home looks a better home when you've just enjoyed one of the better pictures, because you are full of the excitement of the adventures you have seen, and don't feel the load of work and monotony so heavy.

Paramount Pictures are scheduled at some theatre near you *now!* Keep them there by showing your appreciation by going.

This news means the sight of a really great show whenever you wish it, such plays as Merton of the Movies, Feet of Clay, The Border Legion, Bluff, The Bedroom Window, a great mystery play, Worldly Goods, scores more!

Paramount is not only very different to the rough and ready shoot-'em-up stuff that the movies used to be, but it provides every kind of motion picture, from great dramas of the struggles of virtue against vice in metropolitan life, or plots of strange romance in foreign scenes, to light-hearted comedies or the outdoor adventure pictures of our own West, from Zane Grey's works. In short, if it's a photoplay, Paramount does it better.

Get the motion picture habit and enjoy your life more. Radio and autos and better roads are all part of these better times. No need for young folks to quit home!

Communities grow quicker with Paramount Pictures. Conversation brightens. Hearts are lighter and your shopping trip becomes a pleasure trip.

Get out and *go today.* Go once on our say-so and we shall never need to do more in future for you than keep on making the better pictures.

And give the theatre manager a word of praise for getting you the better pictures; tell him to let you know when he shows Paramount Pictures; he will appreciate your interest—he's human just like you!

8th ANNUAL PARAMOUNT WEEK
September 6 to 12
Theatres everywhere are celebrating it; find one near you and GO!

Lois Wilson
who appears in
Ruggles of Red Gap
Monsieur Beaucaire
North of 36

Ernest Torrence
who appears in
West of the Water Tower
Heritage of the Desert
Peter Pan

Betty Compson
who stars in
Locked Doors
To Have and To Hold
The Fast Set

Richard Dix
who stars in
Manhattan
A Man Must Live
Too Many Kisses

Bebe Daniels
who stars in
Argentine Love
Sinners in Heaven
Dangerous Money

Raymond Griffith
who appears in
Changing Husbands
Miss Bluebeard
Forty Winks

TRADE MARK
Paramount Pictures
PRODUCED BY
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP
ADOLPH ZUKOR-PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY

Paramount Pictures

If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!

Tomatoes To Tempt the Palate

More Contest Letters Reveal Opinions of Our Readers About the "Movies"

IT is quite a step from the state of a mere ornamental "love apple" that people thought poisonous to one of the most popular of vegetables, but such is the history of the tomato. While our ancestors only two or three generations ago would not have thought of partaking of them we know today that tomatoes contain elements that we must have—from them or some other source—if we are to be healthy humans. Even infants may have the strained juice in lieu of orange juice, thus obtaining badly needed food elements at small cost.

Good as fresh, well ripened tomatoes are with just plain salt—and pepper, if you like—it is a pity not to serve them in other attractive ways as well.

Stuff Tomatoes for Salads

Stuffed ones are pretty as well as good to eat and there are many possibilities in the filling. For use without any cooking you may fill with either of the following:

Two cups of cucumbers cut fine, 1 or 2 small onions chopped, salt to taste and about half a cup of mayonnaise. Salt the cucumbers and allow to set for half an hour. Drain and mix with other ingredients. Of course you may use just a little vinegar reduced to suit the family taste with water and a little sugar if you haven't time to make up the other dressing.

Use cold slaw with or without shredded peppers.

Celery, peppers and French dressing may be used.

Fill with tomato jelly in which fresh green peas and celery or cucumber have been mixed. Chill. Serve with cold cream dressing.

Personally I like to fill the ripe tomatoes with cold corn or lima beans for serving at supper time.

Stuffed Tomatoes Are Good When Baked

For baked stuffed tomatoes there are a number of fillings too.

You may use 2 cups shredded fish, chicken or other meat mixed with one cup of white sauce. Fill the tomatoes and add a spoonful of crumbs and a dot or two of butter and bake in a moderate oven.

Or you may use a mixture of 1 cup minced ham or other boiled meat and a cup of rice or mashed potatoes. Moisten the filling with tomato juice and fill cases. Season with a little extra salt and pepper.

A cup of tomato juice, 2 cups bread crumbs, ¼ cup grated cheese, salt and pepper make a good filling.

You may bake the tomatoes filled with corn or lima beans that were left over or with an egg dotted with butter or cheese.

Tomatoes Enliven Oven Dishes

Macaroni may be prepared with tomatoes and prove much more popular than when served with cheese.

Scalloped tomatoes are so popular that there is little need for me to give you a recipe. I like to use crumbs that have been slightly browned for them and little bits of pie crust dough may be used to make a lattice top for the baking dish.

Have you Tried Tomato Jelly?

Tomato jelly to use as a salad with lettuce or cabbage or for filling tomatoes is made as follows:

1 quart of tomatoes, fresh or canned,
2 tablespoons gelatin soaked in ½ cup cold water,
2 teaspoons salt,
A slice of onion, a pinch of cloves and a little pepper,
2 teaspoons sugar,

Cook the tomato with the seasoning for about 20 minutes. Strain and pour while hot over the gelatin. Stir until it is dissolved and pour into molds to harden.

Tomato Sauce and Puree Are Always Popular

Tomato sauce is always quite popular through the days when beans and soups are served as well as with meat. Here is a recipe for making it. You may make a supply now for winter days and it will be no hard job to make a new supply when needed from canned tomatoes through the winter.

1 peck of ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced,
3 onions chopped fine,
3 green peppers, chopped fine,
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons salt
1 quart vinegar.

Mix all together and cook slowly for three hours.

Tomato puree is quite handy to have in jars for use in soups, sauces and jelly through the winter. It reduces the numbers of jars needed and is easily prepared. Cut up the fruits without peeling, cook until soft, strain to remove skins and seeds, cook until reduced to one half its bulk. Seal. Dilute as desired for use.

Refreshing for Breakfast

If you haven't tried tomatoes for breakfast yet you have been missing something. They are fine with bacon, fried potatoes or corn, and are very good with eggs. The rich red and yellow slices are attractive on the breakfast table and sharpen the appetite that is so often rather finicky in the hot summer and autumn.—LENNIE H. LAND.

Movie Contest Letters

SOMETIMES we hear that the general public does not discriminate between good, indifferent, or poor moving-pictures. Read these letters and see if that statement holds true.

She Saw the "Birth of a Nation" Twice

I saw Griffith's "Birth of a Nation" twice. Would like to see it again. The last two pictures—one showing a huge Beast with snarling visage around which were people cringing in fear, unhappiness and abject misery; the other a direct contrast showed a Man in flowing Oriental robes, a face of unutterable sweetness standing in their midst. All about Him were people—old men, old women, youths and maidens, men, women and children who were in attitude suggestive of happiness, love, joy and peace.

I am a school teacher. On dark days when everything seems to go wrong I find it a source of inspiration to think of those two pictures.

"Pictures" May Teach Patriotism

"Better see once than hear a hundred times," says an old Japanese proverb. I never so fully realized that truth until I saw the motion picture, "Our Own U. S. A.", which portrays the story of a "Man Without a Country".

Of course I had studied that book in school but the deep truth of the story had not struck me so forcibly until I saw it pictured before my eyes. A greater thrill of patriotism than I had ever known filled my entire body as I realized what our Stars and Stripes and our glorious country really mean to us.

When the picture was ended, I resolved in my heart that from that night I would be a truer American citizen, with more love and honor for our flag and nation.

I would like to thank the maker of that picture for I doubt if there is anything to make our country more fully American, than to have that picture shown before every man, woman and child in the U. S. A.

The Passion Play is Shown in the Movies

The motion picture which has impressed me most is the Passion Play as interpreted by the peasant artists of Oberammergau in Bavaria. It is a play which was very popular in the Middle Ages, and was considered very appropriate for presentation during Holy Week by both Catholics and Protestants. It has been regularly produced down to the present time, and since 1633 has been celebrated as a solemn act of religious worship in the village of Oberammergau. The village had escaped from the ravages of a plague which had devastated the surrounding country, and its inhabitants had vowed to present this play once in ten years. Neither the actors nor the spectators may attend this play without first attending a special early mass held separately for each class. Protestants are required to receive communion before witnessing it.

The actors are noted for their artistic temperament, great religious fervor, and the greatest reverence for the subject, all enhanced by the teaching of the best thought obtainable down through the centuries since the remotest Middle Ages. The actors are required to live in accordance with the pattern set by the Christ whose life and death they attempt to portray. The leading actor is chosen for his purity in life and excellence in those qualities as well as for his resemblance in feature to his Divine Master which is said to increase as the years of devotion to this work pass.

Truly, it is acting, but what acting! The actors seem to live all the parts, so thoroughly are they imbued with the spirit of performance, and this, added to the importance of this greatest of all subjects cannot fail to produce a most vivid impression on all who witness it.

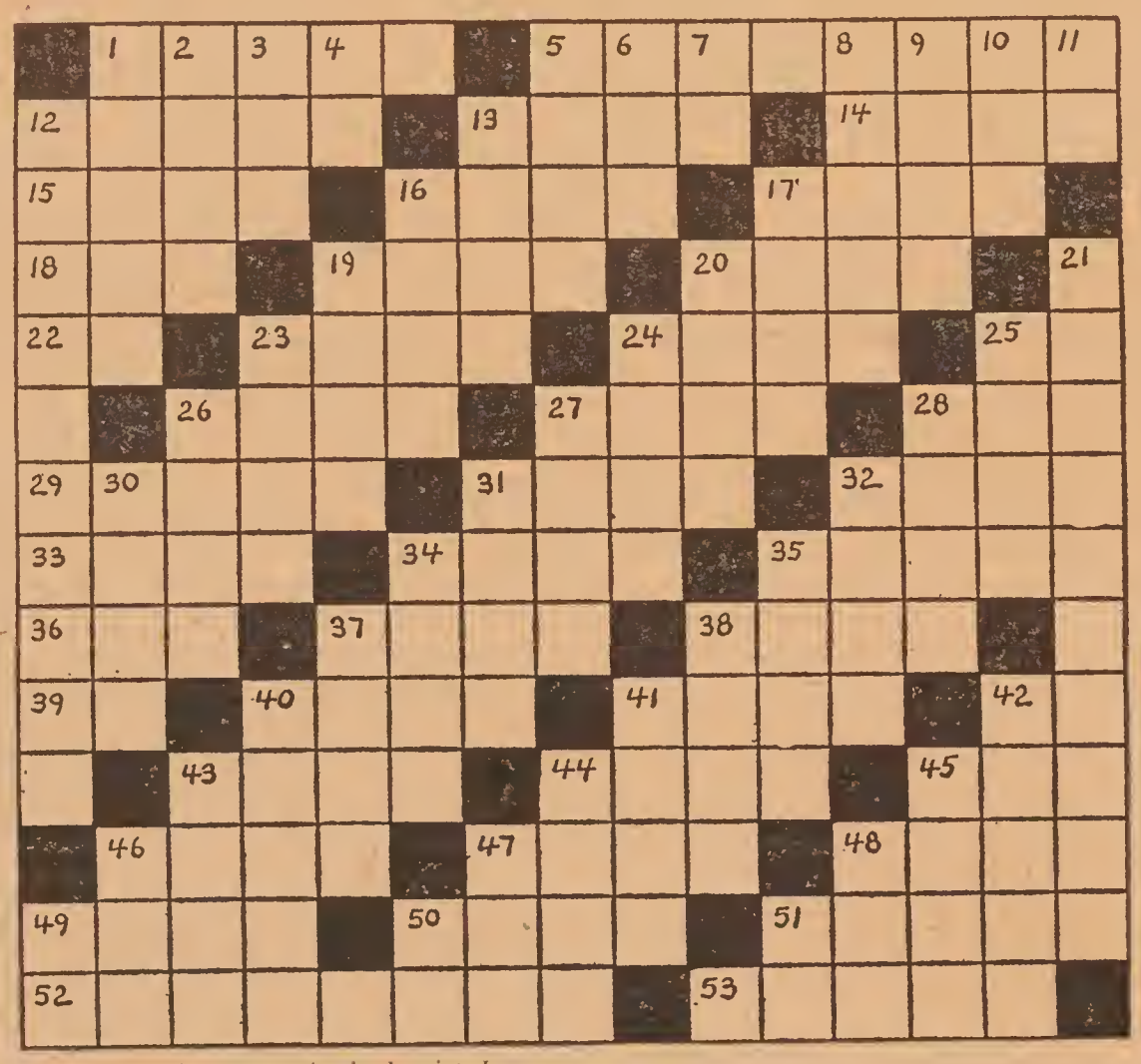
Burnt Almond Ice Cream—One cup almonds, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons almond extract. Chop almonds fine and brown them in the sugar which has been melted with the water and browned to a carmel; add vanilla and almond extract and fold into a rich ice cream which has been half frozen.

* * *

The family exists to make a small spot in which there may be a unity found nowhere else.—Spencer.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 3



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HORIZONTAL

1—Large wooden boxes
5—Bending over
12—Points of land
13—Float aloft
14—Native of Arabia
15—Extent
16—Halt
17—Harvest
18—Guided
19—Unclose
20—Observed
22—Exists
23—First man
24—Conquers
25—Exist
26—Black
27—Crooked
28—Sharp noise
29—Command
31—Slowest pace
32—Strike with open palm
33—Part of railway track
34—Short visit
35—Steady, fixed gaze
36—Insect's egg
37—Manufactured
38—Celestial body
39—Within
40—Ridge of liquid
41—Musical instrument
42—Part of "to be"
43—Male animal parent
44—Long, narrow strip of cloth
45—102 (Roman numerals)
46—Wither
47—Decays
48—Brought into being
49—Personal pronoun
50—An equal in a contest
51—Military school student
52—Natives of Persia
53—Took the part of

VERTICAL

1—Worries
2—Mimiced
3—Ocean
4—Plural ending
5—In a little while
6—Light blow
7—Either
8—Peels
9—Metal
10—Short sleep
11—Great Britain (Abbr)
12—Pacific coast state
13—Stalk of a plant
16—Arch
17—American coin
19—Scent
20—Submerge
21—Kind of candy
23—Son of Adam
24—In a good manner
25—Male hog
26—Prepare for publication
27—Bulky package
28—Design
30—Shower
31—Walk through water
32—Pause
34—Cavern
35—Bruised skin surface
37—Female horse
38—Detailed plans
40—Slender rods of metal
41—Detest
42—Ventilated
43—Prophet
44—Small children
45—System of rules
46—That woman
47—Fled
48—Wicked
49—Township (Abbr)
50—Mother
51—101 (Roman numerals)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

P	A	L	A	T	E		S	C	A	R	E	D
E	M	I	T		D	A	M		M	O	V	E
R	O	T		B	I	T	E	S		W	E	T
I	S		S	E	T	T	L	E	S		N	O
L		D	O		S	I	T		T	O		U
S	W	A	N	S		C		P	A	P	E	R
	A	N	N	O	Y		P	U	R	E	R	
G	R	E	E	N		S		S	T	R	A	P
R		S	T		P	I	E		E	A		L
A	S		S	M	A	L	L	E	R		H	E
V	A	T		E	R	O	D	E		S	E	A
E	V	I	L		E	S	E		R	E	A	D
S	E	N	I	O	R		R	I	D	E	R	S

Truths About Towels and Silk

A. A. Pattern Service Shows Suitable Styles

BUYING household goods is one of the most exacting tasks which a homemaker has to do. Things are not always what they seem to be, and one can not be too well informed when she goes a-shopping.

Fortunately for the one who wants unbiased information, highly qualified experts are making tests on certain materials and the results of their tests are made available to the public.

The following table shows the results of many experiments on bath towels made by these experts who constitute a committee bearing the rather cumbersome title, Standardization Committee of the Textile Section of the American Home Economics Association.

Price	Size	Wrap Strength	Filling Strength
$0.15	32"x18"	21 lbs.	52 lbs.
0.25	42"x22"	21 lbs.	63 lbs.
0.50	46"x24"	21 lbs.	38 lbs.
1.00	48"x26"	62 lbs.	51 lbs.
1.50	48"x26"	31 lbs.	22 lbs.

Note that No. 2 at $.25 is better to buy than No. 3 at $.50. Note also that although No. 5 is 50% more expensive than No. 4, it is less than half as strong. Price alone does not indicate quality.

Their experiments showed that the commonest defects in towels are (1) the tendency for the loops of the pile to pull out during laundering and (2) the failure of the warp threads to withstand strain. A towel that is poorly made will not be satisfactory, no matter how carefully it is laundered. The ground warp may give way or the loops may be what is known as a one-pick weave, which cannot stand as much wear as a four, five, or six-pick weave.

In purchasing a bath towel, examine carefully the selvages and ends. Test its strength. Note firmness of the weave. Expect to pay more for a towel that is firm and well made, but its life will be much longer than one made of poor quality yarns, and which is the probable victim of overbleaching by the manufacturer.

Silk That is Not Silk

The same committee has found some facts about artificial silk which every woman ought to know, whether she buys stockings or dress goods for herself or a shirt with silk stripes for her husband.

The name "rayon" has been adopted as the proper name for silk which is manufactured by man as a substitute for cocoon silk made by the silk worm.

It is estimated that for every five pounds of cocoon silk imported into America, four pounds of rayon are manufactured here. While rayon produces a smooth lustrous material that does not soil easily, it has only one-third of the breaking strength of natural silk. The trade names, "Tubize," "Glanzstoff," "Cuprate," "Viscose," "Celanese" and others are used for rayon. Of these all but "Lustron" or "Celanese" swell in water and lose 60 or 70 percent of their strength while wet. For this reason, artificial silk garments should be handled gently in laundering, and only a mild pure soap in water of blood heat should be used.

Extreme gloss usually indicates rayon instead of natural silk. Rayon has many uses but should not be expected to wear as well as natural silk, although it will outwear a poor quality of the latter.

To test for rayon, burn a few fibers of the goods. They burn very quickly, and give off an odor of burning cotton, whereas the cocoon silk burns more slowly and the odor resembles burnt hair.

The Separate Blouse

This tailored blouse pattern No. 2458 *can be made in crepe de chine or in wash silk of a color to harmonize with the skirt with which it is worn. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

A Breath of Air

MANKIND and womankind grew up in the open air, and, happily enough, many of them have never forgotten it. Men have more opportunity than women to be out of doors, as their work is more likely to call them outside. But that is no reason why a woman should be cooped up in the house when it's not necessary. In the summer every woman should have some shady nook near her kitchen where she can take such of her work as is portable, and enjoy the breezes that nearly always help make the pleasant difference between indoors and out. A screened porch is ideal, but not everyone can arrange this. More often, an easy chair and a table under a tree or grape arbor solve the problem of how to work under the best conditions. But no matter how it is done, forsake the kitchen whenever possible. Most women see enough of it eight or nine months in the year so that a temporary desertion of it should not trouble their consciences. Move out!

Stylish Sports Frock

This attractive dress pattern, No. 2466 *is admirably suited for a sports frock of silk crepe, cotton broadcloth or any material of similar weight. It comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Household Hints

If you have an all enamel and nickel range, the simplest way to clean it is with a little warm water and soft rag. Wet the rag a little and sprinkle Bon Ami powder on it, then rub lightly over nickel and enamel. You will find the powder dries all over the surface; then take a common newspaper and rub it briskly over the nickel and enamel and it will shine better than when rubbed with a rag. It will save an extra cloth to get all soiled every time.—E. S. W.

* * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: One of the main differences between a cross word and a cross-word puzzle is that one of 'em tends to keep a man at home and the other doesn't.

* * *

A bottle brush kept near the sink is very useful when cleaning fruit jars.—E. B. G.

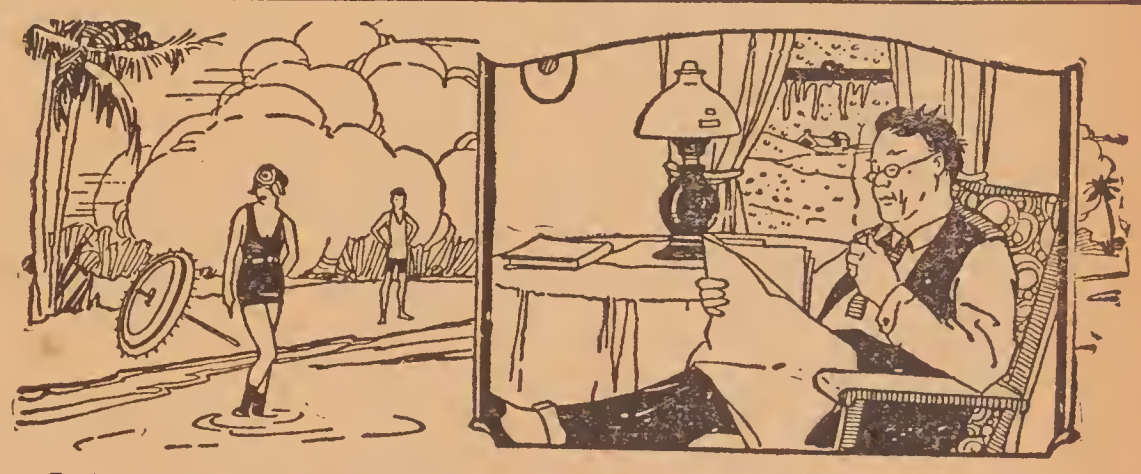
* * *

A survey of the canning cupboard now will tell what the family will want next winter.

Safe! Wash clothes with Fels-Naptha. Get its *extra* help! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Makes dirt scamper quickly! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

AN OLD BEVERAGE NEW TO AMERICA
Something Different
Better Than Tea or Coffee
Joyz Maté is simply made, in a teapot like ordinary tea but is far superior because it is very delicious, stimulating and has absolutely no bad after effect.
Maté is not a mixture but is a NATURAL PRODUCT grown in the state of Paraguay and is the national drink of South America.
Write today for a booklet which gives you a short history of Joyz Maté tea. This interesting description will be sent without cost to you.
INTERNATIONAL MATÉ COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. B. 23 Washington St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.



If You Can't Go to Florida
Moncrief Heating will bring Florida to You -

IT WOULD be great to get away from these cold Winters; but you have to stick on the job, so what can you do?

Just bring Florida into your home. When your work is done you can enjoy a house so comfortably heated with a Moncrief Furnace that you forget whether it is ten below outside or sixty above.

Moncrief Furnaces are easy to pay for, and they are easy on the fuel pile, too. They heat every nook and corner, without creating floor drafts —extra big casings insure that.

Be sure to ask the Moncrief dealer near you the ten big reasons why Moncrief Furnaces are the best on the market. Write us for his name, and ask for our new illustrated book on home heating. It's free.

Eastern Sales Offices:
E. L. GARNER, Manager
177 23rd St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
F. H. HANLON, Manager
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Made by
The Henry Furnace & Foundry Co.
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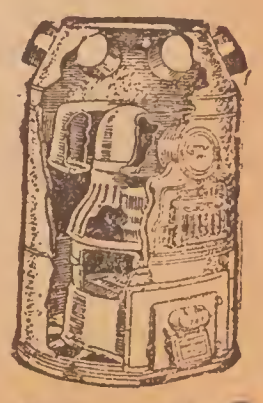

Pipe - Pipeless - Three Pipe - Majestic-Moncrief

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

SPECIAL OFFER OF GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—We have nearly forty cows and heifers to freshen between now and November 30th. As this increase will crowd our stables we have decided to offer their bull calves at from 30 to 60 days old for $60 EACH, REGISTERED, TRANSFERRED AND CRATED. These cows are in calf to our herd sires and are bred for production. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a registered GUERNSEY BULL for a small investment. Herd numbers 150 head and has been tuberculin tested since 1913. Write us for extended pedigrees and description, two ready to be shipped now. THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass.

TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows and bull, highly bred. Bargain to early buyer. League certificates accepted. CHARLES RIKER, Altmar, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE. Scotch Collies, Welsh Shepherd & English Shepherd pups, all sizes & ages, $5.00 up. Spayed Females $10.00. Ship C. O. D. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

VACCINATION AFFORDS HEALTH, strength and beauty. Buy English or Welsh Shepherds. I also have White Australian and Norwegian Shepherds from imported stock. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Geo. Boorman, Marathon, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIES: Cow dogs trained and untrained, watch dogs and best of companions for young and old. King All White and White Majesty breeding. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

CHOW CHOW PUPPIES—Sire, Windswept Chow Ching 384432, beautiful dark reds, two males, one female, price $75. Also Toy Poms and Boston Bulls. H. J. GARROOD, Sunshine Kennels, 1370 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

THREE REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, male, three months old, Sable and White. CLINTON S. SMITH, R. 2, Weedsport, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. From pedigree stock. Parents great cow dogs. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT, Collie pups. Satisfaction guaranteed. McCULLOCH, Farmingdale, N. J.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pure bred, farm raised, great companions and cattle dogs, three months, $10. WALTER OLNEY, Naples, New York.

COCKER SPANIEL AND AIREDALE Puppies. All good hunters and prices reasonable. Pedigreed stock only. E. M. ROBERTS, Sinclairville, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS by a grandson of Grand Champion Dolf Von Dusternbrook. Real beauties. For sale cheap. GEORGE MASTERS, Middleboro, Mass.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; mixed, 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3. $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed. $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, $8—100. Barred Rocks, $10-100; White Rocks, $12—100; Reds, $10-100; light mixed, $7—100; heavy, $9-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

20 PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN ducks and drakes, unrelated, (breeders); the lot for $30. MRS. FLORENCE MONROE, So. Thomaston, Me.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, 8 to 16 weeks old. J. D. HOPKINSON, So. Columbia, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and food formula, $1; $3.50, 100. Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Cal.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

POULTRY MAN WANTED: Excellent opportunity for the right man, take charge of poultry plant in Virginia. Qualifications: Thoroughly capable of taking charge of plant already in operation; present capacity 3500 laying hens; incubator capacity 5,000 eggs; brooder house capacity 10,000 chicks. Married, American, preferred. FAIRVIEW FARMS, Scottsville, Va.

WANTED: At once, head farmer and repair man. Wife chief cook. Salary for both $150.00 per month and maintenance. No tobacco or children. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—American housekeeper over 45. One that wants good home more than high wages on farm in small family. CHAS. G. BRAGG, So. Fairlee, Vt.

HONEY

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10 lbs or more 20c lb. Comb Honey fancy white 24 sections to case $5.50 case delivered. No. 1 $5.00 case. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five pounds, $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per hundred, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

ABMER CARBIDE LIGHTING PLANT and fixtures complete, for sale, used only four months, in first class condition, originally cost $350, will sacrifice at $75. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

WANTED—Wool, hides, skins, tallow. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Warehouse, convenient floors, alongside railroad, hundred feet, with basement. FORD CO., Fishers, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for small farm well located. 250 acres, ½ mile State Road, depot, stores, fine lake, 27 acres, 2 horses, all machinery, tools, feed, milk checks more than $400 month, milk station in sight, nice level land, good buildings, plenty water. C. DOWNS, R. F. D. No. 2, Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—260 acre farm, 12 room house, large barn, milk house, hen house, hog house, and tool shed, 30 cows and team. Located on telephone and R. F. D. route, convenient to school, village and railroad. Box 283, Ellicottville, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS, field grown, ready. Cauliflower plants, re-rooted, Long Island and "Catskill" Snowball and Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000, $4.50; 5,000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $2; 5,000. $9; 500, $1.40; 200, $1.10, Copenhagen, Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Fleet, Dutch, Savoy, Red Rock. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island, 1,000, $2.50; 500, $1.50. Celery plants, re-rooted, 1,000, $3; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200. $1.25; 100, $1. French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Paseal, Winter Queen, Fordhook Emperor. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Our Roads and Our Taxes

(*Continued from page* 81)

man in charge of construction is a thoroughly trained engineer and a very charming gentleman with a vast deal of consideration for the convenience of those of us who live along the line. The wages paid are considerably higher than it is possible to pay from the soil but as I listen to the gossip of the men, I conclude that the work is rather more strenuous and monotonous than the run of farm work. Of course in a big organization there are bound to be times and places when men are only partially or inefficiently employed but I judge that on the whole the bosses mean that the men shall either do a fair day's work or go elsewhere.

Another thing that impresses me is that the work from the chief engineer down is largely in the hands of young men—quite a good many of them still in their teens. There is one exception to this rule. The teamsters are as a rule middle aged—one or two of them sixty or past. The horse and his driver promise to disappear together. The whole rising generation will know how to drive trucks but very few of them will ever know what it means to draw the ribbons taut over the backs of a pair of drafters and sing out to them as they swing the heavy dump wagons out of the gravel pit. It is on the farm, in the lumber woods and on construction jobs such as this that the horse is making his last stand. I am afraid that on the whole the horse is waging a losing fight. I know that his breeders and lovers still prophesy that he will "come back" but the hard facts of the situation are that every year the number of horses in the city diminishes and that a once great demand for choice timothy hay and long rye straw is well nigh gone. Hay by the way is one of the few commodities still below the pre-war level which shows that the hay growers have not yet succeeded in adjusting themselves to the changed conditions.

I do not believe that I have any criticism of the construction job. It is a big task involving tens of thousands of barrels of cement, hundreds of tons of steel for reinforcing and sand and crushed stone in mountainous amounts. Behind it is a big engineering organization which I am sure knows more about it than I shall ever understand.

I do criticise the State end of the job as being over staffed so far as inspection and superintendence is concerned. I do not mean that these men are intentional grafters. As a matter of fact I suppose State employees will average about the same standard of honesty as the rest of the world. Nor in a general way am I opposed to white collar men. There are plenty of skilled men who can earn a dozen times as much with their brains as with their hands and I am willing to grant that a big contract of this kind has a place for some of this sort of men but nevertheless, the man supposed to fill such a position should demonstrate that he has some real expert knowledge or executive ability and that there is really some definite piece of work for him to do. Incidentally I observe with approval that the chief engineer in charge of construction—a hard driven executive who is the directing brain of the whole outfit knows no elegance of attire and is sometimes as grimy and sweaty as any other honest son of manual toil.

Finally it all comes back to this lamentable fact—that government has never been able to secure the same measure of efficiency and economy that is secured by private enterprise. This almost undisputed fact is the one eternal, unanswerable argument against public ownership or "nationalization" of railroads or coal mines or other semi-public utilities.

* * *

On the other side of the house the town of Seward is also building a road according to the very much more modest township standards. Last summer the sub-base was put in and next year—possibly two years hence—the asphalt top will be added. The total cost will be not far from ten thousand dollars per mile and it will be just as good a road as any one, unless it be some crazy speed-demon, will ever need. The sub-base was put in from the neighboring stone walls. This farm contributed several hundred or perhaps a thousand or more loads. It is a very heavy base being in the soft places as much as 14 inches thick and well rolled down. You can drive on it today at thirty miles an hour with safety although the finishing top has not been laid. I do not think there was ever a level or transit or trained engineer on the job. The only set of plans, engineering specifications and blue-prints are filed away in the back of Will Brown's head. No elaborate grading has been attempted. In places a foot or two has been taken off of the tops of the knolls and filled in at the bottom. No property has been purchased in order to eliminate curves. Emphatically there has been no wasted effort. The town superintendent has been not only chief engineer and inspector but he has been a particularly efficient laborer as well setting the pace for his men. No detour of more than five rods at a time was ever necessary and traffic was never interrupted for an hour. This township road has been built with local labor and local teams and from adjoining stone walls. Thus it may fairly be called a local enterprise. Practically all the money expended remained in the community. The town built the road but the money remained at home. Of course I realize that such a course is not possible in building a State road. Teamsters and truck drivers are pretty generally local men but the pick and shovel work has been done by an imported force of aliens—Spaniards they tell me—and a big and at one time fine farm house has been leased and turned into a camp for these men.

* * *

Now I have been writing the above not so much to describe our local road building but rather to make it serve as a text for a preachment concerning the necessity of economy in public expenditures. I believe that the whole conception of our highway program is fundamentally wrong and false. The highest public good demands not that a few favored men shall have a faultless concrete speedway in front of their door (this distinction has chanced to come to this farm) but rather that every man shall have a decent stone road over which he may drive his truck or flivver to "mill or

(*Continued on page* 96)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants, (Ready now), Danish Ballhead, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted, $2.00 per 1000; 5000-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 cauliflower, (All re-rooted). Same strain as last year. $4.50 per 1000; 500-$2.50. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now) Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, $3.00 per 1000; re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. Kale plants Dwarf Green Curled and Tall Green Curled Scotch $2.00 per 1000, 500-$1.25. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst. colors, $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1. Catalog free. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED—Registered Dorset and Hampshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, not closely related. Also Dorset-Merino cross-bred Ewe Lambs. Prices right. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CARPENTER, handy man, married, small family, wants permanent position on farm or private estate. Can do all kinds of repairs and general work. Box 233, Farmingdale, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

Service Department

The A. A. Field Service Men

ON this page is a picture of a group of men of whom AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is very proud. These men are the representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the personal link between you and the office staff, and they carry our messages to you about the service this paper is trying to render farmers. A few in the picture are not field representatives but are guests from the office staff.

Recently we had the pleasure of meeting this group in a conference at Ithaca, and as we sat watching their earnest, upturned faces, we were impressed with the quality of the men that we have been able to acquire to represent AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST among farmers. Most of these men are farmers or have been farmers themselves, and have a clear and sympathetic understanding of the many problems that farmers have to meet. They know that money is scarce in the country and that the dollars have to go a long way. Therefore, being sincere, they have to be very sure themselves that when they ask a farmer to take AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST they are giving him much more than the subscription price.

An Institution Over 80 Years Old

They know, for instance, that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is not just a farm paper. It is an institution, an institution that has been working for farmers since 1842. They know that what it does and what it says in the printed columns are only a part of the many services it performs for farmers. They know that when they sell you a subscription you become a member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Protective Service Bureau and that you are protected against crooks and swindlers. They know that if you lose in any of your business transactions, the Service Bureau will make every effort to see that you get a square deal.

Because these men are our personal representatives, and because we will be judged by your opinion of them, great care has been taken by this paper in the last three years to acquire the services of representatives on whose sincerity and honesty we could depend. A look at the men's faces will show that we have succeeded. Occasionally there may be a man who works for us a short time who is not up to our standards. If so, we want to know it. If any of these men are not gentlemen, or if they annoy you, you will favor us by letting us know.

Agents Tell of Service

They are instructed to under-sell rather than to over-sell the paper. They know that they have enough to talk about without any exaggeration. When one of these men comes into your neighborhood or on your farm, we are sure that you will give him a courteous reception. If you are already a subscriber to the paper, perhaps you will want to renew, while the representative is there, and thus save you the bother of sending the renewal by mail. If you are not a subscriber, you will want to let him tell you about our services and what we are trying to do. If you are not convinced or interested, tell him so, and he will not make himself disagreeable by persisting. If you are a subscriber, he will put up the Service Bureau sign and tell you that it is your sign of protection and that by being a subscriber to the paper you are entitled to the free advice of our lawyers, our investment experts, and all the staff of the market and crop and animal experts whom we employ to work for you. He will show you how AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST makes it a point to secure and to interpret the latest farm news. He will show you that the paper aims to entertain as well as to instruct and that the serial stories alone sold in book form would cost you twice what you pay for the paper.

In the group in this picture, you will find one or more faces of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST men whom you know. All of them are convinced that they are doing agriculture a service by extending the work that this paper is doing among farmers.

Beware Of These Concerns

IF somebody comes along and claims to be an eye expert, watch out. The chances are that he is more of an expert in getting your hard-earned pennies away without value received. Recently a very sad case of this kind has come to our attention where some scoundrels beat an old lady out of $475 by claiming to operate on her eye and to fit her eyes with glasses. We will say more about this case next week. The object of mentioning it now is to put our people on the lookout that no one else gets fooled.

Another concern that is doing business among farmers is the Associated Automobile Owners' Association, 433 Washington Street, Reading, Pa. These people claim to furnish a lot of service to automobile owners and to furnish them with a book known as the Blue Book or Tourists' Guide. So far as we can learn they do not carry through their promises and we advise our people not to do business with them, at least until you are absolutely sure that you will get value for your money.

Who Knows Of This Man?

Who knows of E. C. Maggee's whereabouts? He is a fruit dealer and the last I knew of him he was located in Warsaw, N. Y. Please write to Bird Wells, DeKalb Junction, New York.

Weeds are weeds and should be treated as such.

* * *

Cussing the insects will not help the crop. Give 'em the poison spray.

An All-Galvanized Water Service

You can have plenty of water, under pressure, for every household and farm need. Hoosier Water Service provides a dependable water service, using any power and suitable for any well or cistern.
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WRITE TO-DAY

We own and operate Moline Plow Co's original service departments for above implements.

STANDARD MOTOR PARTS COMPANY
Dept. F Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Division of STANDARD MOTOR PARTS CO. of Mich.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 90*)

intended to play upon those passions of his host this very night.

"Mademoiselle St. Onge seemed to be greatly depressed and played little the few days I was there—then Lascelles appeared," he said.

"She despises the dog, and yet he has openly boasted at Albany he would marry her," sneered Laflamme.

"I don't think he ever will," threw out Steele, lighting the cigarette passed him and watching the play of emotion on the handsome face of the other.

"Why?"

"Because she would kill herself first."

"Nonsense! Women don't do it, Monsieur," scoffed the trader, but the fleeting look of approval which Steele caught belied the words. Laflamme's nature was elemental. To him, her death was preferable to having her the wife of Lascelles.

Steele writhed in his chair as the other paced back and forth, but the welfare of the girl at Wailing River demanded that he smother all outward reflection of his thoughts, so he fought himself slowly into a state of callousness at the mention of her name, necessary, if he were to draw out his host.

"Monsieur," Laflamme stopped his pacing and glared down at the man smoking in the chair, "you are right!" Then, as he walked to the end of the room, added: She will never marry that rat of the Revillon people—she will marry—me."

The glitter in the gray eyes which followered the retreating figure of the self-absorbed Laflamme carried in it the stab of steel, but the face which lifted to the Frenchman on his return wore an amused smile.

"You seem hard hit," said Steele. "Although she spent but one evening with her father and myself, I found her charming, and I congratulate you."

"She is the—Shish! Rose!" And both men looked up to see a woman enter the room. Steele got to his feet.

"Rose, this is Monsieur Steele."

(*Continued Next Week*)

All Purebred Bulls Should Not Be Registered

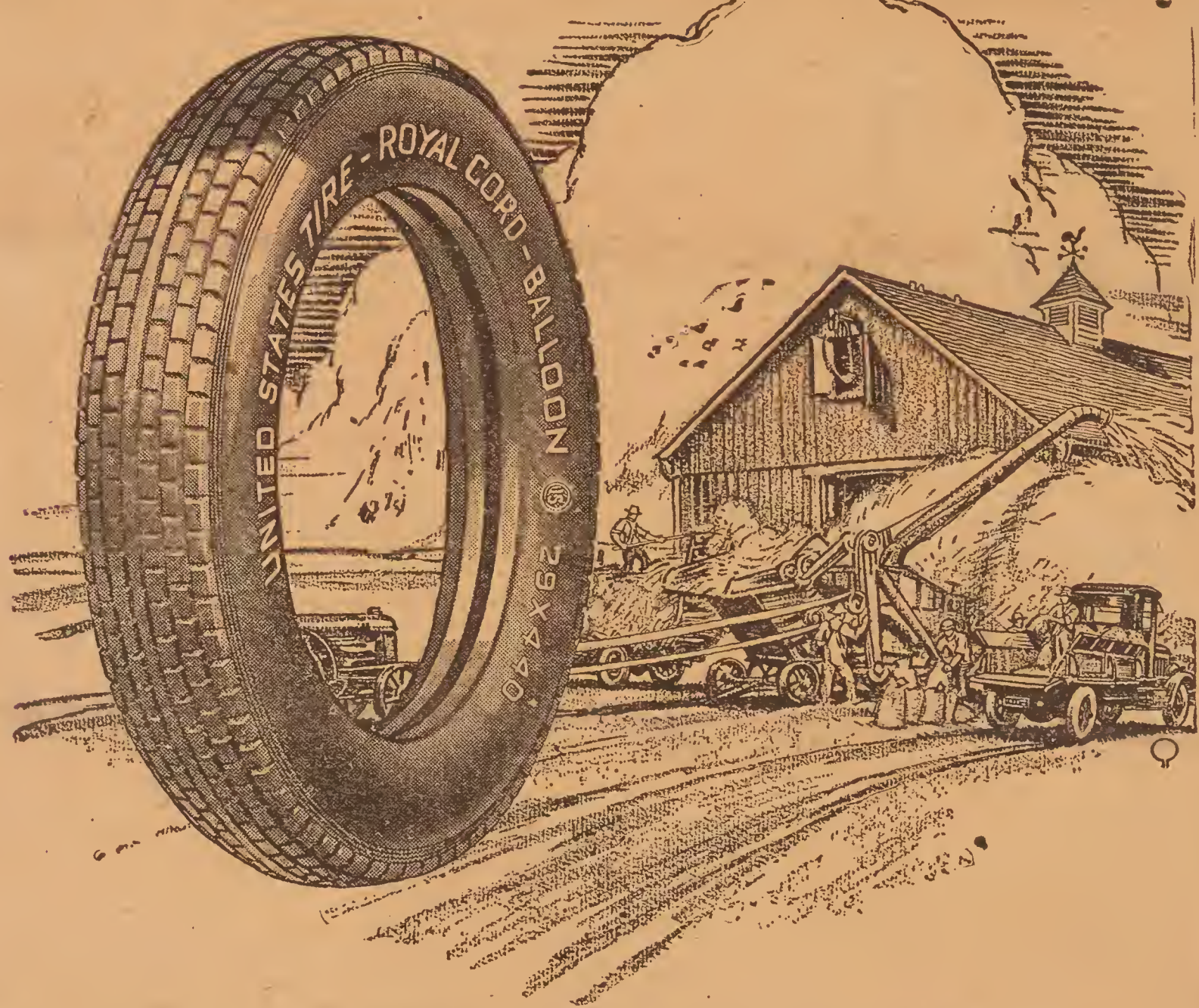
(*Continued from page 83*)

In a recent note to the editor of the Holstein World commending an editorial entitled, "Not More But Better Cows", Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture, made this statement, "The success of the breeders of purebreds will ultimately influence the entire field of production. If the breeders, besides developing better animals, can also help in the big work of improving our cattle generally, it will be to the benefit of our entire industry."

The purebred business must be based on quality and the term "purebred" should be a synonym for quality, both in production and type, insofar as it is humanly possible to make it so. A registration paper means little unless accompanied by a record. Some foreign countries make production records a requisite for registration. Some states in this country are taking the advanced step of testing the whole herd in which official testing is being conducted. This new action is commendable. The herd average is the true test of the worth of a breeder's blood lines.

But in connection with this or any other new course of procedure, let us not lose sight of the paramount importance of trying to make the bull worth what the buyer—especially the new buyer—thinks he is worth. Everyone who is interested in seeing the average production of the cows of the United States raised far above the present low 4000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat per year will naturally want to work in favor of raising the standard of the average purebred bull to the end that there will be less likelihood of his offspring proving a disappointment to those who pin their faith to his registration paper.—E. J. Perry.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD-TIRES



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29 x 4.40 straight side

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type
31 x 4.40 clincher and straight side

U. S. Royal Cords
30 x 3½ regular and extra-size clincher, 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4 straight side

U. S. Royal Extra Heavy Cords
30 x 3½ clincher for commercial and extra heavy service

USCO Cords
30 x 3 and 30 x 3½ clincher, 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4 straight side

USCO Fabrics
30 x 3, 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4 clincher

If you want the full comfort that the balloon principle is *meant* to give, you must not over-inflate your balloon tires.

If you pump them up too hard, you lose the cushioning effect that comes only with *true* low air pressure.

Yet many balloon tires cannot be run at ideal cushioning pressures without early, uneven and disfiguring tread wear.

This is not so with U.S. Royal True Low-Pressure Balloons.

Here are balloon tires that can be run at *genuine* low air pressure with perfect safety to the tires.

They have the new flat "Low-Pressure Tread"—a tread that distributes the weight *evenly* over the entire tread surface. It gives far greater area of road contact than is possible with a round tread.

U.S. Royal Balloons are built of Latex-treated Web Cord. This patented construction gives the great strength and flexibility essential to full balloon cushion and service.

Ride on U.S. Royal Balloons and you will really enjoy the greater riding comfort that you have been looking for in balloon tires—*plus long service.*

United States Rubber Company

Trade US Mark

U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

Our Roads and Our Taxes

(*Continued from page 94*)

meeting". There is no conceivable expenditure that can ever bring a magnificent boulevard to every farm but I think it is not too much to hope that eventually a road as good as the town of Seward is building may be brought close to every man. If the money now being raised by bond issues and spent on State roads according to the standards set at Albany could be turned over to the townships to be spent according to township standards, the net gain would be incalculable. Of course we should not have such splendid roads serving certain localities but we might have five or eight times as much road good enough for everybody save the speedster with a high powered car. The money would go far because we should save extravagant ideas and engineering estimates and oft-duplicated surveys and inspectors with nominal duties and all the general dry rot of red tape and bureaucracy which appears when government comes on the job.

Publicists, economists--everybody who has occasion to think about it—recognize and deplore the steadily mounting scale of public expenditures. Forty years ago, taxes on farms were a rather nominal matter. It used to be said with truth that one good fat hog would pay any ordinary farmers taxes for a year. There are very many farms today where a "ton litter" would not suffice. I am not advocating that we turn back the clock of time forty years even if such a thing were possible. "Everytime a man crosses a bridge instead of fording the stream, he ought to thank God for taxes" but nevertheless, there are men of wealth and breadth of view who are genuinely alarmed as to the future unless some way can be found to put the brakes on public spending. Let us give honor where it is due. It ought to be noted that the federal government has at length achieved the happy result. From Washington comes the good news of reduced expenditures and declining federal taxation but no such report has as yet come from state or city. Among other things we need an era of genuine penny-pinching on Capitol Hill at Albany. It is a pleasing sport—this being free-hearted and generous with other peoples money but somehow—somewhere—somebody must call a halt.

Perhaps the foregoing seems but the sour, ill-natured jibes of a farm tightwad, but it is respectfully submitted.

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 15, 1925

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As Little Children

A Story of a Double Reunion

A well balanced and happy life does not contain all hard work. We need to forget our dignity once in a while as the years come along and play a bit. The Master said you know that we should became "as little children." Because the little story on this page so well illustrates this principle, we know you will enjoy reading it.—The Editors.

By ROBERT OTIS HUIE

AT THE little schoolhouse that stood on the hill for almost a century many persons had secured all the education they ever acquired.

It was a district school, in Philadelphia community, and in that community the spirit of brotherly love seemed to permeate the entire countryside—the simple-minded people living up to the spirit which the name typified.

At the time the events about to be related took place many of the early pupils of this school—in fact, nearly all of them—had passed away; but there were a few of the older ones left, and quite a number of the middle-aged. Of the younger generation there were at least several scores.

One of the former teachers of this school conceived the idea of having a reunion, and the proposition met with instant favor.

Wide publicity was given the approaching event, through the local paper, by word of mouth, and letters sent to those who now resided many miles away—some in adjoining states—informing one and all that on Saturday, August 23rd the reunion would be held.

And they came from every point of the compass. As early as nine o'clock they began to arrive, and by eleven the grove surrounding the little schoolhouse was crowded.

The spirit of these lines seemed to prevail:

Oh, Time, turn back, on the ceaseless way,
And make us boys and girls, just for today.

The years fell from the shoulders of the middle-aged and the old, as they caught the spirit of the youngsters, forgot their cares, discarded their dignity—some few had grown to be very dignified in everyday life—and romped and played as they did when they were indeed children.

"Do you remember the time?" was an oft-repeated question, asked perhaps a thousand times during the day, as pranks of the old days were recalled.

Conspicuous among the throng was Monroe Henderson—now an old man, gray of hair and stooped of shoulders. He had taught the school for a number of years. Under his tutelage had been the children of former pupils, yea, even a few grand-children of former pupils. He mounted an improvised rostrum, and called the roll, from memory. Quite a number answered, the girls saying "Present," while the boys, as in the olden days, responded "Here."

After the roll call there were some recitations. Mary Carnes, now a grandmother, recited a long string of verses, beginning:

"They've bought that bran' new organ, Sue;
They've done just what they said they'd do—
And fetched it into church."

She continued through the entire poem, voicing her disapproval, in old-time, humorous fashion, of bringing a musical instrument into the church.

Then Hank Bankston regaled them with one of his early temperance speeches, the first verse running:

"There sat two glasses, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim;

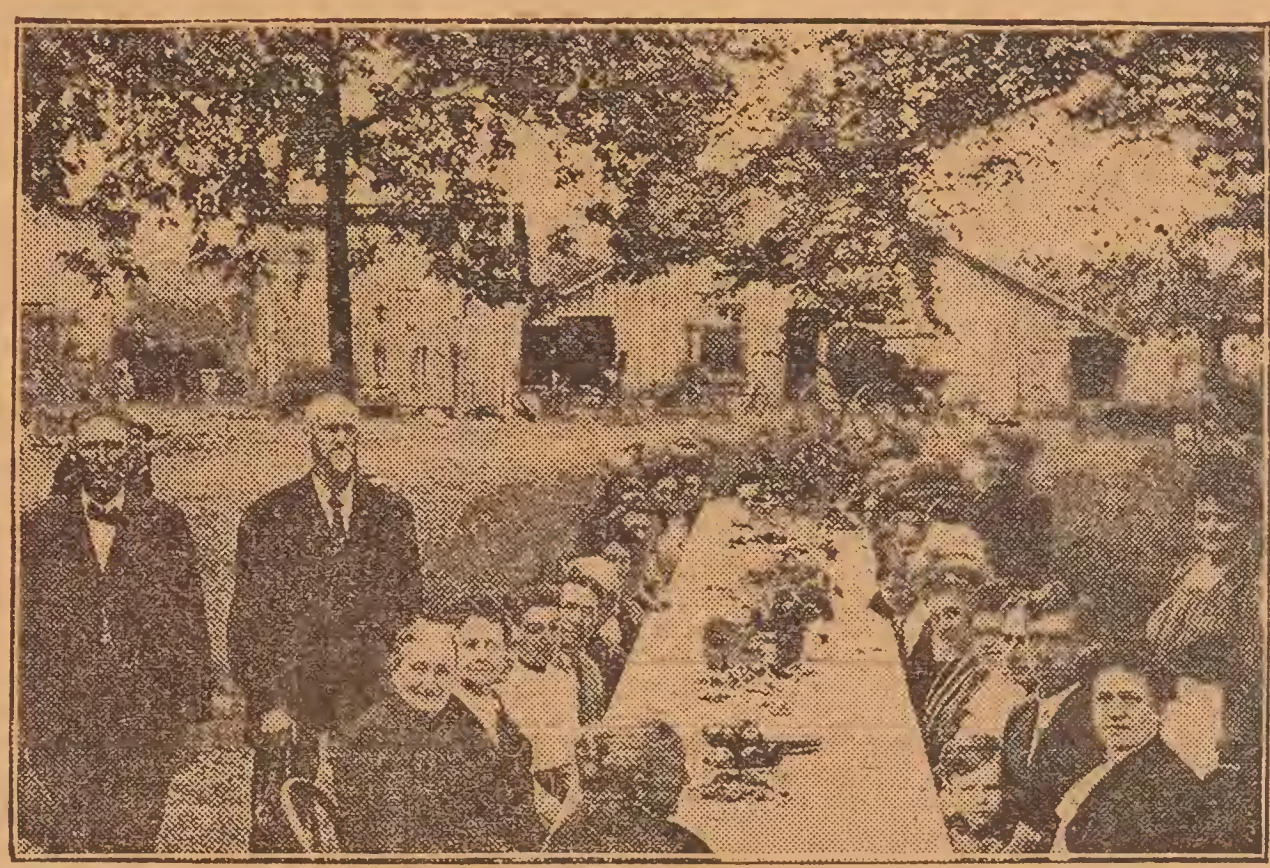
One was rich and red as blood,
The other as clear as a crystal flood."

After Hank's temperance lecture, extolling at great length the virtues of clear water and the disastrous effects of red wine, came the most humorous number of the program—a negro sermon. 'Lige Orr favored the crowd with the sermon he had delivered twenty years before, founded on the remarkable text: "Be sure your sins don't find you out."

Then Bill Lee and his daughters sang an old song which had to do with school days, the departed boys and girls, the pranks of the young people, the grapevine swing and the youthful sweethearts. The song brought many chuckles from the young people, but the eyes of the old people grew moist as, in retrospect, they saw the happiest years of their lives, never to be forgotten.

At twelve o'clock the crowd stood and sang "Old Hundred" with vim and vigor, after which they adjourned for lunch. Baskets were brought from the buggies and other vehicles and the ladies got busy spreading the good things—fried chicken, pies, cakes and

(*Continued on page* 110)



"Baskets were brought from the buggies and other vehicles and the ladies got busy spreading the good things...."

Fruit Growers "Talk Shop" at Geneva

Seeding Poor in Western New York—A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THIS particular locality and probably most of western New York, has just emerged from the first twenty-four hour soaking rain it has had since early spring. The ground is thoroughly saturated and in fine condition for plowing for wheat. So dry was it, however, that the water has all been soaked up and none is standing on cultivated land. Yet we had not suffered from drought, because of frequent light rains and showers. Some localities have of course, had heavy local thunderstorms. It seems odd to have to work inside all day and to have it muddy.

M. C. BURRITT

There is quite a good deal of wheat out yet —probably ten or fifteen per cent. Late cut and caught by showers and now by this big rain, it is still standing in the fields. Not as many oats were cut last week as was anticipated because of weather conditions and none of those cut are in the barn yet. This crop was sown over a period of three weeks or more and some of it is still green. Plowing for fall wheat is already begun mostly where wheat is to follow wheat. There will be more than usual of sowing of wheat after wheat this fall because of the failure of new seedings. Of this, there is quite general complaint. There wasn't enough moisture apparently to germinate the seeds and bring them through the period when the moisture requirement of grain was high.

Corn Good, Beans Fair, Potatoes Poor

July was a cool month, but corn has made remarkably good growth in spite of this fact and this crop appears to be in almost 100% condition. Beans, which showed some checking of growth and inclination to stand still in mid-July seem to have recovered somewhat and are looking better again. But this crop will not be a heavy one in western New York as there are many poor fields. Potatoes are not up to standard with many early planted fields almost a failure and late fields growing none too well up to date. Cabbage is looking exceptionally well as are tomatoes.

Fruit Earlier Than Usual

Fruit is coming on very rapidly and will be about three weeks earlier than last year. Yellow Transparent and Red Astrachan apples are ready and being marketed and Dutchess of Oldenburg are beginning to ripen. More than one hundred loads on the Rochester public market last week had apples for sale. They are bringing from 50 to 75 cents per market basket according to quality. We had the spray service call for the last spray to be put on this coming week, but it is doubtful if many growers put it on as the fruit appears to be so clean now. We seeded one orchard to alfalfa and sweet clover (only about an acre and a half of the latter) as a cover crop last week, and intend to leave the orchard in alfalfa sod for a couple of years.

Geneva Meeting Well Attended

This past week occured the summer meeting of the Horticultural Society at the Geneva Experiment Station. It was a beautiful day after a rain the night before and nearly two thousand growers came to the meeting, including about 150 from Pennsylvania. Jordan Hall assembly room was packed full to overflowing, when the crowd was addressed by Director Thatcher, Professor Fletcher of State College, Pa., Mr. Callender of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and later by Dean Watts of Pennsylvania who arrived late. In the afternoon the growers inspected the station orchards and experiments under the guidance of the Station Staff and this proved to be very interesting. Probably the chief value that most of the growers get out of these summer meetings, however, is the exchange of information with friends about crop prospects, prices, general conditions and the gossip of the fruit industry. All day long little groups about the buildings and grounds could be seen visiting about these and other matters, out of which each gets some personal information or satisfaction. It was an especially good opportunity to visit with neighbor orchardists from Pennsylvania.

August ought to be a month of vacations and vacation trips for fruit growers. Certainly farmers with their long hours of exacting work are entitled to a vacation, if any one is. I wonder how many farmers will feel able to take a vacation.—M. C. Burritt.

Too Much Moisture in Fall Bad for Grapes

TOO much rainfall during late summer and early fall may prevent the newly formed grape buds from reaching maturity before freezing weather sets in, thus resulting in severe winter injury to the vineyard, say the horticulturists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. This has been found to be especially true where the vineyards are grown on poorly drained soils, and it is believed that much winter injury may be prevented by proper drainage which, by removing the surplus water, allows the grape tissues to harden up before cold weather. In many parts of New York the past season has been marked by rather frequent rains and if this is followed by heavy rains during the next few weeks there might be a tendency to aggravate winter injury, it is said.

When cultivation of the vineyard is discontinued in July or August, the weeds should be allowed to grow without cutting, declare the Station specialists, as the cutting of the

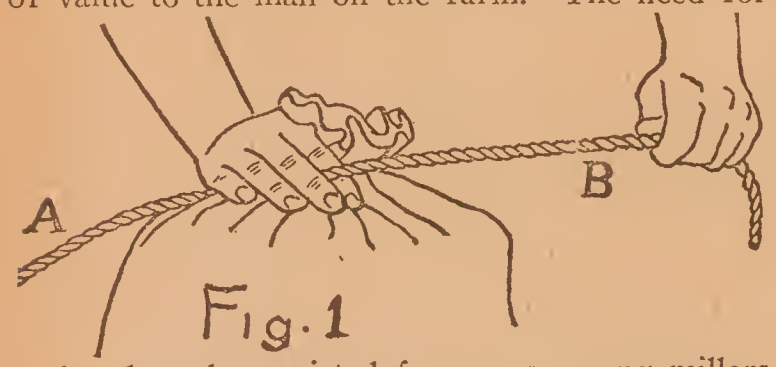
(*Continued on page* 107)

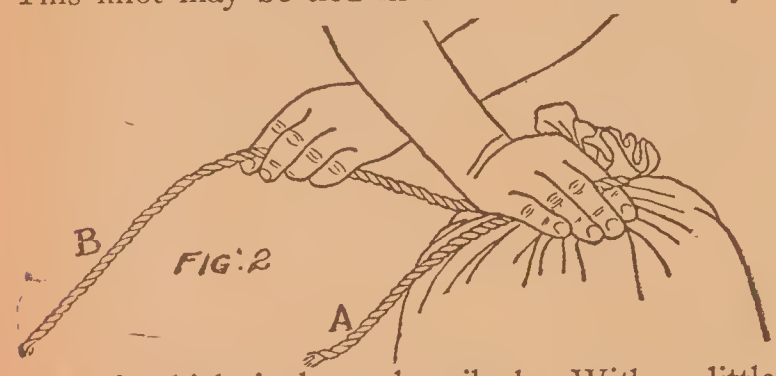
How Do You Tie a Sack of Grain?

Here Is One Way to Do It So That The Sack May Be Easily Opened--The Miller's Knot

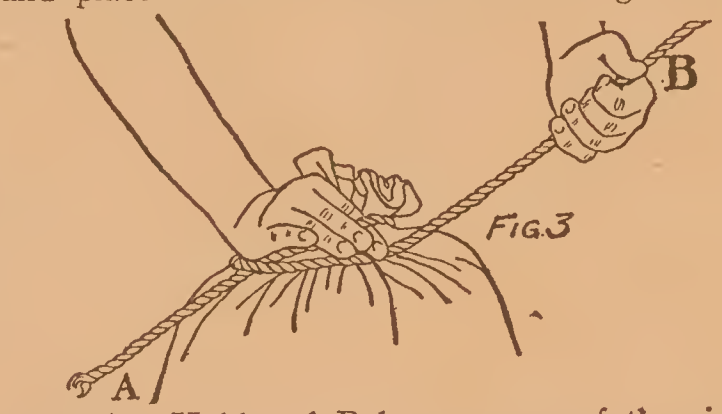
By F. G. BEHRENDS

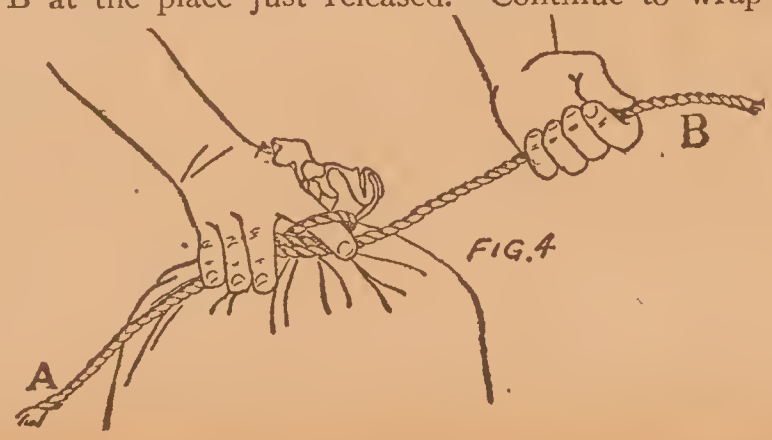
THE ability to tie a sack of grain or potatoes or other produce quickly and in such a way that the sack may be easily opened, is frequently of value to the man on the farm. The need for such a knot has existed for years among millers and to meet the need a definite knot was devised long ago, the name Miller's knot, being derived from those who most frequently made use of it. This knot may be tied in several different ways, one of which is here described. With a little practice it may be tied quickly.

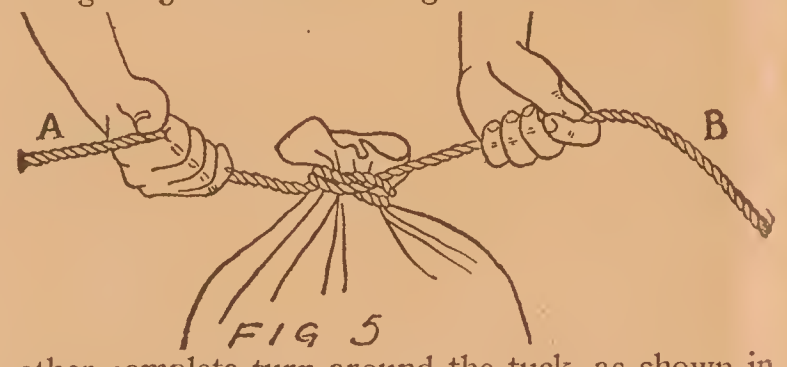


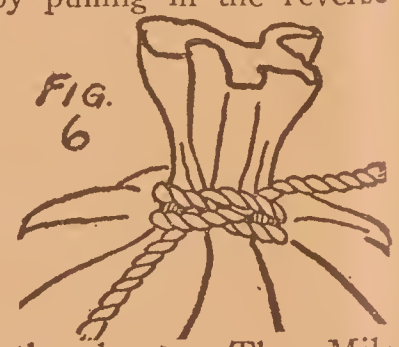


The open end of the bag should be gathered in the usual way and held between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, as shown in figure 1. Take a bag string in the left hand, and draw it across the top of the bag and under the last three fingers, *but over the first finger*, of the right hand, leaving end A but three or four inches long (fig. 1). With the left hand, bring the end of the string toward you, around the tuck of the bag, and place it under the heel of the right hand (fig. 2). Hold end B by pressure of the right hand, while you let go of it with the left hand and reach in front of the right arm and grasp end B at the place just released. Continue to wrap end B (fig. 3) around the tuck, drawing it under the right hand but over the free end (A) and under the first finger of the right hand, as shown in figure 3. Pull the string taut. Now make another complete turn around the tuck, as shown in figure 4, pulling it taut. With the first finger of the right hand, draw end B under that part of the string which was placed over the finger when the knot was started. Grasp an end of the string in each hand and pull taut, as shown in figure 5 and the miller's knot is completed. This knot can readily be untied by pulling in the reverse direction on end B. This loosens end A by starting it backwards through the knot. Then grasp end A where it crosses end B, and pull it backwards out of the knot, thus untying the knot. The Miller's knot is used for tying bags, and when mastered, it is tied quickly and is very easily loosened.









AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending August 15, 1925 Number 7

Getting the Best Results from Manure

"The Average Farm Does Not Produce So Much That It Can Be Wasted"

By E. F. VAN DYKE

BARNYARD or stable manure has been known as an efficient fertilizer for many ages. Its value was recognized even by the early Romans and its use as a fertilizer is frequently mentioned by the writers of that period. And to this day, it is applied in many places, even in America, in exactly the same manner as that used by the Roman farmers before the time of Christ.

While its importance is understood in a general way, the total value of manure is seldom realized. Most farmers think of manure as a cheap, easily obtained form of fertilizer that accumulates rapidly and inconveniently, the disposal of which is one of the necessarily unpleasant tasks of farm life.

The average farmer interprets manure in the terms of crop production but few, if any, give a thought to its composition and working qualities as compared with commercial fertilizers. It is best then to regard it, first, strictly for the value of the immediately available plant foods that are also found in commercial fertilizers.

These plant foods are chemical compounds of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium and are generally termed ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. Of these three compounds Nitrogen is by far the most important. It is essential to the healthy development of all plants and is the most expensive to replace by means of commercial fertilizers because it is the one element that is removed from the soil in largest quantities. It has been shown that every acre of corn will remove about 63 pounds of nitrogen from the soil; an acre of clover will remove as much as 82 pounds, an acre of tobacco will remove about 76 pounds of nitrogen etc. Under ordinary conditions this element is furnished by the decaying vegetable or animal matter in the soil or is stored by the nitrogen forming bacteria that reside in the roots of all legumes, such as alfalfa, clover, beans and peas.

Phosphorous and potassium are found in the minerals of a soil and are also essential to the perfect development of plant life—being necessary in a general way to the perfect development of seeds or grains. An acre of corn will remove about 24 pounds of phosphorous as phosphoric acid and about 26 pounds from the soil on which it is grown, while an acre of clover will remove about 18 pounds of phosphorous and 88 pounds of potassium. Since these three are the materials that have to be replaced by the use of commercial fertilizers, it will be seen that the value of manure should be estimated in the same terms.

Acid Phosphate to Reenforce Manure

While manure produced by different animals varies greatly in the percentage of these three elements, mixed manure will average about 10 pounds nitrogen compound, 5 pounds phosphorous compound, and 12 pounds potassium compound to the ton, or in terms of commercial fertilizer it has an analysis of about 10-5-12.

This analysis shows a marked deficiency of the phosphorous compound. It is therefore advisable to secure best results on wheat and small grains to reenforce manure with acid phosphate to make up the deficiency, using about 40 pounds to every ton of manure. Acid phosphate is usually added directly to the manure before it is spread, having the advantage of reducing the labor of separate applications.

The quantity of manure produced by different animals varies, as the following table taken from the Cornell Bulletin No. 56 indicates: Amount of manure per 1,000 pounds of live weight of different animals—

Sheep	34	pounds per day or	6.2	tons per year
Calves	67.8	"	12.35	"
Hogs	56.2	"	10.25	"
Cows	74.1	"	13.52	"
Horses	48.8	"	8.65	"

It has been roughly estimated that every 1,000 pounds of live weight will produce manure to the value of about $30.00 annually.

It is an accepted fact that the best practice is to spread manure upon the land as soon as it is produced. The spreader does the job more thoroughly than a man can do it by hand and at the same time saves a vast amount of labor, which is a mighty big factor these days.

Other Factors Affecting Value of Manure

Fertility value of manure also varies according to the ration fed. This is especially noticeable on farms where most of the grain produced is sold. It is quite often possible to produce a higher grade manure at less cost, by disposing of the products raised and feeding some form of concentrated feed. This, of course, can be determined only by a careful study of the composition and market prices of such commodities. There is a decided difference however in the quality of manure produced by young animals and that produced by mature animals. Young animals retain about one-fifth of all the fertility elements during the first year of their growth for the development of their bodies, while manure from mature animals contains practically all of the fertility elements of the ration.

Again, the quantity of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in manure that is ready for the fields, is affected somewhat by the character and quantity of the bedding used—clover straw being the richest in fertilizing value. Wheat straw, though much lower in quality, contains the fertilizing elements in about the same proportion as the average mixed manure. Only enough bedding should be used to absorb the liquids present in the manure produced.

Care and Use of Greatest Import

The most important circumstance affecting manure on the average farm and the one about which the farmer should be most concerned, is the loss due to improper care and use. Volumes have been written of this subject and every experiment station and agricultural college in the United States has issued bulletins with clearly defined directions as to the proper care and handling of manure so there is no real excuse for any farmer to sustain a loss from this source.

The first loss occurs when the liquid is allowed to drain away. Liquid manure contains fully two-thirds of the nitrogen, about four-fifths of the potassium, and a small percentage of the phosphorous present in manure. Proper use of bedding overcomes the loss of liquid manure to a great extent and the use of concrete floors in stalls and barns, with tanks or cisterns for the collection of the liquids will save nearly all of this most valuable portion of the manure.

Piling Manure a Wasteful Practice

The common practise of allowing manure to accumulate in a pile outside the barn until the end of the season, is to be condemned not only for the immense loss of the fertility value it causes but because it is highly unsanitary as well. Dean Vivian, of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University, estimates that in Ohio alone more than $125,000,000 of manure is produced each year if calculated in terms of the cost for replacing it by commercial fertilizers. It is further stated that fully 50% of this immense wealth is lost each year by improper care and handling.

Most farmers would be astonished if they were to figure out the real value of the manure produced on their own farms each year and doubtless would be more astounded if they were made to realize their losses resulting from careless handling of this valuable commodity. The Ohio State Experiment Station, after years of careful experimenting, has found that manure exposed to the weather for three months lost 36% of its nitrogen, 22% of its phosphorous and 51% of its potassium. The Cornell Experiment Station found that horse manure exposed for 6 months lost 62% of its value and that a pile containing 80 tons was reduced to 27 tons during exposure for one year.

(*Continued on page* 104)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 116 August 15, 1925 No. 7

Cattle Dealers Plead Guilty

EVERY dairyman interested in the progress of his business and every good citizen will be gratified with the way the authorities have so thoroughly prosecuted those who illegally dealt in condemned tubercular cattle in Cortland. As announced in our colums last week, eleven men were indicted for the cattle frauds. One of our editors attended the hearing on August 3 and heard several of these men plead guilty as charged in the indictments. The other men indicted plead guilty on August 5 and will no doubt be sentenced within a few days. The law in these cases has acted swiftly and justly and the prosecution of the guilty men will do much to continue the growing confidence that farmers have in the work of cleaning up bovine tuberculosis in the State.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been particularly interested in these cattle frauds because of their great importance to dairymen and we have made every effort and spared no cost to get the facts to our readers promptly. We have sent an editorial representative to Cortland several times in order to get the information first hand. Last week after we had gone to press we stopped the presses in order to insert some last minute information, to give you names of the men who were indicted in the cattle fraud. We are the only farm paper that carried this information.

This week on another page you will find a detailed account of events in the cases up to date.

Coal Strike Coming

THE country faces the inconvenience and trouble of another great coal strike and many of our readers are wondering what it is all about. The facts are that the miners of anthracite coal were granted a ten per cent. increase two years ago. Last year an agreement was signed continuing that wage scale for another year, and this agreement expires August 31. The agreement was not a permanent settlement but more in the nature of an armistice. Since July 9, the miners and the operators have been meeting almost daily but have been making little progress toward an agreement and on August 4, the conferences broke off entirely.

The miners are making several demands, all of which would raise the wage scale, and of course these increases would be passed on to the helpless consumer. The miners are also asking for the so-called "check-off"; that is, they are asking the operators to deduct the union dues from each worker's pay check before the wages are paid to the individual miner. The operators are fighting this demand stubbornly. The operators claim that there should either be a reduction in wages or that the production per man should be increased.

A strike is expected on September 1 if an agreement is not reached. It is very difficult for one not closely associated with the business to know which side is right and which wrong. Probably there is more or less injustice on both sides and that justice, as usual, lies somewhere between the radical demands of both sides.

The unfortunate thing about it is that the innocent consumers, which of course includes farmers who are now heavy users of coal, suffer from these great industrial wars.

Our New Household Service

OUR readers, particularly the women folks, will be interested in the article about oil stoves, or ranges, given in the Household Department in this issue. This article is the beginning of the new service to farm women which we announced last week. It means that as rapidly as possible our Household Department is going to get into position through very careful tests and investigations to tell our readers what to buy, and how to get the best use of their money in purchasing and using all household appliances. This service will be extended to include clothes, and is in line with what the paper is already doing in furnishing our pattern service.

We have just completed arrangements also for testing every recipe that we publish in the paper. This testing will be done in a practical farm home kitchen by a woman who has had scientific training in cooking, plus a large amount of practical experience, and who knows also just what the conditions are in the average farm kitchen. Further details will be given later about this recipe testing service.

If you use an oil stove, read the article in this issue, and you may find that the suggestions will help you to get more service from your stove. If you are thinking of buying a stove, write the Household Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and we will tell you about the different makes and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

In this service we have absolutely nothing to sell. We just want to make the paper of more help to you in your everyday work.

Farm History To Be Preserved

THE older farmers of New York State will be interested and pleased to know that the New York State Agricultural Society is acquiring new life and activity. This Society is the oldest agricultural organization in the State and one of the oldest in America. It is responsible for starting many other organizations and for sponsoring practically everything like the State Fair that stood for progressive agriculture in the early days of farming in this State. Practically every great man of note interested in agriculture in the State has been a member of this Society at one time or another.

Of late years, the organization has not been so active, owing to the fact that its "children"—the organizations and movement which it started—have taken over many of the activities which the Society orinigally did itself. But there have been a good many farmers in the State who have believed that there still was important work for this honorable organization to do, and with that thought in mind, its present officers have some very interesting plans in mind and have already started to put these plans into execution.

As we have already mentioned in these colums, the Society in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets will put on one of the most interesting and largest exhibits at the State Fair this year that will be on the grounds. This will consist of a large showing of old-fashioned farm implements and household appliances which have been used on the farms and in the farm homes of New York State since the early days. This exhibit alone will be worth going to the State Fair to see. Traveling about the grounds each day of the Fair will be a pair of oxen hitched to an ox-cart. In the exhibit itself, an ancient grandmother will be running an old-fashioned spinning wheel. There will also be such old-fashioned demonstrations as dipping candles and making soap. One of the men in charge of the exhibit will be Mr. Jared Van Waganen, Jr., whom all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers know so well, a man who probably knows the agricultural history of this State better than anyone else.

One of the other plans that the Society has in mind is to secure somewhere in the State, possibly on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, a building in which to make a permanent exhibit or museum of agricultural implements used by our farmer fathers during the long years since the pioneers settled the country. This museum will not only include a show of all the old implements used in the house and on the farm, but there will also be shown the interiors of one or two of the old-fashioned farm houses, the old-fashioned homespun clothes that used to be made at home, and old farm books; in fact, there is almost no end to the different things of interest that can be secured and put in such a museum to preserve and record the agricultural history of the Empire State.

We have already received a number of letters from the older farmers of the State in regard to these plans. We would be glad to have letters and particularly suggestions from any farmer or farmer's wife that will aid the State Agricultural Society to permanently record in exhibit form the agricultural history of the State.

Eastman's Chestnuts

MR. FRANK TRIPP, the genial publisher of the *Elmira Star Gazette,* recently told a story to a conference of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST field service men that I though was pretty good.

Mr. Tripp said that years ago when he was just starting in the newspaper business, his publisher conceived the idea that if they were to print each day a farm page in the newspaper, giving advice to farmers on how to run their business, they would be able to sell the paper to every farmer. So they proceeded to print such a page, and Mr. Tripp, then a youngster, started out to sell subscriptions to the farmers.

He did not have very good luck and along towards the close of the first day, he came to a man who was doing chores about the barn. He followed the farmer from one barn to another and all over the place, trying to tell his story, but he did not succeed in getting much response from the farmer. Finally, he got the farmer fast at the watering trough where he was taking the horse to be watered, and proceeded to tell his story all over again, saying if the farmer would just take his paper and read this farm page, he would get a lot of advice about how to run his business.

When he had finished, the farmer yanked the horse away from the trough, and looking back over his shoulder said:

"MISTER, I 'AIN'T USIN' HALF OF WHAT I KNOW NOW!"

Should Untested Cattle Be Exhibited?

A. A. Questionaire Shows Majority of Fairs for Test

FOR a long time we have been of the opinion that one of the ways to spread bovine tuberculosis is to show untested cattle at the fairs. We knew that a large number of fairs had passed resolutions requiring that all cattle entries should be tuberculin tested, but in order to find out the exact facts in regard to this practice, we sent out the following letter addressed to the fair secretaries in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

"Has your Fair association passed any resolution, or is there any order, forbidding the showing of cattle at your Fair, that have not been tuberculin tested?

"If there is such an order, and if it has been in operation for any length of time, do you feel that it has had any influence in limiting the number of good cattle shown?"

Although at this writing it has only been a few days since the letter was sent out, we have received seventy-six replies, and we want to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the secretaries for their courtesy in answering our letter. Of the total seventy-six letters received, fifty-one fairs do not allow untested cattle at their fairs, and twenty-five still permit such cattle to be exhibited.

The names and addresses of fairs which allow only tested cattle to be exhibited are as follows:

NEW YORK

Afton Fair ..... Afton
Broome Co. Fair.... Whitney Point
Caledonia Tri-County Fair ..... Caledonia
Cambridge Fair .... Cambridge
Cattaraugus Co. Fair ..... Little Valley
Cayuga Co. Fair.... Moravia
Central New York Fair ..... Oneonta
Chemung Co. Fair... Elmira
Clinton Co. Fair..... Plattsburg
Columbia Co. Fair... Chatham
Cuba's Big Fair..... Cuba
Delaware County Fair ..... Delhi
Dutchess County Fair ..... Rhinebeck
Erie County Fair ..... Hamburg
Genesee County Fair ..... Batavia
Hornell Fair ..... Hornell
Lewis County Fair ..... Lowville
New York State Fair ..... Syracuse
Oneida County Fair ..... Rome
Orange County Fair ..... Middletown
Orleans County Fair ..... Albion
Otsego County Fair ..... Cooperstown
Rensselaer County Fair ..... Nassau
Richfield Springs Fair ..... Richfield Springs
Rochester Exposition ..... Rochester
Rockland County Fair ..... New City
Sandy Creek Fair ..... Sandy Creek
St. Lawrence County Fair..... Canton
Steuben County Fair ..... Bath
Tioga County Fair ..... Owego
Tompkins County Fair ..... Ithaca
Ulster County Fair ..... Ellenville
Washington County Fair ..... Hudson Falls

PENNSYLVANIA

Bucks County Fair ..... Quakertown
Butler Fair & Exposition ..... Butler
Cambria County Fair ..... Ebensburg
Chester County Fair ..... West Chester
Erie Exposition ..... Erie
Hanover Fair ..... Hanover
Lehighton Fair ..... Lehighton
Mercer Fair ..... Mercer
New Castle Fair ..... New Castle
Pen Mar Fair ..... Fawn Grove
Reading Fair ..... Reading
Stoneboro Fair ..... Stoneboro
Union County Fair ..... Lewisburg
Venango County Fair ..... Oil City
York County Fair ..... York

NEW JERSEY

Big Garden State Fair ..... Bridgeton
Flemington Fair ..... Flemington
Trenton Inter-state Fair ..... Trenton

The following fairs report that they still permit untested cattle to be exhibited:

NEW YORK

Boonville Fair ..... Boonville
Brookfield-Madison County Fair.. Brookfield
Cortland County Fair ..... Cortland
Four-County Fair ..... DeRuyter
Fulton-Hamilton Fair ..... Gloversville
Morris Fair ..... Morris
Orangeburg Fair ..... Orangeburg
Palmyra Fair ..... Palmyra
Queens-Nassau Counties Fair ..... Mineola
Rensselaer County Fair ..... Schaghticoke
Troupsburg Fair ..... Troupsburg
Walton Fair ..... Walton

PENNSYLVANIA

Blair County Fair ..... Altoona
Dawson Fair ..... Dawson
Green Dreher Community Fair ... Newfoundland
Harford Fair ..... Harford
Lycoming County Fair ..... Hughesville
Mifflin Agricultural Fair ..... Newville
Mifflin County Fair ..... Lewistown
North Washington Fair ..... N. Washington
Somerset County Fair ..... Meyersdale
Troy Agricultural Fair ..... Troy
Warren County Fair ..... Warren
Wayne County Fair ..... Honesdale
Wyoming County Fair ..... Tunkhannock

Many of the best breeders will not exhibit their herds at fairs where cattle not tested for tuberculosis are shown.

In fairness, it should be said that many of these fairs which yet permit untested cattle on the grounds are making plans to forbid such exhibits within the near future.

Some of the letters from the secretaries were very interesting. The very great majority reported that the rule forbidding untested cattle had greatly improved the quality of their exhibit and even the number of herds exhibited, for the reason that some of the best herds had refused to exhibit until such a resolution was passed.

A number of fairs which still accept for exhibit untested cattle arrange for putting them in a different barn on the grounds than those which are tuberculin tested. In many localities, this matter of testing has been automatically taken care of because every herd in the county or district has been tested.

A few of the secretaries were very positive that such an order or resolution forbidding cattle without tuberculin test would greatly cut down the number of the cattle in their exhibit. One secretary writes as follows:

"Our fair has not taken any action on tuberculin tested cattle. We have two barns, one for each. Both barns are treated before the fair. You know that in Pennsylvania we are trying to have all cattle tested and I think in five years more all will be cleaned up in the state. The legislature helped out on this problem with over two million dollars and from the survey it will cost about $7,500,000 to do the job for the whole state so that in five years more we will all be taken care of."

Some of the New Jersey fairs reported that there was very little dairying in their district and very few cattle exhibited. One man writes as follows:

"Sorry to say that we have not as yet passed such a resolution. But we certainly will before the 1926 fair because a number of good accredited herds will not come to our show on account of showing with untested cattle."

One New York secretary writes at length and concludes his letter by saying:

"It is my personal opinion that an order should be issued from the State Department next winter or spring forbidding the exhibit of non-tested cattle. This would be the beginning of a larger 'clean up' and would also relieve the officers and directors of fair associations of much criticism. Some of the officers and directors of all of the fairs are cattle exhibitors and it is very hard to pass a rule or regulation for excluding certain animals when there is a divided opinion and vote. An order from the State Department would be the quickest and best way to clean this matter up."

A Pennsylvania secretary writes:

"We have only allowed tuberculin tested cattle to show at our fair for the past three years. If any influence has been felt it has been for the better as our exhibits have been larger, for good herds will not show with untested cattle."

Another reports:

"There is no question but that this ruling has cut down our showing some."

Another one says:

"We do not think it fair to have a herd brought into a show where there are any cattle which are not under state supervision. In reference to limiting the number of good cattle shown, we find that it improves as we are now getting herds which did not get to the show before we adopted this ruling."

Most of the secretaries were of this opinion.

Both at the Rochester Exposition and the New York State Fair, no untested cattle are allowed. Mr. J. Dan Ackerman, Secretary of the New York State Fair, concludes his letter by saying:

"We are not aware that any good cattle are not shown owing to the above restrictions."

Mr. M. R. Margerum, Secretary of the Trenton Inter-state Fair, says:

"We cannot see that this rule affects the character of our exhibits for during the past few years we have had an exceptionally fine showing of some of the very best herds."

It will be seen from these letters that the great majority of opinion, even among many of the officers of fairs where untested cattle are permitted to exhibit, is in favor of a rule or resolution permitting only tested cattle at all shows. The States are spending many thousands of dollars each year to clean up bovine tuberculosis and we do not believe it good practice to permit the spreading of the disease by allowing untested cattle at fairs and cattle shows. This may work some injustice at first on owners of some good untested herds, but if advanced notice enough is given, every man can have an opportunity to get his herd in line.

The suggestion in one of the above letters that the State pass a general ruling on this subject is a good one. Why not? The State Department is entrusted with the matter of cleaning up TB. Why should it not put out a general order forbidding a practice which helps to spread the disease?

Roosevelt Said—

No one-sided development can produce really good citizenship—as good citizenship is needed in the America of today. If a man has not in him the root of righteousness—if he does not believe in, and practice, honesty—if he is not truthful and upright, clean and high-minded, fair in his dealings both at home and abroad—then the stronger he is, the abler and more energetic he is, the more dangerous he is to the body politic.

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Address _____

Head Your Herd with a SON of a *World's Champion*

Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, starting a 305-day test at the age of two years and six months made a WORLD'S RECORD when she produced 15,416 pounds milk and 678 pounds butterfat. By the performance she "carries on" the fame of her distinguished sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad, the famous milk sire.

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The record of his sire is just as impressive, with two daughters holding butterfat records of over 28 and 29 pounds respectively. Twelve other daughters have records varying from 20 to 25 pounds of butterfat in 7 days. This sire is a grandson of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka on his dam's side, she having a record of over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days.

This young bull, born December 12, 1924, gives every indication of developing into a famous sire. His immediate ancestry is as impressive as the third and fourth generation.. He has all that can be asked to be called really great.

Write for pedigree and particulars

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
A. L. Breckway, Owner — Oliver Jones, Supt.

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For immediate sale we offer yearling heifers and heifer calves of exceptional breeding and individuality, backed by large milk and butter fat records. Many of these heifers have show ring qualities. Mostly Colantha blood lines. If interested come and see them.
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Ready Cows, August and September Cows
One load fancy grade Holsteins and Guernseys from tested dairies, suitable for replacements. Two loads fine Holsteins and Guernseys not tested. One load by first calf heifers to freshen this Fall.
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YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULL
Sire's sire in A. R. Dams records, A. R. 2 yr. old 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat; R. of H. 3 yr. old 10543 lbs. milk, 378 lbs. fat. Both granddams Gold Medal and Association Cup winners. An excellent individual bred to get producers. Priced for quick sale.
M. C. SEARS, Blooming Grove, N.Y.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
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CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
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25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.
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What Readers Want to Know

About Soil Analysis---A Pullet Record

ONE of the common requests which Experiment Stations receive from farmers is to analyze a sample of soil with the idea of determining what fertilizing elements should be supplied.

There are several reasons why a soil analysis is not valuable for farmers. The first one is that although it will show how much of each mineral is present, it will not show how available these minerals may be to plants. Some soil which the analysis shows to be rich in minerals, refuses to produce good crops in spite of the analysis. The other reason is that it is almost impossible on most farms to get a representative sample of soil. The roots feed on quite a deep area and the soil in different proportions of a field may be very different.

This does not mean that the Experiment Station cannot help the farmer to solve his fertilizer problems. They do have a wide knowledge of the soil types of the State which enables them to make recommendations as to what fertilizer to use.

One of the best ways to solve this problem is to watch the crops during an entire rotation, which of course can best be done by the owner of the farm. Lodging of grain or a deep green color in grass indicates that nitrogen is present in considerable amounts. Early maturity of cereals, short straw, and plump grains indicate a good supply of phosphorus and potash.

Another good way to find what fertilizer is needed is to make field tests right on the farm, by laying off a part of a field and applying different combinations of fertilizers to different parts of it. The farmer who does this learns more about the fertilizer needs of his soil than he could possibly learn from a soil analysis.

Can Anybody Beat These Pullets?

I OWN a flock of fifty-five pullets today which made a clear profit of $190.55 for the first year of their existence. I believe this record has seldom been beaten and it is the more remarkable because of the fact that the pullets made no profit until they started to lay in their sixth month.

This is the story: Several years ago, I was forced to tear down one of my two large barns because it was being surrounded by new houses which sprang up in our Boro. Of course the chickens' quarters went along with the rest. I made use of all the good material in this barn which I razed by putting up two modern double dwelling houses. However, there were still left at the end of my building operations a number of doors and odds and ends of wood which stood about in piles in the weather until two years ago when I decided to build a new chicken house with these leftovers. I built this house quite alone at a money outlay of just $25. I was very proud of my house which is 20x16 feet because it was the first bit of carpentering work which I have ever undertaken alone. I give these facts because I attribute much of my wonderful success to this new house.

Bought Eggs of Good Stock

In May a year ago, I bought setting eggs for ten broody hens. These eggs proved to be very fertile. I paid a premium of ten cents a dozen for them. They came from a good strain of Hollywood white leghorns. The ten hens were set in my new house and behaved finely. The result was 129 little bits of lively white and yellow peeping beauties.

I fed and tended the baby chicks according to the directions on the containers of a well-known poultry product and the results were astonishing. Barring accidents such as being stepped on and those picked to death by cross mother hens, I did not lose a single chick. Almost over night, it seemed, the chicks had sprouted feathers and it did not take much longer till the saucy little rascal cockerels started to crow. I sold most of the cockerels when they weighed on an average of two and one-half pounds.

As soon as the growth of the youngsters permitted I started to add in small quantities at first home grown corn, wheat and oats. When they were accustomed to the home grown grains, I fed them to the chicks almost entirely with the exception of the growing mash which I fed until I changed to the laying mash.

Allow Pullets Full Growth

I gave the pullets plenty of time to attain their maximum growth. Then when they were well developed, I started to add beef scrap to the mash. The results soon showed in the much greater number of eggs that were gathered. The eggs were also of greater size.

I kept a close record of this flock. Here are the figures: Total receipts for the year, $317.24; Total expenditures, including all feed and hatching eggs, $126.69; Net profit, $190.55.

Under total receipts, I have placed the proceeds from the sale of the cockerels and eggs laid and of course I have added the value of the pullets and cocks at the present local market price which is $1.50 a piece. At my last counting of the pullets, (55 in number) I found that just ten had mysteriously disappeared and this reduces my profit by exactly $15. All feed consumed has been reckoned and entered at current warehouse prices.

If there is a flock of pullets anywhere that has equaled or come near even to these figures, I would like to hear from it.—R. I. Weigley.

A Good Way to Control Mites

IN your issue of May 9, there was an article on controlling hen lice. I sure took a good laugh to think that a person would be so foolish or ignorant to think that by feeding a hen some cheap dope that it would prevent lice. I have kept chickens for the past 30 years and believe me there were times that the chickens were keeping lice. I have had no trouble for the last five years. This is my remedy:

I take 5 gallons coal oil, put in a pint or quart crude carbolic acid. Take my sprinkling can and sprinkle the house thoroughly two times a year, fall and spring. I also save the oil which I take out of the crankcase of my automobile and paint the roosts and rest once a year. Clean the dropping boards about twice a week and I haven't seen a sign of a louse or mite for five years.—R. H. W.

Mexican Bean Beetle in Western New York

THE Bean growers of western New York have had another worry added to their list by the discovery of the presence of the Mexican bean beetle in that territory. This is considered of such importance that the United States Department of Agriculture has established a substation at Geneva to study means of controlling the insect.

The bean beetle comes from Mexico, was found in Alabama in 1920 and since that time has been progressing north by easy stages. The pest looks like a ladybug, and in fact does belong to that family. The adults are hemispherical, about a quarter of an inch long, copper colored with eight black spots on each wing. They eat the tissue of the leaves, leaving the veins in a lacelike network.

The control will probably be applying poison to the under side of the leaves. Bean growers should watch for this pest and report to the Experiment Station at Geneva if any are found.

Cow Makes Cheapest Food

Milk Consumption in New York on the Increase

THE cow is the most economical food factory in the animal kingdom. The hen, the hog, the beef steer, and the sheep cannot compete with her, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, basing their estimate upon the percentage of digestible protein produced by each from an acre of land.

Digestible animal proteins are the high quality proteins of the human diet, the Institute points out. These proteins are the determining factor in the trend of greatest economy of food production. With the annual increase in population the animal protein supply must be increased accordingly if future millions are to be properly nourished. To provide for this increasing need will be the work of the cow, the sow, and the hen, the three farm animals excelling in the production of digestible proteins.

Proteins of milk have a higher nutritive value than the proteins of either meat or cereals. One quart of milk at 15 cents has greater value as a source of protein than steak at 35 cents a pound or eggs at 38 cents a dozen. Proteins in milk have a higher nutritive value than the proteins in grains. Only 30 per cent. of the weight of the proteins in grains is used by the body, while 65 per cent. of the weight of the proteins in milk is used in digestion. Science has shown that animal protein cannot be substituted entirely with proteins of a vegetable origin.

The cow's superiority in protein production is evident from a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report shows that the average acre yield of digestible animal proteins is 72.3 pounds as milk, 33 pounds as poultry, 24 pounds as eggs, 22.7 pounds as pork, 18.5 pounds as beef, and only 14.7 pounds as mutton. Pork is fourth so far as digestible proteins are concerned but ranks next to dairy cattle from the standpoint of total nutritive value. This survey shows the soundness of the doctrine of the cow, sow, and hen program being adopted by middle-western farmers, the Institute says. It explains why the numbers of beef cattle remain almost constant and why the sheep population is steadily declining. The animal protein requirements of the increased population are being provided largely through the greater production of dairy products.

Buckwheat By-Products

BUCKWHEAT middlings and buckwheat feed, by-products from the milling of buckwheat flour, are valuable sources of protein for the feeding of dairy stock comparing favorably with cottonseed meal in this respect, according to the official feed control chemist at the Newk York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Owing to the large amount of buckwheat produced in New York and Pennsylvania, buckwheat by-products should be more generally used on New York dairy farms, says this official. Reliable statistics show that in 1919 Pennsylvania led in the production of buckwheat with 4,755,739 bushels, while New York was second with 3,901,481 bushels. Ohio, the next highest State in the Union, produced only 640,662 bushels.

"If all the buckwheat grown in New York in 1919 had been made into flour, there would have been about 62,423,696 pounds of buckwheat by-products," says the Station chemist. "In feeding value buckwheat middlings compare favorably with cottonseed meal with respect to the cost per pound of protein, while in chemical composition they are similar to distillers' dried grains, both high grade concentrates.

"Buckwheat middlings average about 30% protein, 7.8% fat, and 5.7% fiber, and sell for about $40 per ton. Each dollar, therefore, will buy about 15.2 pounds of protein. Buckwheat feeed is a mixture of buckwheat middlings and varying amounts of buckwheat hulls and the protein content in the samples examined ranged from 10 to 18%. The average selling price of buckwheat feed is $27.16 per ton and each dollar buys about 15 pounds of protein."

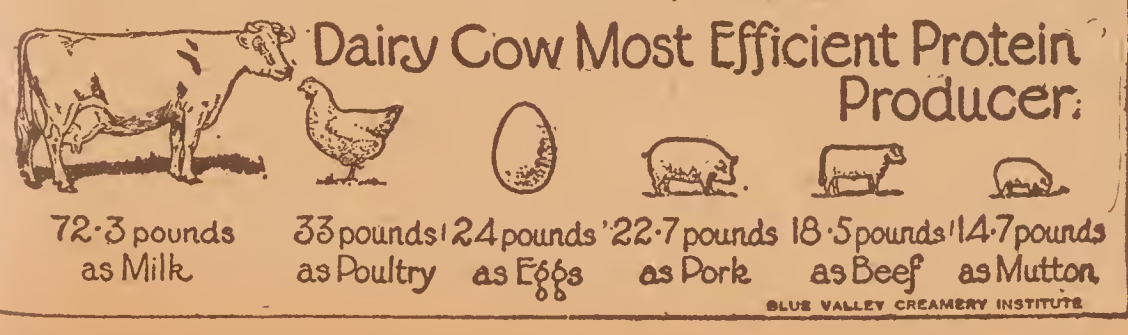
How Milk Consumption Has Increased

Average Daily Consumption of Milk a nd Cream in New York City Market From 1893 to the End of the First Six Months of 1925.

Date	No. 40 Qt. Cans Fluid Milk	No. 40 Qt. Cans Cream	Date	No. 40 Qt. Cans Fluid Milk	No. 40 Qt. Cans Cream
1893	19982	711	1910	43344	2235
1894	20491	760	1911	45910	2475
1895	21176	817	1912	47331	2459
1896	21852	816	1913	49172	2586
1897	22823	815	1914	49747	2641
1898	24191	979	1915	52286	2705
1899	24867	1131	1916	52875	2791
1900	25723	1158	1917	54326	2647
1901	26734	1261	1918	57958	2685
1902	27938	1352	1919	61650	2995
1903	29796	1506	1920	66653	3469
1904	31804	1634	1921	70496	3781
1905	33835	1945	1922	73420	4485
1906	37706	2049	1923	78245	4566
1907	39252	2011	1924	81685	4731
1908	39650	1872	1925—first 6 mos.	84939	4997
1909	41167	2018			

It will be noted that the figures show the number of 40-quart cans of milk and cream consumed daily in New York City from 1893 to the end of the first six months of 1925. One can of cream is equivalent to five cans of milk. By using this figure and the fact there are 40 quarts in a can, it is possible to convert the above figures into the number of quarts of whole milk consumed in New York City each day.

The daily consumption of whole milk in quarts in 1893 was 941,480 quarts, or considerably less than a million. In 1925, consumption had increased to 4,396,960 quarts a day in the New York City market. During the month of June, 1925, the New York City market consumed the equivalent of 4,087,432 cans of plain milk, or 163,497,280 quarts. The average consumption per day during June, 1925 was 5,449,909 quarts. This is the largest monthly consumption of milk in the history of the New York market. See editorial page for further comment on the increase in milk consumption.



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Shrewd dairymen, cattle feeders and hog raisers are this year feeding a grain mixture containing Corn Gluten Feed to their animals on pasture. The results have made them happy.

Their cows are coming through a long, dry summer in fine shape. These cows are making big records. They are earning a profit. They will go into winter in good condition—on full production.

Thousands of pigs and baby beeves that are getting Corn Gluten Feed on pasture will go into the feed lot in condition to be finished quickly and economically. They will bring top prices.

The good reason for this success is corn. It is the best of all plants for feeding purposes and Corn Gluten Feed is the concentrated meat and milk-making part of the whole grain.

Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more protein. It is more easily convertible by the animal than any other feed. It gives you the elements that promote both fertility and lactation in the animal.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer for your home mixed ration. If you buy a mixed feed be sure it contains this famous corn concentrate.

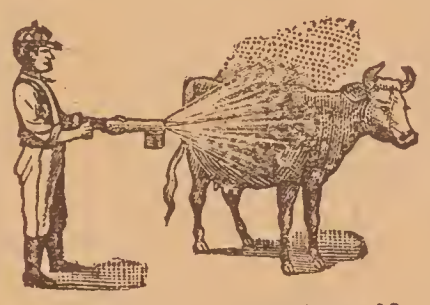
If you are not up to the minute on what Corn Gluten Feed will do for you, our new Bulletin No. 2 will tell you. Write for your copy.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 9

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT" KEEPS UP the MILK SUPPLY

Hammond's



"Cattle Comfort"

Cattle Comfort is detrimental to Flies and Gnats that afflict domestic animals—to be applied to the base of the horns, along the back to the root of the tail and on the neck and fore quarters.

Directions.—Cattle Comfort may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Put up in quarts, 1 and 5-Gallon packages or barrels.

Sold by Merchants and seedsmen.

Send for Pamphlet.

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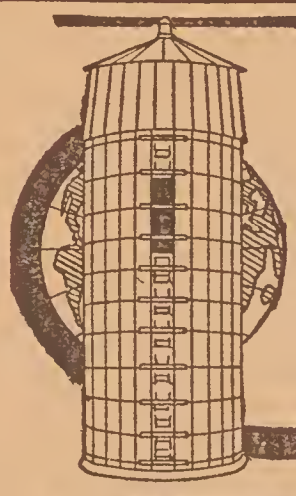

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of August* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The advances which went into effect on August 1, are all in the lower classifications, being a 10c increase in all cases except 2A in which instance there has been an increase in the differential paid for skimmilk.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

Classes 2, 3A and 3B have been advanced 10 cents per hundred effective August 1.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER DOWN A CENT

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 4	July 28	A Year Ago
than extra	44 -44½	45-45½	38 -38½
Extra (92sc)	-43½	-44½	37¼-37½
34-91 score	40 -43	39½-44	33½-37
Lower G'd's	39 39½	39 -	32 -33

The advance to 44½c for creamery extras last week was more than the market could stand. As soon as that figure was reached butter was diverted from other markets to New York City which meant heavier receipts and freer supplies. At the same time the western markets were none too strong. In view of these factors the speculative interests rapidly cooled and as a result the market lost its firmness by July 30 the price on creamery extras falling off to 43c. Even with this reduction buyers were reluctant to take on any supplies except those for current needs. Speculators are cautious about taking hold and as a result the market since our last report has been none too firm. On August 3 a better sentiment prevailed and the price was advanced to 43½c. Buyers who needed butter for immediate use did not object to the advance but the volume of business was restricted due to the fact that there was a feeling of doubt about the ability of the market to hold the half cent advance. By August 4 the market had developed additional firmness and the advance was held in spite of weak advices from the west. The market strengthened to the point that some butter was taken in a speculative way.

CHEESE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Aug. 4	July 28	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24 -25	20 -21½
Fresh av'g's	23½	23	19½
Held fancy ..	———	———	———
Held aver. ..	———	———	———

Although there has not been a great deal of trade in the cheese market in New York, nevertheless prices have advanced slightly, mostly in sympathy with recent advances in Wisconsin. Trading has not been at all active but nevertheless the market maintains its price level with firmness. Especially fancy fresh flats have been bringing 25½c. Some short held cheese has been coming out of storage, mostly Junes and these have been bringing a slightly better figure than choice fresh cheese. Reports state that the make in central and northern New York is light, while western New York production seems to be about average.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	Aug. 4	July 28	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	51-53	49-51	46-48
Av'ge extras	47-50	45-48	44-45
Extra firsts	42-45	42-44	41-43
Firsts	40-41	39-41	37-40
Gathered	37-44	37-43	34-42
Pullets	32-41	31-40	34-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	44-48	44-48	37-44

Strictly fancy well graded and closely selected nearby white eggs have advanced again. The improvement in the market is solely confined to the fancier grades. Any stock that shows heat defects or irregular quality is meeting a rather easy market. The egg market has been none too good since our last report. Some houses have been reporting satisfactory clearances while others are having trouble with accumulations. This is especially true in the average qualities. Fancy eggs have been moving very nicely. Advices are strong and country costs higher, but there has been a decided lack of snap to the market on medium and lower grades. Prices have reached the point where buyers are turning to strictly fancy storage eggs and leaving fresh stocks go.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET WEAK

FOWLS	Aug. 4	July 28	A Year Ago
Colored	25-26	24-25	23-24
Leghorns	21-24	21-23	17-21
BROILERS			
Colored	29-31	26-30	31-34
Leghorns	25-29	23-27	26-31

The live poultry market is developing a weakness following a rather strong turn which characterized the latter part of the week ending August 1. Supplies have been a little heavier than trade could easily absorb and values consequently suffered. The market was up to 29c as a top on fancy quality fowls and reached a high point of 33c on fancy quality broilers, but by August 4, both fowls and broilers had weakened to prices reported in the table above even these prices were rather extreme.

The freight market has been responsible for the situation in the live poultry market. Express receipts have not been very heavy but the ample supplies coming from the west have worked against a good market. As a matter of fact the situation in the live poultry market for over a week has been such that it was almost impossible to definitely establish any accepted quotations.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Aug. 4	July 28	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.60⅛	1.53⅝	1.28¼
Corn	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	1.13
Oats	.43	..43¼	.49⅛
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.72¼	1.67¾	1.44
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.28⅜	1.29⅛	1.35½
Oats, No. 2	.54½	.55	.66
FEEDS	Aug. 1	July 25	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	35.50	36.50	42.00
Sp'g Bran	27.50	27.50	27.50
H'd Bran	31.00	31.50	30.00
Stand'd Mids	29.50	29.50	29.50
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.00	33.00
Flour Mids	37.00	36.50	34.25
Red Dog	43.25	43.00	39.50
Wh. Hominy	40.00	40.00	44.00
Yel. Hominy	40.00	40.00	43.00
Corn Meal	47.50	48.00	47.50
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	41.25
Gluten Meal	——	——	47.50
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	47.50	——
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	50.00	——
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	52.00	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.50	48.50	46.00

The wheat market has developed considerable strength during the past week. The advance came as a result of heavy trading following adverse weather reports from the Canadian northwest and from important wheat sections of Europe. The northwest has been suffering from high temperatures. The corn market has improved, the market reacting in sympathy with the wheat market. There is general complaint of dry weather out in the corn country.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been comparatively no change in the potato market since our last report. Fewer southern potatoes are arriving. In fact the Virginia deal is pretty well cleaned up. Not enough sales have been made of late to really establish quotations. Long Islands still hold the center of the stage bringing from $5.50 to $6.25 for barreled stock while the fanciest grades in 150-pound sacks are bringing from $5 to $5.50. Reports from the east end of Long Island vary, some stating that extremely poor yields are being experienced, while other reports are more optimistic. Of course, the present market has no bearing whatsoever on the late crop. Indications point, however, to a good potato market. Long Island growers are making hay while the sun shines.

This is the first year in several that they have been experiencing prices anything like those they are getting at the present time. A year ago the market was dull and sluggish. Shipments from the south were too heavy to allow free trading and Long Island farmers were getting about 75c a bushel. At the present time they are getting anywhere from $1.75 to $2.

APPLE MARKET DULL

There is little or no change in the apple market. Supplies are fairly free from Jersey and Hudson River sections. Trade is dull and the market weak. Green fruit that is large and fancy has been moving fairly well but red fruit and poor stock is practically neglected. Transparents from the Hudson Valley have been bringing as much as $2 for the best marks but a lot of stock has been bringing a little more than 25 to 75 cents. Average marks have been only bringing from 75c to $1. Pears have also been meeting an unsatisfactory market, demand is dull, prices are irregular and top quotations are seldom reached. Clapp's Favorite from the Hudson Valley sections are bringing anywhere from $1.50 to $2.75 per basket while Jersey and Hudson Valley Belles have been bringing from $1 to $2 per basket for choice stock.

Getting the Best Results from Manure

(*Continued from page* 99)

The farmer who leaves manure to accumulate for several months exposed to the weather, would not for a moment think of paying real money for commercial fertilizer and treating it in the same way. Nor would he distribute it in piles over his fields, waiting for some convenient time to sow it—yet wasting manure by careless handling and spreading is just as criminally careless as wasting commercial fertilizer in the same way. Money lost is money lost—whether it goes through a hole in the pocket, or whether it is lost by such little noticed and unseen channels of careless business practise.

Best to Spread Manure When Fresh

It has been proven by numerous experiments extending over many years, that manure is of the greatest value when spread upon the land as soon as it is produced, either as a top dressing to growing crops or in a thin even covering to the soil that is to be cultivated. In fact, deep covering of manure in clay soil will almost completely prevent the decay that is necessary for the liberation of the plant food contained in it. Light or sandy soil, on the other hand, is porous and in it manure may be covered much deeper than when applied to heavy soils. In general, the best results are obtained on clay soils by the use of the disc or harrow for covering manure, while on porous soil it may be plowed under. Practically none of the value of manure is lost when it is applied fresh from the stalls and is allowed to decay on the soil. As the fertile properties leach out they sink directly into the soil, and are ready for use when the succeeding crop is planted.

In all cases, the best results for a given amount of manure have been obtained by spreading thinly and evenly. Smooth, even distribution is necessary so that the soil may be fed uniformly. If manure is scattered irregularly and left in lumps and clods on the field, the resulting crops will be irregular and uneven, and much manure is lost by waste.

Points to Consider in Buying a Spreader

This perfect distribution can be accomplished only by means of a manure spreader that you know will do perfect work in pulverizing and smooth, even spreading. Money spent for a spreader should be considered an investment and not an expense. The spreader should not only be a means of saving time and labor—it should be the means of saving and conserving the supply of manure and placing it on the field in such a way that it will yield the greatest returns. No money should be invested in a manure spreader until the buyer has actually seen that it will do this and has compared its work with the work accomplished by other machines designed for the same purpose.

The spreader that fails to accomplish the important tasks of perfect pulverizing and smooth spreading is not a manure spreader—it is only an unloader and is valuable only for the time and labor it saves. It fails utterly in accomplishing the greatest saving of all—that of making the most valuable and most easily obtained fertilizer and soil builder go farthest and produce the most.

Nor should this be the only point to be considered in the purchase of a manure spreader. It should be light in

(*Continued on page* 110)

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Cattle Dealers Guilty

Change Plea---No Trial Necessary

THINGS have been happening fast in Cortland County for the past two or three weeks. After the various agencies concerned in the investigation into the cattle frauds had reported their findings, a Special Grand Jury was requested to consider the evidence. This jury met July 20 and for nearly two weeks examined the witnesses numbering over one hundred. Judge J. P. Hill of Norwich was designated to preside. On July 31 the Special Grand Jury reported, returning thirty-nine indictments against eleven citizens of Cortland.

Sixteen indictments were returned against Dan Grant several of these being for sale of branded animals. Indictments were also returned for failure to report diseased animals, one for bribery of Harold Carpenter, an important witness, and for an attempt to bribe a witness to give false testimony about branded cattle in the possession of Patrick Connors.

Five indictments were returned against C. W. Ellis including the sale of branded cattle, failure to report the presence of diseased animals, bribery of a witness and forgery of a certificate of sale.

Ben Kaplan was indicted on several counts. He is proprietor of a slaughter house in Cortland, and it was general knowledge that he bought and supposedly killed tubercular cattle.

The opinion prevalent in Cortland seems to be that these three indictments are the most important.

The other men indicted were Clarence Rood, Claude Dayton, Walter Totman, J. Allan Leach, Eber Bowdish, Frank Henry and Thomas Moore. The statement has been made that it would have been possible for the Grand Jury to return over one hundred indictments, if a separate indictment had been made for each violation of the law.

Indicted Men Furnish Bail

The indicted men pleaded not guilty on July 31 and with one exception furnished bail in amounts varying from $1,000 to $5,000. They were ordered to report in court Monday morning August 3 for a special hearing. This hearing convened at eleven o'clock. The counsel for the defendants immediately moved that the indictments be dismissed on the grounds that the offenses were not indictable and that they should be tried in a justice's court. Judge Hill denied this motion, whereupon the defendants withdrew their plea of "not guilty" and demurred against the indictments on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Judge Hill again ruled against them and there was nothing left for them to do but to plead guilty or stand trial.

The Judge ordered the clerk to draw and the sheriff to notify a panel of fifty trial jurors. Of the fifty men drawn, twenty-four were farmers.

After the noon recess three of the defendants, Eber Bowdish, J. Allen Leach, and Thomas Moore signified their desire to change their plea to guilty.

Question of Intent Not Mentioned In Law

Judge J. P. Hill then spoke to the court for a few minutes, stating that the law made the offense punishable without regard to the intent of those committing it. He said, however, that in his opinion the severity of the sentence should depend upon whether or not the offense was committed knowingly. He further stated that if the offense was done knowingly, the man committing it should be sentenced to jail. This announcement was received by the crowd with evident satisfaction, as there had been some fear that the men indicted would escape with a fine.

Judge Hill said he wished to examine the men informally in order to determine whether or not they had guilty knowledge that the cows were branded when sold. Eber Bowdish was first called to the stand. It was established that Mr. Bowdish had co-operated with the investigators, and had reported voluntarily to them the presence of one branded cow in his herd. Some of the cows sold by him and later found branded were bought from Ben Kalpan.

Mr. J. Allen Leach took the stand. The most damaging evidence against him was the fact that two cows moved by him from his own farm to the farm operated by a tenant proved to be branded. Mr. Leach explained this by saying that his tenant wished cows freshening in the fall and that these cows were the only grade cows he had that would freshen then.

Mr. Thomas Moore is farm manager and stockholder in the Davide Harum Canning Company. He buys cows each fall to eat the canning crop refuse. In this way some profit is made and some manure produced for the company's farm. He bought cows of Dan Grant and later sold them. They were found to be branded after the investigation started.

Frank Henry, former sheriff has dealt in cattle for many years. Some of the cows sold by him and later found to be branded were bought outside the county. After some which he had already sold were found branded, he caused the remainder to be killed on his farm and buried without notifying the inspectors. He says he did not know whether or not they were branded but that he was suspicious of them. The branded cows Mr. Henry sold were shaved on the jaw before the brand could be seen.

Court Adjourned Until Aug. 5

After these four men had been questioned, Ben Kaplin, Clarence Rood and Claude Dayton expressed their desire to change their plea to guilty. There was no time to question them and court was adjourned until eleven A. M. Wednesday August 5. This left only the cases of Dan Grant, C. W. Ellis Jr., Walter Totman, and B. W. Grant. The opinion was quite generally expressed that they would change their plea to guilty on Wednesday.

Judge Hill did not sentence any of the men who pleaded guilty, saying that he wished to acquaint himself more fully with the facts before doing so.

(*Continued on page 107*)

Judge James P. Hill Sentences Indicted Cattlemen

THE following sentences were given by Judge James P. Hill of Norwich on Thursday August 6, to the eleven men indicted by the special Grand Jury.

Dan Grant—Six months in the County Jail, a fine of $1,500. A suspended sentence of six months in the county jail, to be deferred until the spring meeting of the supreme court.

C. W. Ellis Jr.—Six months in the County Jail, a fine of $200, and a suspended sentence of six months, deferred until the spring term of the Supreme Court.

Frank Henry—Two months in the County Jail and a fine of $400.

Thomas Moore—A fine of $600.

J. A. Leach—A fine of $400.

Ben Kalpin—Three months in the County Jail.

Claude Dayton—Thirty days in the County Jail.

Walter Totman—Two months in the County Jail.

B. L. Grant—A fine of $100.

Eber Bowdish—A fine of $100.

Clarence Rood—Sentence suspended.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

THE woman who joined them and—to his surprise—said graciously, in English, with an accent, "Monsieur, you are veree welcome," was not at all what Steele had expected to find at Ogoké Lake. Instead of belonging to a type more or less common to the frontier railroad towns, the girl posing as the sister of Laflamme was undeniably handsome, with a mass of straight, black hair, and the brilliant olive skin, which so often characterizes the quarter or eighth blood. For that she was a breed, he had no doubt. The expression of the dusky eyes and the full lips, the set of nostril, proclaimed it to one familiar with the type; but her manner and speech also spelled education.

The lines of her full figure were thrown into high relief both by the daring cut and the clinging nature of the material of her gown of vivid yellow. Winnipeg, or Calgary, or even Montreal must have contributed this touch to the garish good looks of the creature who shared Laflamme's exile in the wilderness.

Extending a round arm, she gave Steele her hand with something more than the pressure demanded by hospitality, as her white teeth flashed in a smile.

"It is kind of you, Mademoiselle, to take me in tonight," he said, and the thought shaped itself swiftly, as her thick-lashed eyes made a bold appraisal of the stranger at Ogoké, that this girl, of whom Laflamme had tired, might have knowledge invaluable—might even, by the adroit use of her evident vanity, betray the plans of the Lord of Ogoké. For that she should be in ignorance of the infatuation of the latter for Denise St. Onge was unlikely.

"Oh, la, la! Eet ees to ourselves we are kind. Ees eet so, Louis?"

"Yes, Monsieur," replied Laflamme with a leer, "judging from the toilet of Mademoiselle, one should say it is to Rose that you are kind. You have not worn that thing in months, Rose."

"No? I had reason. I do not waste myself on the blind."

"Ah! But Monsieur is not blind, eh?"

"No man ees blind who has been months een the north with no one but the squaws to see, eh, Monsieur Steele?" And she smiled suggestively into Steele's amused eyes. Then her face darkened. "Oh, I forgot, Monsieur has come from Wailing River," she said in a low tone, husky with emotion.

Good, thought Steele, she knows, and will talk.

Then he gambled with: "One can never see too many beautiful women, Mademoiselle."

"Oh, you think her beautiful, eh?" replied Rose Laflamme, tapping the floor with the toe of her slipper. "Louis say she ees hot."

"Come, Monsieur," interrupted the trader, with a scowl at the speaker, as an Ojibway woman stood in the doorway, announcing dinner.

As they seated themselves at the table, Steele was highly optimistic of what his stay at the post might disclose. Whether Laflamme had decided to take him at his word, or still suspected his presence at Ogoké, David had more chance of learning that night than he, but that the outraged pride of Rose Laflamme would lead her to talk, if the opportunity offered, he was now sure. Her reference to Wailing River had cleared any doubt on that score. The canker of jealousy and the flouted woman's instinct for revenge would play havoc with the half-breed in Rose Laflamme. It was risky, of course, under his own roof, to attempt to pump Laflamme's mistress. She might even reverse the situation, and under the orders of the free-trader, essay the conquest of the stranger with all the varied resources of her repertoire. Against such a possibility the bottles on the table were visible warning; but, knowing the type, Steele was convinced that he had to deal with the smothered hate of a woman scorned, a woman who would show little mercy to the man who had cooled.

The dinner of white-fish and tenderloin of moose, served by a half-breed girl, was in marked contrast to the simple meals at Wailing River. Laflamme put the alert Steele on his guard by early recourse to the Scotch whiskey, but not until the Frenchman and the girl had drained their glasses, did Steele swallow his drink, poured from the same bottle, for there were three at the trader's elbow.

"You are from New York, Monsieur Steele, that wonderful city I have never seen?" the flushed hostess was saying.

"Yes, it is my home, but I seldom see it."

"Seldom see it? And all the life there to enjoy—the theatres, the beautiful women?"

"But there are beautiful women elsewhere, Mademoiselle; Ogoké Lake, for instance," Steele hazarded, lifting his glass to the girl as he glanced furtively at Laflamme.

"Mon Dieu, but you are the flatterer!" she protested, frankly pleased.

"No more so than your mirror," he retorted. "I ask Monsieur Laflamme if I am not right." And finding Rose Laflamme's vanity easily vulnerable, Steele prepared to feed it to his own ends.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. In spite of well-laid plans the Windigo eludes them. Steele soon leaves for New York to report to the museum, promising to return before winter sets in. On his way he stops at LaFlamme's camp.

"La, la! you are a man of thee ladies, Monsieur, even eef you desert them to travel een this wilderness."

"It is only that my inspiration is great this evening," he returned.

Laflamme laughed unpleasantly in the girl's face, kindling with pleasure at the remark. In a flash, she turned with what was near a snarl, her dark eyes flaming, "You see, from others there is appreciation!" Then, lighting a cigarette, she rested her round elbows on the table, and leaning toward Steele with a challenging look, startled him with: "Say more pretty words to me, you big American!"

It was evident that bald flattery and Scotch were a combination a bit heady for his hostess. Steele threw a sidelong glance at Laflamme to find only amused tolerance. He was in doubt whether the girl was making a forlorn attempt to arouse the trader's jealousy or merely set on his own conquest. Since his ready answers to a few well chosen questions of Laflamme's regarding New York, Steele believed that the latter's suspicion had faded. But it was too early to hazard an attempt to learn anything. He was dealing with a man both ruthless and powerful. One false move might hold him and David, to all intents, prisoners at Ogoké, until the freezeup. The seemingly accidental destruction of his canoe and the refusal of another by Laflamme would be sufficient to ruin their plans for an early meeting with Michel. So Steele was discreet, but he saw that little more whiskey was needed to loose the tongue of the girl beyond control. For that he waited.

"But, Mademoiselle, you must be surfeited with pretty words from Monsieur," he said maliciously, sure of the effect.

"Pretty words from *heem?*" She laughed bitterly, "that ees a joke! No pretty words from heem since the lady, who will marry Lascelles at Albany, drive heem crazee, eh, Louis?"

Laflamme scowled into her mocking eyes, but was silent. He rose and led his guest to the living room. Then the sound of voices outside attracted his attention, and shortly the Ojibway girl appeared and spoke to him in a whisper.

"You will excuse me for a little while? I am called to the trade-house?" At the door he added with a brutal laugh, "Help yourself to the cigarettes and whiskey. And—a—Rose will keep you entertained, no doubt."

Steele wondered if David had run into trouble. If the trader were free with liquor with his men, which seem improbable, David might have been set on, but the Ojibway was too wise to imperil his chief or their plans. Then, again, it might be merely a ruse of the trader's—a trap. But for what purpose? He was indifferent to the girl—was probably waiting an opportunity to get rid of her.

Following the slam of the outer door the girl rose, placed her fingers warningly on her lips and tip-toed out of the room, leaving Steele curious, uneasy. He heard talking in low tones from the direction of the kitchen, then she returned, and walking to his chair, looked quizzically down.

"Are you as much of a man as you look?" she demanded.

"How long before Laflamme surprises us, Mademoiselle?" he countered, forcing a yawn, having no intention of playing into Laflamme's hands.

"You theenk I'm working for that beast?" Are you blind? Can't you see he's done with me?" She began, dramatically, then "Why did you look at heem that way before dinner? I saw you! You stabbed heem with your eyes. You needn't deny it! You hate heem! Why?"

"You are mistaken, Mademoiselle. I never met Laflamme before today."

"You lie! But you are suspicious; you theenk thees is a game—theenk he ees listening. Don't you see that ees why I went out—to learn if he had left the house? Oh, you can trust me! This ees the naked truth! I would kill heem tonight if I could get away. But you—why do you hate heem, too?"

She was a striking figure as she paced the room with clenched hands, her full bosom lifting and falling in the stress of her emotion. To the man who watched, suspicious, alert, wondering, the vivid face of the girl, reflecting like a mirror every shift of thought as she talked, was the mask of tragedy. He was curious of her past; of her future, there was but one surmise.

"Does Laflamme still suspect me?" he finally asked, ignoring her question.

"No, he knows you are what you claim to be."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Mon Dieu! Get me out of dees place—take me with you! He's keeping me here because I know too much. He's afraid I weel talk." She sank into a chair, for the moment stripped of the veneer of sex, her face colorless, tense hopeless. If acting, it was superb; but Steele now believed that she had told him the truth.

"Talk about what—the whiskey trade?"

She lowered her voice to a whisper. "The whiskey ees not all—you would not believe me if I told—" A door closed outside, and Laflamme entered the room.

"Ah, this is most unromantic, Monsieur," he protested, hand raised in mock gesture. "I return suddenly, to find you still in your chair—alone."

Steele was on his feet. "My man David in any trouble?" he snapped, ignoring the sarcasm.

"Oh, it wasn't his fault. Baptiste fancies he's strong, and took hold of him."

"What's happened?" Steele's blood heated at the possible harm to David, outnumbered ten to one at the trade-house.

Laflamme raised a deprecating hand. "Nothing, nothing at all. I'm glad of it! Your man cracked some of Baptiste's fingers—just squeezed his hand and Baptiste had enough. He always was a bit yellow."

"But will Baptiste follow this up. I don't want trouble here. Where is David now?" Steele was relieved; he had feared the worst. But that meant that David and he would leave the post in the morning. He knew his half-breeds. It would be dangerous to stay—and as yet nothing had been learned from the girl.

"I sent them all to bed. Baptiste won't follow it up. Antoine is with him. I'm boss here," laughed the trader.

Then Steele was aware of the attention of a pair of shinning eyes, "Ah, it was magnificent, Monsieur — the way you looked," said the girl. "Your eyes were like your name—of steel."

"You are embarrassing, Mademoiselle."

"You must excuse Rose this evening," said Laflamme with a grimace. "She has not seen a white man in a year! Not but what's she's sincere, but whiskey makes her think out loud, doesn't it, Rosie?"

If the glitter of black eyes could have killed, Laflamme would have met sudden death. Instead, he refilled the glasses, while Steele's mind was busy with what the Frenchman's return from the trade-house had checked the girl from disclosing. If Pierre were Laflamme's man, as he seemed to be, Steele was curious to learn what tale the Indian had brought from Wailing River concerning the lost fur canoe and the Windigo terror. He finally decided to drive straight at the point with the hope that the girl would drop something.

"Did I tell you this afternoon that I heard a Windigo at Wailing River?" he began.

"What? You, a scientist, mean to tell me that you heard a Windigo—a creature of Indian myth and superstition—a bugaboo of the medicine man?" Laflamme leaned forward, glass in hand, and gazed in blank-faced incredulity at his guest.

Steele grinned with delight into the trader's puzzled eyes. "I certainly do. I was waked by his howling on the ridge across the river from the post. I am familiar with the voices of the Canadian fauna, and no ten of them have the variety in their repertoire that we heard that night."

Laflamme smiled, suggestively tapping the bottle at his elbow, as he teased: "Scotch is a wonderful stimulant to the imagination, Monsieur."

"You know that the Indians attribute the loss of St. Onge's fur canoe this summer

(*Continued on page* 112)

A Singer in the Dark

A Sunday Afternoon Visit with the A. A. Philosophy Man

By REV. J. W. HOLLAND

DO you know about the wonderful life of Fanny Crosby? She died only a few years ago at the age of ninety-five. She became blind when six weeks old, yet she died the author of over Seven Thousand hymns and poems.

Rev. J. W. Holland

When she was eight years of age, she began to make verses. The following one bears the marks of a child, but the insigth of some one much older.

"O what a happy soul I am,
Although I cannot see,
I am resolved that in this world
Contented I will be.
How many blessings I enjoy
That other people don't—
To weep and sigh because I'm blind,
I cannot and I won't."

If the great blind singer had never written another bit of verse, this simple couplet would have been worth while. If you and I had sense enough to practice, each day, the wisdom of this line from an eight-year-old, we would do much better than we now do.

Stopping to think about it, this seems clear:—great affiicitions do not sour as many people as little troubles.

When terrible misfortunes attack people, they meet them with bravery and smile about it. When lions attack men they become heroic, and kill them, when mosquitoes pester us, we lie awake and swear, or complain.

Those dear people whose homes were in the path of the cyclone that devasted southern Illinois and Indiana a few weeks ago met the disaster with rare courage. If we could all learn to meet the petty annoyances that come to us daily, what a change would come to our lives and homes.

One has to resolve to be contented. No one has all the pleasure, and ease and happiness he desires. It would not be good for him if he had. Whoever would be great, must learn to master the stinging smarts of the "daily grind" and turn them into servants of higher things.

Fanny Crosby never saw the plumage of a red-bird, the pageanty of morning and evening, the calming beauty of the night skies, the smile on a baby's face, or the returning smile on the face of a loved one, but she was contented, and, though sightless, teaches us seeing people how better to live.

She did not spend time in complaining. Complaining words are what we say when we have ceased to think. We complain when the crops are short, when our backs ache, when we are misunderstood, when things do not go as we wish they might:—Fanny Crosby never allowed a word of bitter complaint to pass her lips. I suppose that she often wanted to moan, but she would not make others miserable with her woes.

If we could spend the time which we waste in complaints in really doing a well worth while thing, we would soon cease to find Cause for complaint.

God gives us the power to live happily and contentedly if we will direct our lives by faith and hope.

I have always tried to believe that the best things would come to me, and my experience, so far, justifies my faith.

Helen Keller, another blind genius, well said, "If I cannot realize my ideals, I will try to idealize my reals."

Too Much Moisture in Fall Bad for Grapes.

(*Continued from page* 98)

weeds tends to conserve the soil moisture. Green manure crops sown after the last cultivation aid in drying out the soil, provided they do not shade the ground too much. Rye, wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat make especially good cover crops as they shade the ground very little, while grape and cow-turnips are less desirable.

Some winter injury to grapes will nearly always follow low temperatures, but the extent of the injury may be materially lessened by following practices which tend to favor early maturity of the fruit buds so that the vines go into the winter in the best possible condition.

Cattle Dealers Guilty

(*Continued from page* 105)

Several men expressed the opinion that the law relative to the disposal of tubercular cattle was never designed to cover a case of this kind. It is understood that the Grand Jury made some recommendations regarding this law, but that Judge Hill ordered them sealed until after the present case is settled.

At the court session on Thursday, Dan Grant, B. L. Grant, C. W. Ellis and Walter Totman pleaded guilty and were questioned about their knowledge of the fact that the cattle were branded. Some of the testimony admitted branding scrub cattle to take the place of animals branded by veterinarians, which cows were later sold.

The examining of witnesses was not finished Wednesday, but at the close of court it was expected that the men might be sentenced Thursday or Friday.

Farm Bureau Meetings And Picnics

August 14.—The Dutchess County Farm Bureau and Grange will take an outing down the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie and New York.

* * *

August 18.—R. C. Ogle will conduct a Farm Bureau poultry tour in Monroe County.

* * *

August 18.—Professor Crosby will be the speaker at a Farm Bureau fruit tour in Orleans County.

* * *

August 19.—Yates County will have its Farm Bureau picnic at Dresden on Seneca. Granges from Barrington, Penn Yan and Benton Center will take part.

* * *

August 22.—Saratoga County will hold its Farm Bureau Picnic at Ballston Spa Fair grounds.

* * *

Grange Meetings

August 15.—Hiawatha Grange picnic at Alcove. Speakers, Hon. H. J. Henry, Hon. Peter Ten Eyck and L. D. Kelsey.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

A LARGE number of Scouts have written us that they intend to try for the trip to the Eastern States Exposition, which was explained in the July 25 issue. Because of the lack of space in which to print articles, and the short time before the contest closes, we have decided to award points toward the contest for articles sent in and accepted whether they are printed before September 1 or not. These points of course will not count toward a merit medal until they are printed. In order to take advantage of this change, you should write plainly on each contribution "Entered for Eastern States Contest."

The way you Scouts have responded to my call for letters has done me good. Although you have almost swamped me, I like it and hope to receive a still greater number next week. The one thing I regret is that so many fine letters and articles must be kept out of the column for lack of space.

Some Questions

A number of Scouts have asked me for a list of Amateur Publications. Such a list was printed on the Lone Scout page in the issue of June 20. Many of the letters from Scouts mention that they have subscribed to several of them. Catalogues of Scout supplies may be obtained from The Boy Scouts of America, 200 5th Ave., New York City. You can get supplies direct from them by mail.

Send All Mail to Us

We hope all Lone Scouts of the A.A. Tribe will send all their Lone Scout mailed to us. We will send what should be sent to the Long House at Chicago. Do not be too impatient if you do not receive your supplies at once. At the same time, we hope you will write whenever you fail to get a reply within a reasonable time. Remember that your membership card comes direct from Chicago, and that they are badly rushed because of so many applications. For the benefit of new members, I will tell you that we have been asked not to send the membership badge until the Long House has approved the application. Things that are hard to get are worth the most. The Lone Scout pin is so valuable, because of what it stands for, that we wish to be sure that none gets one except those entitled to it.

New Members

NEW YORK

Allegany County—Orus Nusbickel, Charles Kingsley, Clarence Alton, Harold Ricketts.
Albany County—Henry Adnore.
Cattaraugus County—Wenzel Merwald.
Chautauqua County—Lewis Nygreen, Paul Doud, Ernest Bull.
Cortland County—Wayne Currier.
Chenango County—Adolph Kohn.
Delaware County—Milven German.
Erie County—Benjamin Georgia, Willard Bittner.
Greene County—Olin Van Valkenberg.
Herkimer County—George Hopkinson, Reuben Alton.
Livingston County—Lawrence Webster.
Madison County—Charles Groves.
Montgomery County—Floyd Peek.
Onondaga County—Willard Anderson.
Orange County—Robert Heustis.
Orleans County—Carl Caldwell.
Oswego County—Merrill Hurd.
Rensselaer County—Harry Leal.
Saratoga County—Edmund Gould.
St. Lawrence County—Roger Grant, Douglass Washburn.
Wayne County—Raymond Beal.
Wyoming County—Gerald Thomson, Leo Miller.
Yates County—George Christensen, William Gelder.

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County—Charles Lott.
Allegheny County—Glenn Miller.
Bradford County—Donald Lewis, Walter Robinson, Leon Jackson, Carl Carson.
inson, Leon Jackson, Carl Carson, George Terry, Clifford Woolsey, Walter Chamberlain.
Clarion County—Clarence Williams.

The Pledge of The Lone Scouts

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Cambria County—Wilmer Diehl.
Crawford County—Frank Riemann, Lynn Metcalf
Fayette County—Reader Crossland.
Lancaster County—Harry Musselman.
McKean County—Robert Clark.
Potter County—Oliver Perkins
Schuylkill County—Raymond Schell.
Tioga County—John Baggs, Allen Bartle.

NEW JERSEY

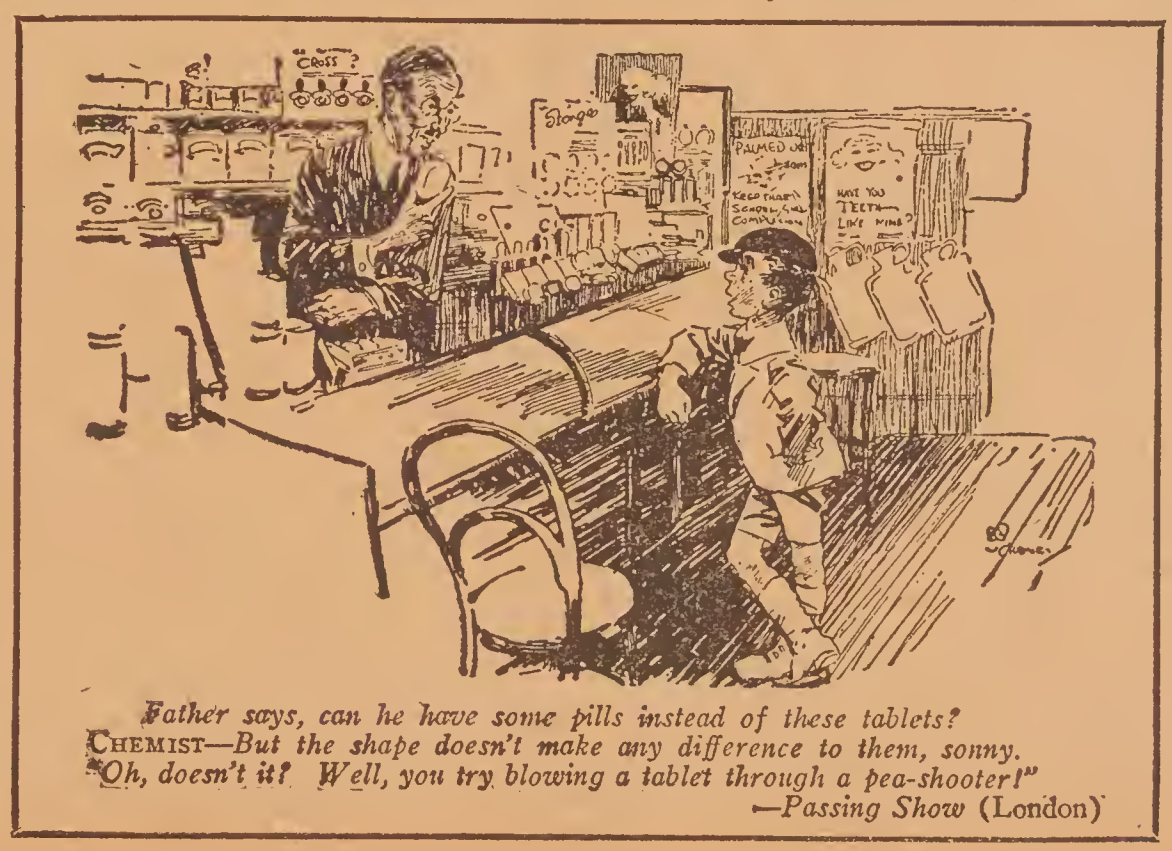
Hunterdon County—Vincent Abraitys.
Gloucester County—W. W. Kramer.

DELAWARE

Kent County—George Walton.

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnesdale County—Raymond Manning.



Father says, can he have some pills instead of these tablets?
CHEMIST—*But the shape doesn't make any difference to them, sonny.*
"Oh, doesn't it? Well, you try blowing a tablet through a pea-shooter!"
—*Passing Show* (London)

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I am one of the first hundred who joined the American Agriculturist Tribe. I am nearly through with my first degree, and I find the tests very interesting.

I have formed a tribe and we have named it the Buffalo Tribe. The members are as follows:

Tribe chief—Carl Rider
Sachem—Howard Cartwright
Scribe—Ivan Rider
Wampum Bearer—Richard Croft

Other members are: Borent Rossnord, Howard Slavson, Basil Rides, and Julius Brodman. I also have seven points toward the Booster pin.

We take the American Agriculturist, and I enjoy reading the Lone Scout column. I cut the column out after my parents are through reading the paper, and paste them into a note book, and then pass it around to the tribe, and we get much information from it.

Scoutingly yours,
RICHARD CROFT, (10)
Vega, New York

To Buy or Not to Buy—An Oil Stove

That May Be the Question, or It May Be—To Clean and Not to Buy

DO you plan to buy an oil stove, or to speak more correctly, an oil range? If so have you studied the different types of stove to make sure that you are getting the best the market affords? Naturally, every woman has to consider many points besides the one of merely getting the best stove in the market. The space in the kitchen which is available for using the stove, the length of the season she expects to use it, and the cost of fuel for it, as well as the ease of obtaining that fuel are some of those points.

But when a woman really decides that an oil stove is a necessity, these smaller considerations are taken care of, in one way or another. Most women when asked where most of their time is spent say without a moment's hesitation, "In the kitchen." In view of that fact, and, because of the increasing difficulty of securing hired help, more and more people are equipping their houses with as many mechanical helps as possible.

If you are one who "has had an oil stove for years," you will want to know what are the points of an efficient oil stove, since oil stoves have been greatly improved within the last few years.

Consider the Construction of Stoves

Since the most heat can be obtained from a clear blue flame, one would expect to find that qualification in the best oil stoves. As a matter of fact, we know no new model which does not have a blue-flame—that difficulty seems to be completely overcome by the manufacturers, and the only yellow flames we see now are in the older models or in the new ones which have been allowed to get dirty.

But there is a great difference in what happens to the heat after it is produced. The manufacturers are constantly endeavoring to concentrate that heat at the point where it is desired, namely, on the vessel containing the food to be cooked or water to be heated, as the case may be, rather than letting the heat radiate through the chimneys into the kitchen where it is not wanted. Opinions vary as to the degree of success which different stoves represent in this respect, and if you desire more detailed information about these opinions you can write us for it.

Utensils Use Heat Differently

The kind of utensil used and the construction of the oven have a great deal to do with the successful utilization of the heat. In a later article we shall tell what we have found out about utensils, but the oven is a subject closely allied to the oil stove itself. In fact, some of the finest oil stoves have the ovens built in, so to speak, much the same as a gas range oven.

The portable oven has certain advantages and is not so expensive. The portable oven should be chosen to fit the space over which it is to be used and should be well insulated if it is to best conserve the heat. It should have some device for spreading the heat instead of burning food at the bottom and failing to brown it on top. This has been in the past a criticism most often heard, but it seems to have been overcome in the types of ranges which are approved.

The good oven must be easy to keep clean, as indeed must the whole range be, if it is to be most satisfactory to the woman who uses it. Some of the ranges have fallen short in this respect because of inconvenient placing of supports for burners, feed-pipes, shelves, etc., but later models of the same manufacturers have corrected this fault to some extent. But to one who buys an oil stove and has to keep it clean for years such a fault is serious. Sharp edges also cause much annoyance where they exist. A rough surface can be an endless trial to a tidy soul because it collects soil; for that reason a smooth enamel finish is preferable. In case the enamel burns or wears off, the woman herself can save time in cleaning as well as prevent the metal from rusting by putting on a coat of stove enamel, or stove cleaning oil from time to time as needed.

If the oven is not used during the winter, it is a good plan to enamel or oil it before storing away in the fall to prevent rusting.

In some cases where the kitchen lacks space for an oil stove or where one feels there is not enough money to buy a three or four burner range, a small portable one or two-burner affair is a great help when a kettle of hot water is needed quickly or a small amount of hot food is wanted at a time. These are also in approved types.

Yours May be an Old Oil Stove

Perhaps instead of having the pleasure of buynig a new stove you are confronted by the perplexities of an oil stove which "balks." This is usually a fairly good sign that it needs a general overhauling or cleaning to remove the cause of its bad temper. A salesman of oil ranges who has had years of experience at the job in one of New York's greatest department stores remarked the other day that ninety-nine per cent of the trouble with oil ranges results from dirt.

Dirt in this case may be charred wick or food which has boiled over and dropped into the burner or chimney. Or in the case of the feed-pipe, it may be solid particles which get into the pipe by way of the tank and stop the flow of oil. The small hole through which the oil comes into the burner from the feed-pipe is apt to be the stopping-place of some of these particles, and it takes either a small wire or a hatpin to dislodge them.

To clean the feed-pipe itself, take off the oil tank, tip the range higher on the end near the tank, take off the nut-screw at the opposite end of the feed-pipe and let the dirty oil flow out into some receptacle, which you provide for the purpose. In some cases, a flexible wire may have to be run through the feed-pipe if it is very badly stopped. Then the pipe should be flushed with fresh oil until the oil comes out perfectly clean.

All ventilation holes in chimney and burner must be kept open. Any fuel demands plenty of air in order to burn completely and oil is no exception to the rule. Dirty wicks or imperfect combustion will cause soot and disagreeable odors besides the unpleasant job of cleaning blackened cooking utensils.

The kerosene oil used for cooking should be of a good grade and absolutely free from any suspicion of gasoline. Too great care cannot be observed in this respect. Careless handling of the burner sometimes allows oil to be forced over the edge. When this burns off, a "smoke and a smell" result. Much of this can be avoided by turning out a flame gradually and being certain that the wick or "kindler" is down as far as it will go.

Keeping the burners wiped off inside and out-side will help to prevent the familar odor of an oil stove. A charred wick never fails to make itself known in this respect. Letting the tank go dry, once and the wick becomes deeply charred is more disastrous than months of service. We know of one oil range which used its original wicks for three years, summer and winter. By following instructions which come with the range, and by keeping the wick clean and a supply of oil in the tank, the usual trouble of a spoiled wick has been averted. It is good management, however, to keep a wick or a "kindler" in reserve for an emergency.

When the Wick "Jams"

Sometimes the wick refuses to be raised or lowered. This may result from bits of char being jammed in the narrow chamber of the burner so that the little ratchet wheel can not lower or raise the wick as usual. Remove the wick, take a knife blade or similar long, slender article and remove every bit of foreign substance collected therein. This usually stops that trouble. In case the ratchet is so worn that it can not grasp the wick carrier, it means the purchase of a new burner. The best way to clean the "kindler" or asbestos collar of the "wickless" range, is to brush lightly with a small whisk broom. Take off the chimney and the cooking top above it, reach through the hole so made and the burner with collar in position is easily cleaned.

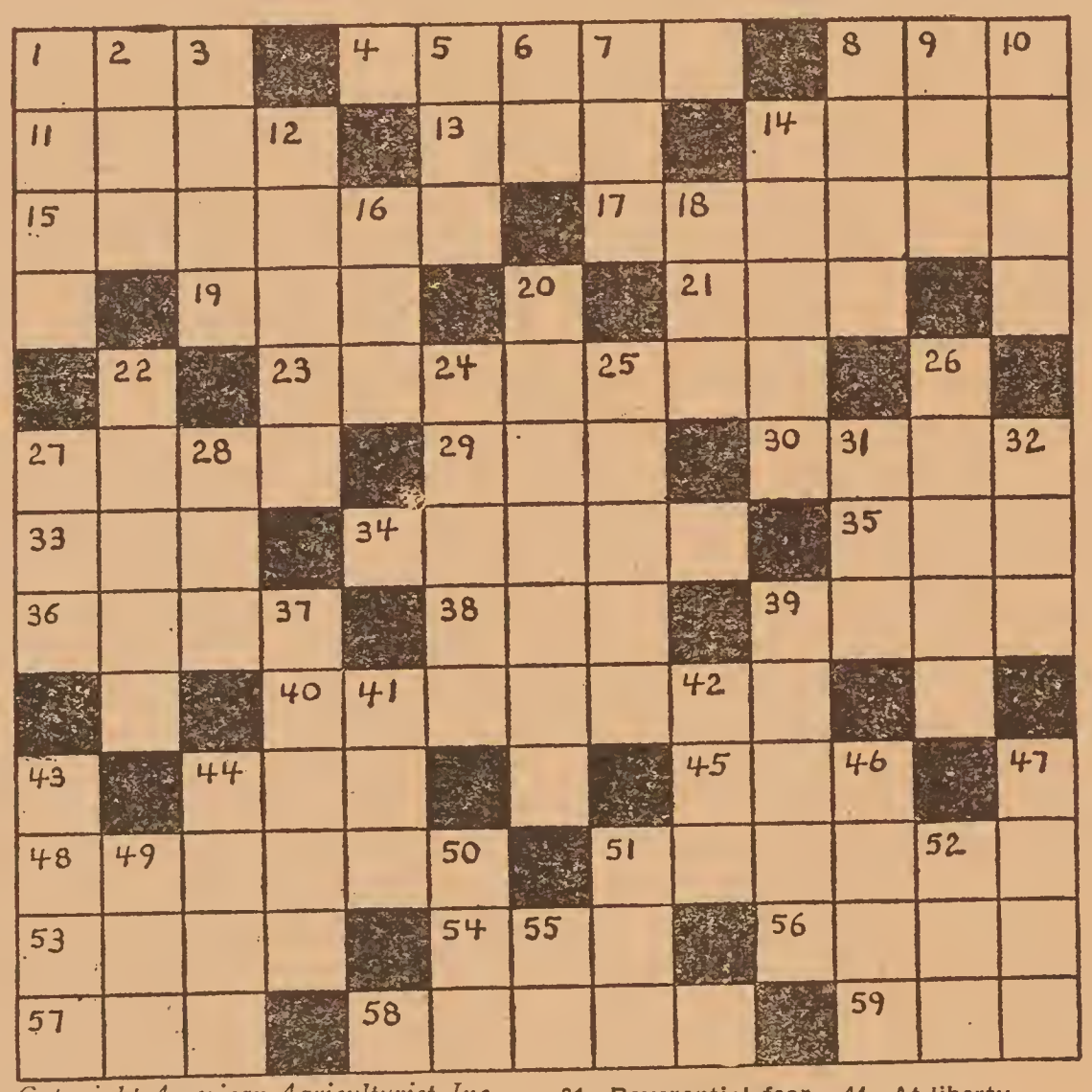
The purchase of new parts from time to time is possible, of course, if the range is made by large and reliable companies who stay in the business year after year.

There are several very satisfactory oil ranges (stoves if you prefer that much-used term) on the market provided they are handled properly—which is true of any mechanical device, household or otherwise.

If you have questions to ask about which are the tested oil ranges or about their care, write to the Household Editor, of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 4



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HORIZONTAL

1—Personal pronoun
4—Pieces of a skeleton
8—Ocean
11—Dry
13—Conquered
14—Remove seeds from
15—Narrate
17—Have fullreliance
19—Before
21—Large covered vehicle
23—Bound by promise
27—Head - covering (Pl)
29—Part of "to be"
30—Merit
33—Beverage
34—Without sight
35—Sorrow
36—Canvas shelter
38—East North-east (Abbr)
39—Warmth
40—Like a rose
44—In favor of
45—Epoch
48—Separated
51—Lunatic
53—Chills
54—Brief poem
56—Building plot
57—Born
58—Rock
59—Moisture

VERTICAL

1—Rabbit
2—Wrath
3—Measure of length
5—Be indebted
6—Negative reply
7—Complete
8—Observed
9—Contraction of "even"
10—Finds the sum of
12—Challenges
14—Digging Implement
16—Half a score
18—First woman
20—Sea-soldiers
22—Stories
24—Strong winds
25—Small horse
26—Wide
27—Domestic animal
28—Writing instrument
31—Reverential fear
32—Clear profit
37—Horse's gait (Pl)
39—Groups of cattle
41—Natural metallic substance
42—Afternoon beverage
43—Twirl
44—At liberty
46—Amidst
47—Once more
49—Playing - card with single spot
50—Small speck
51—Males
52—Devoured
55—Perform

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

	C	A	S	E	S		S	T	O	O	P	I	N	G
C	A	P	E	S		S	O	A	R		A	R	A	B
A	R	E	A		S	T	O	P		C	R	O	P	
L	E	D		O	P	E	N		S	E	E	N		P
I	S		A	D	A	M		W	I	N	S		B	E
F		E	B	O	N		B	E	N	T		P	O	P
O	R	D	E	R		W	A	L	K		S	L	A	P
R	A	I	L		C	A	L	L		S	T	A	R	E
N	I	T		M	A	D	E		M	O	O	N		R
I	N		W	A	V	E		H	A	R	P		A	M
A		S	I	R	E		T	A	P	E		C	I	I
	S	E	R	E		R	O	T	S		B	O	R	N
T	H	E	E		M	A	T	E		C	A	D	E	T
P	E	R	S	I	A	N	S		S	I	D	E	D	

Not All Play

SUMMER cannot be as carefree a time as we all desire. When we first had a car I soon found that if I went with my husband as often as he desired, my sewing and mending were getting sadly in arrears. Then I hit upon a plan I have successfully followed ever since.

In a small reed suit case I placed a tin box containing thread, needles, thimble, scissors and various sewing accessories. Here I also place stockings that must be mended, towels that require hemming and various kinds of hand-sewing.

When I get an unexpected summons to 'come along' if husband must go on an errand I catch up my suit case knowing that I can profitably spend whatever time I must wait for him.—Alice M. Ashton.

If Eggs Are Plentiful

These Dishes Are Truly Delightful---Try the Patterns Too

OF course a good cook can fix up excellent meals when eggs are too scarce to be used freely but when eggs are plenitful the woman on the farm can really *cook*. That's the time to have some really good eating.

Here are some recipes that may be welcome just now when it doesn't hurt your conscience to break more than one egg.

For Summer and Early Fall

This simple but stylish pattern makes up well in figured silk, georgette crepe or flowered voile. The diagram shows how easy to cut it is. By leaving off the ruffle one could have one of the plain straight line frocks which are so stylish.

Pattern 2468 *cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yards of 36-inch contrasting are required.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Golden Rod Eggs

For breakfast or lunch try Golden Rod Eggs. Toast to a crisp delectable brown as many slices of bread as will serve the number required. Remove the yolks from hard boiled eggs and cut whites in rings. Arrange rings on toast, pour over a medium white sauce, rub yolks through ricer or sieve in simulation of a spray of golden-rod. Send to the table quite hot.

Baked Eggs

Baked Eggs are simple and easy of preparation and will help to keep eggs from becoming unpopular because of lack of variety in the serving. Butter a baking dish, break in as many eggs as are required, season with salt and pepper, dot over with bits of butter or grated cheese, cook in a moderate oven until set.

Eggs Which Are "Different"

Hard cooked eggs may be sliced and served in a well-seasoned white sauce. Minced ham or dried beef may be added to make a very acceptable lunch or breakfast dish.

Plain scrambled eggs are good but there are ways of varying them so they mig' be served differently every morning for a week or more. Left over meat may be minced, dried beef may be cut in small bits, a few tablespoonfuls of cream may be added, a cup of cold rice or mashed potatoes may be stirred in and allowed to become piping hot—or in many ways that may suggest themselves to the cook.

Egg salad may be made quickly and easily by chopping hard cooked eggs, adding a little mayonnaise or other dressing, and tossing the mixture into a mound on a bed of lettuce.

Do you drop hard cooked eggs into the vinegar in which pretty red beets have been pickled? They come forth gay as any Easter egg and are quite good.

Sponge Cake

Of course this is the time to make sponge cake, if at no other. Here is the recipe I use:

11 egg whites
1 cup sugar
1 cup flour
2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar
Flavoring

Sift dry ingredients together several times, beat whites until stiff and fold in dry ingredients gently, lifting the mixture, not stirring. Bake in ungreased mold in moderate oven.

Use the Yolks

To help dispose of the yolks make a jelly roll.

Beat 4 yolks until thick and lemon-colored, sift 1½ cups sugar and the same of flour with two teaspoonfuls baking powder three or four times, fold into beaten yolks and add a cup of hot water; bake in flat pan, spread and roll quickly.

Custard Pie

The best custard pies are made with eggs as the only thickening agent. Here is a good recipe for one large pie.

3 egg yolks
2 cups milk
2 tablespoonfuls sugar

Flavor to suit taste. Mix in order named. Line pie pan with pastry, taking care that there are no air puffs, pour in mixture and bake in moderate oven until set. Spread with meringue made from whites and three tablespoonfuls sugar. Allow to brown slowly.—Lennie Hollon Land.

Cocoa Cookies

CREAM 1 cup sugar with a generous ½ cup of shortening, add ½ teaspoon salt. Beat one egg well into the creamed sugar and fat.. ½ cup milk. ¾ cup cocoa dissolved in a small amount of hot coffee. ¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Flour enough to roll and 2 teaspoons baking powder.—E. D.

NEAR-SIGHTED OLD LADY—*Is that the head-cheese over there?*

CLERK—*No, ma'am—that's one of his assistants!* —JUDGE.

Have You Waxed Your Linoleum?

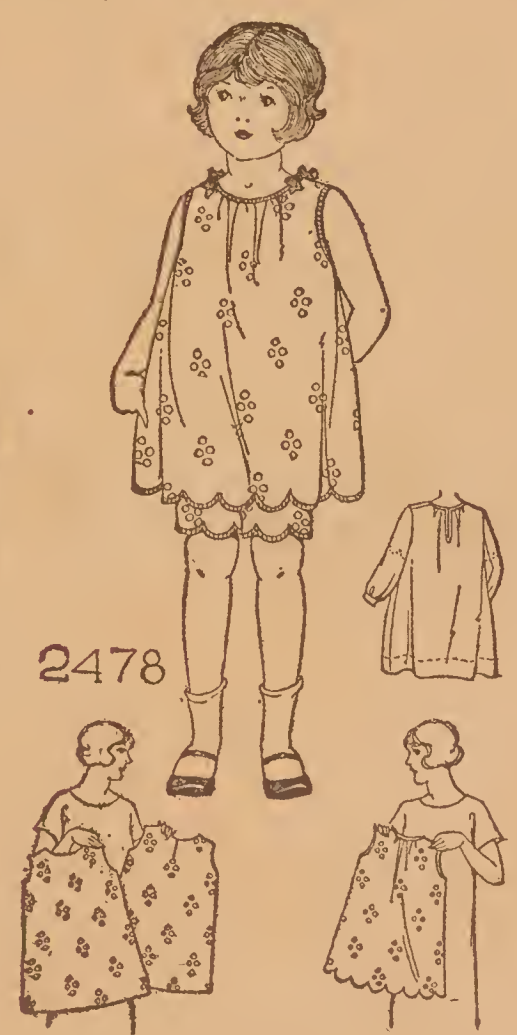
INLAID or battleship linoleum, properly laid over deadening felt and cemented down firmly with all the cracks and corners well sealed, makes the kitchen look a hundred per cent better, but how to keep it neat puzzles many a housewife.

Inlaid or plain linoleum is greatly benefitted and more easily kept clean if it is waxed. As soon as the linoleum is laid wash it thoroughly with warm sudsy water in which a good mild soap has been dissolved. Wipe the floor dry, being sure to collect all the water especially at edges and seams. Then rub a thin coat of liquid floor wax into the linoleum and polish with a weighted brush.

The daily care of a waxed linoleum floor is simple as it needs little more than going over with a dry mop to remove the dust. Footprints may be wiped up with a damp cloth. Scrubbing seldom should be necessary. As the wax finish is somewhat dulled by water it should be polished with a soft cloth or brush after washing. The wax coating renewed in worn spots or on the entire floor as appearance demands will keep the linoleum looking well almost indefinitely.

Comfort for Little Folks

This simplest of patterns for a child's panty dress can be used over and over. Dotted dimity, muslin, crepe de chine, voile or gingham may be used according to the use to which the dress is to be put.



Pattern 2478 *cuts in sizes 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

It is often desirable to have an open watch on the medicine stand, and yet a nervous patient is sometimes disturbed by the sound of its ticking. Put the watch under a clear glass dish, through which you can see, but which will deaden the sound.—L. M. T.

* * *

An aluminum pan of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt and one of soda takes the work out of cleaning silver.

Extra help! Wouldn't you welcome it on washday? Naptha and splendid soap, working together in Fels-Naptha, give *extra* help! They make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Safe! Thorough! Quick! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Costs less in the end!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

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Something Different
Better Than Tea or Coffee
Joyz Maté is simply made, in a teapot like ordinary tea but is far superior because it is very delicious, stimulating and has absolutely no bad after effect.
Maté is not a mixture but is a NATURAL PRODUCT grown in the state of Paraguay and is the national drink of South America.
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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 450 Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

CHILDREN, sick or well, on a large farm, best of food, $4 per week. A nurse home. M. D. KESSELRING, Whitehall, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 2.

CATTLE

SPECIAL OFFER OF GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—We have nearly forty cows and heifers to freshen between now and November 30th. As this increase will crowd our stables we have decided to offer their bull calves at from 30 to 60 days old for $60 EACH, REGISTERED, TRANSFERRED AND CRATED. These cows are in calf to our herd sires and are bred for production. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a registered GUERNSEY BULL for a small investment. Herd numbers 150 head and has been tuberculin tested since 1913. Write us for extended pedigrees and description, two ready to be shipped now. THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass.

PRICE OF MEAT is advancing. Will sell you Milking Shorthorn bull calves, accredited herd. Real type Berkshire pigs. Prices right. J. E. BEEDLE, Brockport, N. Y.

WANTED—To buy a Guernsey bull calf from 6 to 9 months old (or yearling). C. L. MEYERS, Franklinville, R No. 2, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

VACCINATION AFFORDS HEALTH, strength and beauty. Buy English or Welsh Shepherds. I also have White Australian and Norwegian Shepherds from imported stock. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Geo. Boorman, Marathon, N. Y.

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pure bred, farm raised, great companions and cattle dogs, three months, $10. WALTER OLNEY, Naples, New York.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, $8—100. Barred Rocks, $10-100; White Rocks, $12—100; Reds, $10-100; light mixed, $7—100; heavy, $9-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, 8 to 16 weeks old. J. D. HOPKINSON, So. Columbia, N. Y.

300 ANCONA PULLETS — April hatched Purebreed—free range beauties. $1.25 each. 50 for $60. ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Walden, N. Y.

GOATS

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528 Salina, Kans.

GOATS

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—Purebred and grades. 3 to 6 quart milkers, priced, $45 to $200. J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

POULTRY MAN WANTED: Excellent opportunity for the right man, take charge of poultry plant in Virginia. Qualifications: Thoroughly capable of taking charge of plant already in operation; present capacity 3500 laying hens; incubator capacity 5,000 eggs; brooder house capacity 10,000 chicks. Married, American, preferred. FAIRVIEW FARMS, Scottsville, Va.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: At once, head farmer and repair man. Wife chief cook. Salary for both $150.00 per month and maintenance. No tobacco or children. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—American housekeeper over 45. One that wants good home more than high wages on farm in small family. CHAS. G. BRAGG, So. Fairlee, Vt.

WANTED: Seamstress for boys' school, executive, one who understands the work. Able to manage a class of boys. Salary $60.00 per month and maintenance. Opportunity for advancement. If married will write particulars of work to offer husband. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

HONEY

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10 lbs or more 20c lb. Comb Honey fancy white 24 sections to case $5.50 case delivered. No. 1 $5.00 case. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

CHOICE new Vermont maple syrup. In 1-gallon cans, $2.50; in ½-gallon cans, $1.25; in one-quart cans, 65c. Choice new Vermont maple sugar. In 5 or 10-lb pails, 35c per pound; in 2, 4, 8 or 16 ounce cakes, 40c per pound. F.O.B. Rupert, Vt. Remit with order. JAY T. SMITH, Rupert, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

WANTED—Wool, hides, skins, tallow. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking 5 lbs $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

NEW CROP Timothy Seed, Rye Seed and Barley now ready for shipment. Write for price-list. FULGHUM SEED CO., Lorain, Ohio.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. Quick service. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR "SCHOLARSHIPS" (Mail Courses), write CARNEGIE COLLEGE, Rogers, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Farm, 31 acres, fine location, good buildings, near villages, easy terms. H. L. EDWARDS, Schenevus, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst. colors, $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1. Catalog free. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, and CELERY PLANTS: 5,000,000 cabbage plants, (Ready now), Danish Ballhead, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted, $2.00 per 1000; 5000-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 cauliflower, (All re-rooted). Same strain as last year. $4.50 per 1000; 500-$2.50. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready now) Easy Blanching, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, $3.00 per 1000; re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. Kale plants Dwarf Green Curled and Tall Green Curled Scotch $2.00 per 1000, 500-$1.25. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders, please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED—Registered Dorset and Hampshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, not closely related. Also Dorset-Merino cross-bred Ewe Lambs. Prices right. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

As Little Children

(*Continued from page* 97)

pickles. The hungry crowd then "fired and fell back," as the minister directed, after asking a blessing.

And they did all eat and were filled. While the fragments taken up might not have filled seven baskets, yet there was ample left with which to fill several shoe boxes, and these were sent to persons who were unable to be present by reason of illness or age.

For the afternoon there was no fixed program—in fact, no program at all. Everybody talked and laughed, still recalling school days. They all seemed to be enjoying themselves, with but two exceptions, and they were notable. John Parker and Jimmie Turner had not spoken for years. They had attended the same terms of school, years before, and were present today. They avoided one another. During the luncheon Parker sat at one end of the table, while Turner stubbornly stuck to the other extreme end. These men lived on adjoining farms, and their children were schoolmates. They did not, however, take any part in the estrangement between their parents. On the contrary they were the best of friends. In fact, young Johnnie Parker, eighteen years of age, was very much in love with Helen, the sixteen year old daughter of Turner.

Today Johnnie and Helen had managed to get together, after lunch, and sauntered out in the grove where they found a well-shaded flivver. The rear seat of this car proved an ideal courting place. Their whereabouts were unknown to their parents.

Mingling with his former pupils, Monroe Henderson came upon John Parker, Sr., and grasped his hand in a lingering greeting. They had only conversed a few minutes, when the old teacher's eyes noted Turner, and he exclaimed: "Why, bless me, if there isn't Jimmie; let's go and greet him."

"He don't speak to me," replied Johnson, "though I cant blame him for not speaking."

"Why, John, my boy, I am surprised. What on earth is the matter with you fellows?"

Johnson led his former teacher to the outskirts of the crowd, and when they were out of earshot, said: "Mr. Henderson, I have a confession to make. Do you remember the time you whipped Jimmie, when a bunch of us boys got in that watermelon scrape—smashed up old man Taylor's melons?"

"Yes, John, I remember that quite distinctly; but, as I recall, the boy deserved the whipping."

"Teacher, you are mistaken. He didn't deserve the whipping. I deserved it. I acted a coward and kept silent and let the poor fellow get the flogging that I merited. He, like a gentleman, would not involve me, but took the licking himself. He has never spoken to me since. Now, I want to straighten the matter out. We are neighbors and ought to be friends. Will you undertake to bring about a reconciliation? I will make any sort of apology you think proper."

Monroe Henderson, despite his seventy odd years, still retained an inherent sense of humor, as well as a kingly spirit. His face was thoughtful for a moment, and presently his eyes twinkled, which evidence of amusement the miserable John failed to observe. Then he spoke:

"Yes, John, I think it can be done. I will undertake it if you will permit me to go about it in my own way. There is a unique plan I would like to try. It may fail, but I am inclined to believe that it will succeed. If you'll agree to do just as I direct, I will undertake to bring about a reconciliation, otherwise I will not."

"Go ahead. You have my promise in advance to comply with your instruction. I'll do anything you say. This situation has existed until I am sick and tired of it."

Without another word, the old gentleman stepped into the bushes and cut a hickory switch. He carefully trimmed off the branches, took John by the hand and sternly commanded: "Come on, sir."

John followed, wonderingly. The teacher marched him down to where Jimmie was standing, whereupon he extended his hand, and in a friendly tone said, "Howdy, Jimmie; I'm mighty glad to see you, son."

Jimmie accepted the proffered hand,

(*Continued on page* 112)

SHEEP

REG. HAMPSHIRE ewes and rams. Flock of 50 young ewes, $1,000. Also rams and ram lambs. See them at Scio, New York. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

SWINE

WANTED—Duroc Jersey pigs. Please state quality and price. H. H. FARRINGTON, Box 52, Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

Getting the Best Results from Manure

(*Continued from page* 104)

weight, run easy and be durably constructed. The day of the old type horse-killing farm machine has passed, along with the old style, heavy type of automobile. Both are expensive to operate, not only in repairs but in the power required. The use of high grade steel has made it possible to produce a spreader that is light in weight and at the same time stronger and far more durable, more efficient and less expensive to operate than any of the old type heavy machines.

Service Is An Important Detail

Be sure that the mechanism is simple and easy to understand and adjust. Manure spreaders, like automobiles, have a way of "acting up" just when they should be most dependable. Complicated parts and intricate gears require the services of more or less expensive mechanics and are always costly to replace. The right spreader will be simple enough for the owner himself to make adjustments.

Every farmer knows that his machines are bound to need repairs at some time, therefore it is important that he should know that all parts and castings are simple and that such parts can be had without delay when needed and at a reasonable price. Nothing is so annoying as a delay in securing repair parts, especially as such delays usually occur when the machine is most needed.

The original cost of a spreader answering to these specifications may be a little more than others. A cheap machine is always cheap and will always be the most expensive in the long run—not only because it is poorly and cheaply constructed, needing constant care and repair, but because it will fail to accomplish the very purpose for which it should be intended. The average farm does not produce so much manure that it can be wasted either by improper care or by improper methods of spreading.

The successful farmer of today has to be a business man. Business methods must be applied to his production. All by-products must be utilized, waste cut down and production increased at less cost. The soil is the capital upon which he is dependent for his production. The maintenance of its fertility by means of machines that will increase production at less cost is an important step in building up profits. Machines that fail to function, that increase the cost of production by waste, are drains upon the resources of his pocketbook and his soil as well. The modern farmer will scrap such machines as quickly as the manufacturer scraps the non-productive machines in his factory. Farming has ceased to be an accidental inheritance of traditions—it is a business and must be conducted as such.

Service Department

Real Estate Sharks Active

I would consider it a personal favor if your Service Department could look up the record of a party calling himself the Richard Lippert Real Estate Advertising Company, Waterloo, New York. A representative of this company has been canvassing in my neighborhood recently (Tioga County, New York). His scheme seems to be that of extracting cash fees of ten to fifteen dollars from farmers, giving only in return a verbal promise to advertise their property in a catalogue which he claims to be putting out, and also in daily papers. He nearly succeeded in stinging one of my neighbors who could ill afford to lose the money.

Today he came along and accosted me, and when I declined to do business with him, he became threatening and saucy. Eventually, I was compelled to request him to move on as rapidly as possible.

OUR Service Bureau receives a lot of letters about real estate schemes like the above mentioned one. Often the solicitations are made by mail from someone who claims to be a farm salesman in some other state. In any case, we never knew one of these concerns that required a fee in advance to be reliable, AND WE STRONGLY ADVISE OUR PEOPLE TO HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH SO-CALLED REAL ESTATE MEN WHOM THEY DO NOT KNOW.

The selling of farm property at the present time is very slow. The real estate sharks know this and because there are so many farmers who want to sell, it is fairly easy for them to fool a farmer into paying them an advance fee. We are very glad to know all schemes of this kind, and if you have had such a one put up to you or your neighbor, either personally or by mail, let us have the facts so that we can save our people from further loss.

Another Real Estate Scheme

Another scheme of the real estate sharks is particularly despicable because it fools children. These people advertise in reliable newspapers with cross-word puzzle. When the boys and girls solve this puzzle—which usually is a very easy one—and send it in to the real estate company, they immediately write back and tell the boy or girl that he or she is the proud possessor of a piece of land, usually in some distant state, and all that is necessary is to pay a certain sum of money for the deed to the property.

We have called attention before to this fraud, but we are still getting a number of inquiries from boys and girls and parents, asking about it. We repeat, therefore, that they are simply schemes to make money by either selling no land at all, or else selling land that is absolutely worthless and collecting a fee for the so-called deed. Our advice is to have nothing to do with them. This advice is founded upon the fact that we made a very careful investigation and found the situation as above stated.

Rescuer — Hold on tight, miss! Hold on tight!
School Teacher—Don't say that; say "Hold on tightly!"—JUDGE.

A Tragic Loss

ONE of the saddest things that has come to the attention of our Bureau in a long time was a letter of which we spoke in these columns last week, of an old lady, seventy-six years old, living all alone, who lost a large part of her small savings by being swindled by two scoundrels who claimed to be eye glass fitting experts. Here is her letter:

I want to ask your advice on the following matter: I am 76 years old and live alone, no neighbors in sight. A man came along selling spectacles and I told him I didn't need any as I could see very well. He persuaded me to let him examine my eyes and as a result he found that my eyes were badly in need of glasses. I finally paid $10 for a pair of glasses and even before he left I found that they did not feel restful. He said they would be adjusted to my eyes in a few days. He promised to call again when he would be in the neighborhood and see how they were getting along. A few days afterwards, on Monday after the 4th of July, to my surprise he called. I was sitting on the porch and he came up and said he was in the neighborhood and thought he would find out how my glasses fitted. I told him that they did not feel any better and I told him that I was not at all satisfied.

He then told me that a Dr. Fox, a specialist, was out in the car with him and if I wouldn't mind he would be glad to come in and see my eyes. He assured me that the examination would be free of charge. The doctor came in and put glasses on my eyes, but I saw two instead of one. He then informed me that my eyes were in very poor condition. He claimed to be from some big institution and that he was sent out to Bennington, Vt. on a special case. He promised to advise me as he would his own sister and he said the best thing for me to do would be to go to New York City or Philadelphia for a thorough examination. He said if I would come to New York City he would give me a free examination. I told him I couldn't go that far, but thought I might be able to get as far as Albany. He said that would not do any good.

He said my eye had a covering with little holes in and that could be taken off with radium. He said he had some in his car and that it could be taken off in a few minutes. He went to the car for the radium and while out there the other man who sold me the glasses told me how lucky I was that such a great specialist would take such an interest in my eyes. I finally fell for all this talk and when he came back into the house he asked me to sit down with my head well back. He lifted up the lid and dropped some liquid in liberally so it ran down my cheek and stained a little yellow mark. While he was holding my eye he said, "Now if this comes off you won't mind six hundred dollars for it." I was astonished but thought he was probably fooling about the price. After holding my eye open for a few minutes he made believe he took something out of my eye and said it would never bother me again.

He then took his pencil and figured for a while. He then asked for $475. I was nearly struck dumb. He wanted me to write a check and when I told him I had no check book they drove me 30 miles and demanded that I draw the money out of the bank. What chance did I have with two such clever men? When I gave them the money they said they were in a great hurry to catch a train and left me. I wonder if there is nothing you can do to help me. They seemed to be in such sympathy with me that I thought they were honest. He tried to make me believe that I would see a great change in myself and would sleep and eat better.—New York.

Hanging is too good for such scoundrels. We tried to look up their address, but of course the address they gave was fictitious, as were their names. So we had to tell the poor old lady that there was nothing we could do, except to warn other folks against these and similar scoundrels, and to tell our people to be on the look-out. If, therefore, you should hear of or see any similar efforts in your neighborhood, do not wait to write, call us on the long distance telephone at our expense and also notify the sheriff or the state police.

We have before stated that the eyes are too delicate and too important to have any so-called traveling optician try to fit glasses to them. NEITHER CAN GLASSES BE PROPERLY FITTED BY MAIL. Be sure when eyes are examined that the man who does it is properly trained and that you know him personally.

MEMBER
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
SERVICE BUREAU

The Service Bureau Sign

THE instances cited above of fraud and swindlers, examples of which we receive in every mail, give us more and more confidence in the Service Bureau signs, which subscribers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are now putting up on their premises. In a recent trip across a part of Madison County, we were pleased to see these black and gold signs, like the picture on this page, on practically every farm.

We know that these signs are a real protection against swindlers, especially if you will use them. When a man comes along and puts up a scheme that your common sense shows you is a fake, call his attention to the posted Service Bureau sign and you will find that it will work like the signs that the jewelers and bankers display in their windows showing that they are members of protective organizations.

These signs are just a part of our service. Our salesmen put them up on your premises without extra cost, or they will be gladly furnished by mail from this office for six cents, the cost of mailing.

After high cost of fitting ground and planting high priced seed you can't afford to lose a single **Bean.** Do not be tempted to purchase an imitation, but buy the genuine

MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS

that have lead all competitors for 50 years. *Ask your dealer or write* **Le Roy Plow Company, Le Roy, N. Y.**

Only $5.69 a month for a few months—easy to own the famous standard WITTE Engine. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troubleproof WICO Magneto. Simplest and cheapest to operate. New device makes starting easy. 50% surplus power. Sizes 2 to 25 H-P—all styles. Sold direct from factory to you on NINETY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Write today for my new illustrated engine book—sent absolutely Free. No obligation to you.

FREE BIG NEW ENGINE BOOK

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1808 Witte Building - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
1808 Empire Building - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

Make Money Crushing Limestone on the Farm

You can easily and quickly pulverize limestone on the farm. Fill own needs. Sell surplus. Save time, freight, hauling!

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS

All sizes — to meet your exact needs. We tell how to make money. Low prices. Catalog free.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 817-T1 Exchange Ave., Chicago

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

Post Your Farm

— and —

Keep Trespassers Off

We have some new trespass signs especially designed to comply with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania laws.

These signs are printed on extra heavy linen. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City

Farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey

Apply for Loans Now

Buy Federal Land Bank Bonds

Long-term, low-rate easy-payment Loans

IF you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before October—the sooner the better. This will permit the bank to examine the property this Fall, as no appraisals will be made with snow on the ground.

Federal Land Bank Loans are made at 5½% interest. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners whose major income is from that business. Over $40,000,000 already loaned in this district.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County or write to

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 106)

to the same devil?" continued Steele, watching Rose's face.

"The loss of their fur canoe!" cried Laflamme. "You mean to say that St. Onge didn't get his fur to Albany this year?"

"Not a skin," said Steele. This was news that Pierre assuredly would have brought from down river. Then he caught a furtive signal from the girl. Again she cautiously lowered an eyelid, as she watched Laflamme.

So the Frenchman was deceiving him. Pierre had been on the trader's business at Wailing River. But why did Laflamme wish to conceal it? He could not suspect that Steele would return to the Wailing.

"And you believe with the Indians, I suppose, that the Windigo got the canoe, also?" jeered Laflamme. "That's a bit too raw, Monsieur! It is not the first boat to be smashed in that white-water."

"But it was not lost in the rapids. That has been proved, for no trace of boat, fur or men was ever found. They couldn't steal the fur and get out by the Albany or through the muskeg country. That leaves the Windigo as the only solution, doesn't it?" Steele smiled enigmatically at his host, enjoying the frank bewilderment his assertion had produced.

"Oh, but you are funnee—you are funnee!" laughed the girl, hysterically, and ended in a fit of coughing.

"Well, that finishes St. Onge, then," said Laflamme.

"And helps your little plan, eh, Louis?" Rose added.

The trader's face hardened. "Yes, it helps the trade here, of course, if they quit down there. By the way, did St. Onge say anything about sending a canoe up river this fall?"

Rose Laflamme paused in the act of draining her half-filled glass, intent on Steele's answer.

"I left the post early in September on a side trip, intending to return before starting for home, but never went back." Then, seizing the opportunity to deceive Laflamme into waiting until the last minute before wreaking his vengence on St. Onge, Steele boldly gambled: "He said something about my taking a letter to you."

"He did?" The dark face of the trader flushed with pleasure.

"Yes, now he'll send Michel."

A glass was shattered on the table. In furry of passion Rose Laflamme, leaping to her feet, glared at the Frenchman. "Oh, you think you've got her at last, do you?" she screamed. "When do I go, then? You'll send me now, when she comes? You'll let me go, now?"

What Steele had waited for had happened. Alcohol and her hatred of Laflamme had loosened all restraint on the tongue of the maddened girl.

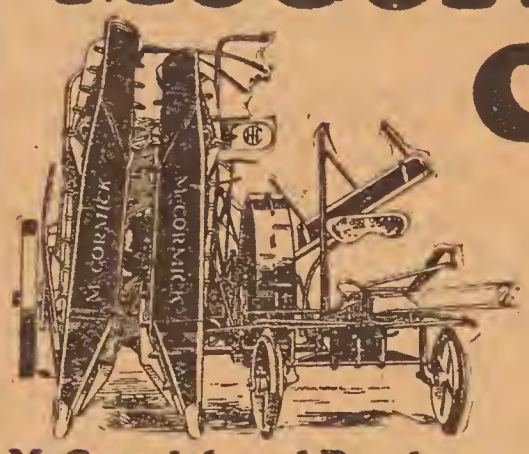
Infuriated, the trader rose and pointed to the door. "We've had enough of this: you're drunk! Monsieur Steele will excuse you. Good night!"

The insult drove the blood from her flaming face; sobered her. She walked to the door, where she turned and said quietly to Steele: "Bon soir, Monsieur, I leave you with thees gentleman and—*cut-throat.*"

Although pressed by Laflamme, Steele did not stay. He had failed utterly in his plan—had learned nothing. If only the trader had remained in the trade-house five minutes longer, the girl would have told him much that he wished to know. And now they were leaving in the morning. It would never do to risk trouble with the half-breed Baptiste. And what a tragedy—the girl back there! Quite equal to knifing Laflamme, too, in her present mood.

(*Continued Next Week*)

McCormick-Deering Corn Machines



McCormick and Deering Corn Binders

The wonderful efficiency of McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Machines has a great deal to do with making corn the money crop it is. Save *time,* hard *toil,* costly *labor charges,* and *corn,* by using this modern equipment:

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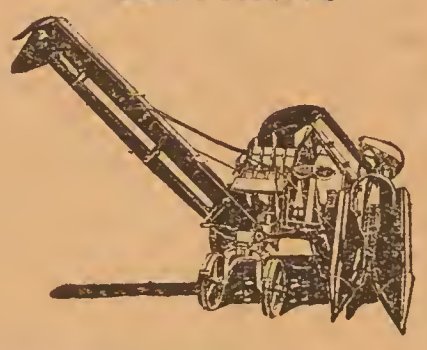
McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers



See the McCormick-Deering Dealer

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93 Branch Houses in the U. S., the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

As Little Children

(*Continued from* 110)

without so much as a glance at John.

"Jimmie," the teacher began, "you doubtless remember the time I whipped you in connection with a watermelon scrape."

Jimmie nodded, and the older man continued:

"John tells me that I was wrong—that he was the guilty party and merited the punishment. I want to apologize, son. While I can't undo what I did that day, I can rectify the mistake insofar as John is concerned. I now learn that he should have received the punishment then. It is a little late, but I am going to give it to him now."

And, without another words, he swung his right arm and started whipping John, just as he had whipped the unfortunate Jimmie, years before. Neither of the men was given time to remonstrate or to express any opinion. Jimmie stood, open-mouthed and wide-eyed, witnessing the unusual spectacle.

The beginning of such an unheard of procedure had created among the pleasu· seekers something of a sensation. The crowd had become somewhat scatter. ' but when they noted what was taking place they hurriedly gathered around the participants, until presently they were packed and jammed until there was barely room for the flying arms of the teacher as he delivered the blows. The small boys shrieked with laughter, and presently the grown people, thinking this merely one more unique way of reminding them of their school days, laughed until their sides hurt.

"Pour it on him!" yelled one fellow.

"Hit him hard! You ain't a hurtin' him!" cried another.

"Hot dog! Make him dance!" urged an overgrown boy.

The participants soon caught the spirit of the onlookers, and the teacher's eyes now twinkled more than ever, and his firm mouth betrayed a smile; but his activities did not relax. He continued to ply the switch with even more pep. He was now landing the blows on the loose part of John's trousers, where they would make the most noise, and John proceeded to yell and dance as if he were being half killed.

During this time, far out in the grove a boy and a girl who had been seated in a flivver, now joined the crowd—Johnny and Helen—eager to see what had caused the commotion. They edged up to the circle and their eyes almost popped from their sockets when they witnessed the strange spectacle—the boy's father being whipped like a kid, and the girl's father standing by laughing as she had never seen him laugh before. The crowd was too absorbed in watching the fun to notice that Johnny was holding Helen's hand, although that demure young miss seemed wholly unaware of that fact.

Finally, the arm of the flayer slowed down, and then ceased entirely, whereupon John sank to a camp stool near by. No sooner was he seated than Jimmie came over and patted him gently on the back and, in a loud tone, intended for the crowd, said: "Sorry for you, John. You sure got a good one." Then, in a lower tone, intended only for Jimmie. "Bring your family over to my house Sunday. I want you to take dinner with us."

And the crowd, witnessing this wonderful performance—the flogging and the later sympathy by Jimmie—merely thought it all a joke, sprung by these "old boys" for the delight of the youngsters. One man declared that it was the crowning event of the occasion, and warmly congratulated the three performers for "putting on the show," as he expressed it.

And the crowd never knew any better.

The Historic Chemung Valley

An Interesting Story of the Settlement of the Old Southern Tier

By WILLIAM H. ARNOLD

County Historian Chemung County

THERE is scarcely a spot in Central New York that has so much history woven into it as that known as the Chemung Valley. It was through this valley that General Sullivan, with about five thousand men, came on that historic expedition against the Indians of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. General Washington, then the president of these United States, issued an edict that the savages should be punished, following their raids upon the villages of Cherry Valley, Minnisink and Wyoming. At the head of this expedition he placed Major General John Sullivan, who carried out the trust placed in him by the President, marching into and through this valley, destroying the villages, laying waste the crops of corn, pumpkins, beans and watermelons; and orchards many of which showed that they had been in course of cultivation for at least two hundred years.

Leaving Fort Sullivan, located at Tioga Point, now Athens, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year 1779, the army proceeded with caution, following the river, then known as the Tioga, now the Chemung, as far as the Indian village of Chemung. Here they found the village had been deserted, and they proceeded to burn the huts and destroy the crops. On the morning of the 29th, the advance fell in with the enemy near the Indian village of New Town, about six miles from the present city of Elmira, and a short distance from the mouth of Butler's (now Baldwin's) creek. The Indians, numbering about five hundred, and two hundred Tories, were under the command of the two Butlers, McDonald and a Seneca Chief, and the Mohawk leader, Joseph Brant, known as Thayen-da-ne-gea. This was the only stand made by the savages. Under ordinary circumstances the Indians would have put up a spirited resistance, but they were not used to cannon, and the booming of these, together with the whistling of the shells as they swept through the trees and undergrowth, was too much for them. After a two-hour battle they broke in confusion and fled. The Indian cry of despair, *"Oonah! Oonah! !"*, told the tale that the backbone of the Iroquois Confederacy was broken, and the country made safe for those who were fast settling along what was then the frontier. Within the intervening period of two months and seven days, the army had performed a hitherto judged insurmountable task. Leaving Wyoming, they had invaded the domain of the Red Man within his own unbroken forest fastness; had defeated the Indians and their British allies, behind carefully constructed entrenchments at New Town; laid waste the country of the hitherto invincible Iroquois; burned over forty villages and destroyed over 200,000 bushels of corn, in their march which extended as far west as Genesee Castle, the capitol of the Seneca Nation; and left behind a mere wreck of their once boasted domain. No such expedition, before or since against the Indians, met with such signal success.

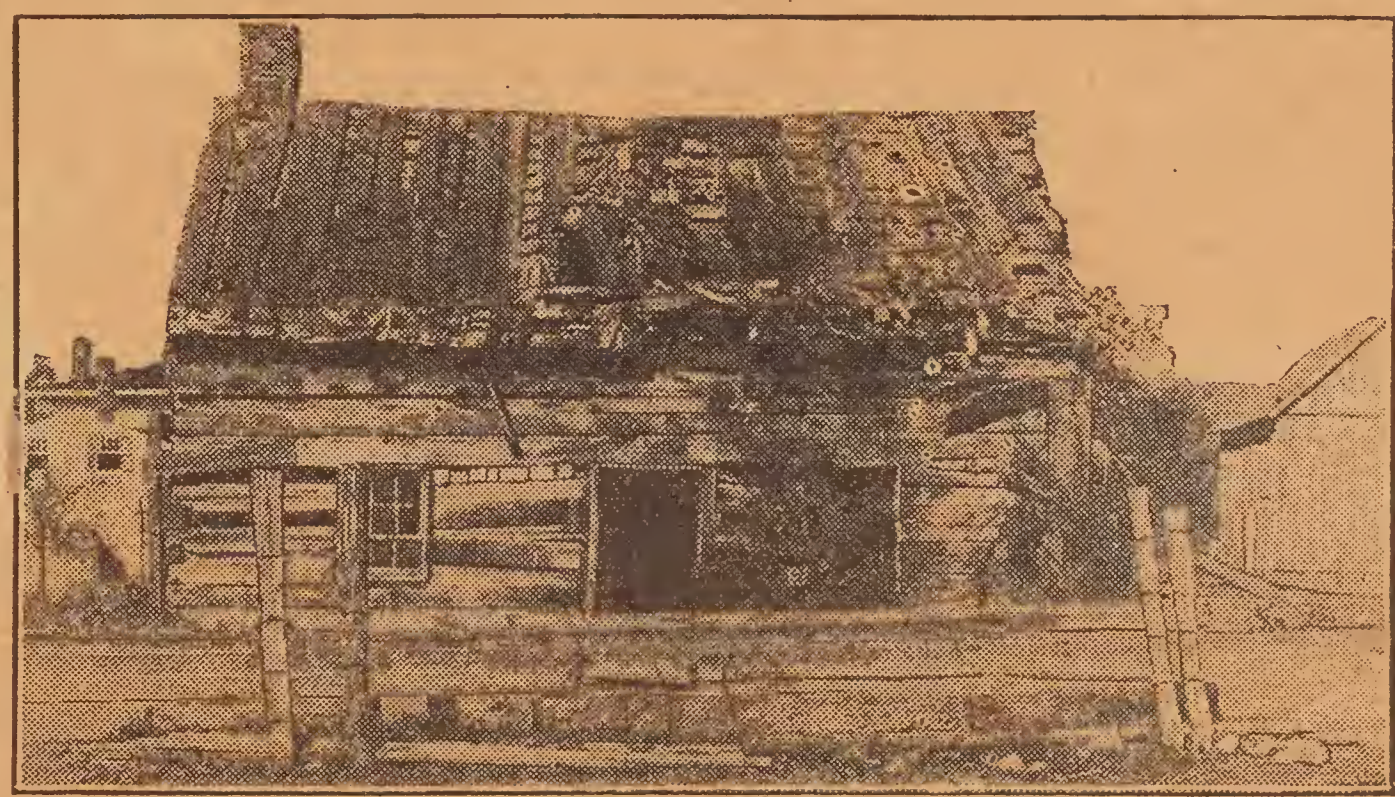
* * *

From the beautiful Chemung Valley we now look back to 1778, one hundred and forty-seven years, and see a land upon which no white man had ever lived. The wild deer and other game roamed undisturbed save by the aboriginals of the forest. The great Ganundasaga trail passed northerly from Tioga Point through Chemung, skirting the hills on the east of the then Tioga river, through the valley leading to Catherine's town and Seneca Lake, from thence on to Kanadesaga and Ganundagua, and westward to Niagara, though the most frequented route from the Susquehanna was by way of the Valley of the Canisteo.

Many of the earliest settlers were men who had accompanied the Sullivan expedition into the Lake country and had thus become acquainted with the productiveness of the lands of the valley. Following the expedition, and the return to their homes, they told wonderful tales of the land where the corn grew on stalks to the height of sixteen feet, and the ears were a foot and a half long, and every kind of vegetable in proportion, also watermelons and pumpkins. The settlers were nearly all from the Wyoming Valley, some of them or their immediate ancestors had come from Connecticut, New Jersey, or Orange county in New York State.

Practically the only route of travel was by way of the river. The road made by the men of Sullivan's army nearly ten years before permitted but a hard, laborious way of getting into the valley. Since the river furnished a more easy

(*Continued on page* 124)



The log home of Colonel John Hendy, the first settler on land now constituting the city of Elmira. He was the first white man to plant a field of corn in the Chemung Valley. This was in the year 1788.

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE

ITHACA, N. Y.

A message like this is expensive. The cost of it must necessarily be added to what you will later pay for supplies purchased through the G. L. F. Therefore it would not be written unless it were judged to be worth your attention.

There are three definite ways you can use the G. L. F. to cut your annual farm supply bill while at the same time improving the quality of the supplies.

1. You can volunteer your orders, thus saving yourself the cost of the salesman which must always be added to what you pay for supplies or taken out of their quality.

2. You can order in advance so that your representatives, knowing your requirements, can buy toward them when markets are in your favor.

3. By combining sufficient orders you can run your plants continuously at capacity, thus insuring minimum plant costs.

Savings effected through these three ways will return to you because the G. L. F. is cooperative and non-profit.

H. E. Babcock

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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor.** The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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How Our Seedings Look

Western New York Farm and Home Notes

By M. C. BURRITT

AFTER an unusually dry spring and early summer in which we had only light showers, Western New York seems to have come into a rainy period. For two weeks now there have been only three or four bright days, most of the days being cloudy and two or three very heavy rains have fallen. It has caught a few fields of wheat many early cut pieces of oats and stopped the cultivating. As James Whitcomb Riley has put it in "Wet-Weather Talk."

M. C. BURRITT

"It aggrevates the farmers, too—
They's too much wet, er too much sun,
Er work, er waitin round to do
Before the plowin's done"

Those of us who have had oats out in the field for ten days or more feel especially "aggervated," for the oats are beginning to grow in the shocks. Some late harvested wheat and hay has been practically ruined. The excess of moisture has caused a very rank growth of tomatoes and cabbage. Tomatoes seem to be all vines and have not set well. Beans and corn are also growing luxuriantly where water is not standing on the crops in low places. Second cutting alfalfa is either spoiling in the cocks or standing over-ripe awaiting harvest weather. But with Riley we are trying to take it all philosophically.

"In this existence, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little skift o' clouds 'll shet
The sun off now and then.—
It hain't no use to grumble and complane
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice.—
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain
W'y rain's my choice."

There is one thing at least that the wet weather has been very favorable for, and that is fall plowing for wheat, where sod or wheat stubble was to be turned under. No oat ground has been cleared. This is the first in many years that we have had all our fall plowing for wheat done and the ground fitted-over once by the first week in August. The wet weather too has helped new seedings wonderfully, where there was any to help.

Results of Alfalfa Seeding

There is quite a bit of complaint about poor clover seedings in wheat this season. So little rain fell early in the spring and summer that the seeds either failed to germinate or were choked out. Moist low places have good stand and certain fields seem to have come through all right. Readers may remember my reference last spring to seeding alfalfa with peas, oats and barley, and with wheat. I can now report the results. The stand of alfalfa is excellent in peas and in oat and barley stubble but so near a failure in the wheat, except in low places, that I have plowed it up again for wheat. I didn't expect much in the wheat and wasn't much disappointed. The best of the stand is in the late peas. With early peas, which were lighter and off the ground early the weeds have come in higher than the alfalfa, whereas in the late peas the alfalfa has the start of the weeds. Seeding is surprisingly good in the thinly sown oats and barley (five pecks per acre). Incidentally this field is really better than another field of oats and barley sown with two bushels per acre.

The first picking of Dutchess apples will probably be made the latter part of next week. The crop promises to be very good. Owing to the heavy shipments of early apples to Eastern markets, particularly from New Jersey and Delaware, the market is weak. Another factor is the apple shippers convention in Cleveland this coming week. Buyers will be there and will not begin active buying until they have compared notes. Consequently there is practically no buying unless speculatively and then at a heavy discount. Red Astrakhan, Yellow Transparent and Dutchess have been in heavy supply in the Rochester market and have sold very slowly at about one dollar a bushel and fifty cents a market basket. The markets will have to be cleared of this early stuff before a satisfactory movement of fruit can begin.

MOTORIST—*Closed, heh! I'd like to see their idea of something wide open!* —JUDGE.

Farm News From Central New Jersey

THE recent trend of the markets towards higher prices has given real encouragement to Monmouth County farmers, who have been in a dejected frame of mind for several years. The early potato crop is light but the prices are satisfactory. At this writing—August 3rd.—closely graded A No. 1 stock of the Irish Cobbler and similar varieties is selling F. O. B. cars for $4.50 per barrel or sack of 150 pounds. Recent rains will increase the yields of the later varieties such as American Giants, Green Mountains, and Sir Walter Raleighs. Consequently, the prospects now are that potato growers will finish the season with a profit and some of them may recoup their losses of the last three years. These growers now realize the mistake they made by considerably reducing this year the acreage usually devoted to potatoes. This reduction was due to the fact that but few farmers had money enough with which to purchase seed potatoes and fertilizers and to employ sufficient labor.

Corn Crop Looks Good

The corn crop, which does best in hot, moist weather, has overcome the checks received from the late, cool spring and the recent protracted drought and looks splendid. Sweet corn, like Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, is selling in the open market in New York City and Newark, for $4.00 per hundred ears, which nets the grower about three cents an ear. Since an acre of early sweet corn usually produces from 8,000 to 10,000 ears, the growers are cashing in on this crop. Later sweet corn, such as Country Gentleman and the Evergreen varieties, will do equally as well as the earlier varieties. Field corn never looked better and a heavy yield is anticipated.

Many other vegetable crops, however, are not doing so well. Muskmelons and watermelons will be late and the crop will be curtailed both by fungi and blight. Other vine stuff as cucumbers, squash and tomatoes has not only blighted, but recent heavy rains, followed by exceedingly hot sunshine, have scalded them. Good prices, however are expected to prevail throughout the season, since the supply of these crops will not be equal to the demand. Carrots yielded heavily and sold in the urban markets at an average price of $1.25 per bushel hamper. This nets the grower about 75 cents per hamper.

There is a bumper apple crop, but prices

(*Continued on page 118*)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending August 22, 1925 Number 8

How to Burn Lime at Home

Still Some Sections Where This Practice Pays

By A. F. GUSTAFSON

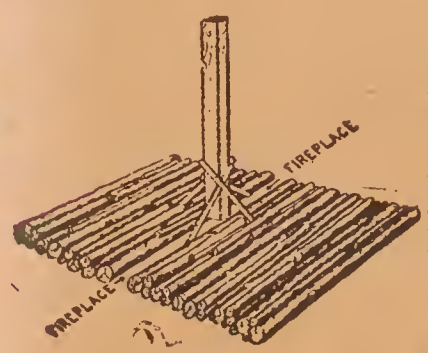
STRANGE as it may seem, and in spite of our highly developed transportation systems, there as some sections here in the East where farmers still find it well nigh impossible to get good ground limestone at a reasonable figure. The limiting factors are freight rates and hauling distance. An example of this is that section immediately east of the Hudson River. In this high freight territory there is many an instance where it is advisable to develop farm sources of liming material where good stone is available and easily gotten out. But it must be borne in mind, that the game of "doing it at home" means a lot of hard work. However, it may be so planned that slack time may be made to produce by working up the natural lime rock from time to time. It is a subject both sides of which a fellow must study before he goes ahead. Even though burning may save money, still some prefer commercially prepared lime because of the convenience in handling.

Grinding presents a lot of problems—none of them very serious—but problems just the same. The main one has to do with the rock itself. It is difficult to grind some stone to a proper degree of fineness to get good results on clover. It is this difficulty that has turned the attention of farmers to the 40 year old practice of burning lime on the farm. But as was mentioned before, it means a lot of disagreeable, hard work. And the man with a short haul will usually find that the commercially prepared product is a cheap buy, compared to working it up himself. Furthermore when burned and slaked, the lime must be hand spread unless the unburned cores are screened out so that the lime will readily pass through the ordinary lime sower.

Making the Kiln

For burning, limestone should contain not less than 90 per cent of calcium and magnesium carbonate. Where much iron and aluminum as clay and silica (same material as sand) is present along with considerable magnesium in the stone there is danger that a high temperature of burning will form a "slag" or "dead burnt" lime which will not slake and consequently be of little value for soil use. For this reason it will be well to have your stone examined in advance. Most experiment stations are in a position to render valuable assistance to farmers who wish to burn their own lime.

In order to try out burning lime at home this temporary old-fashioned type of kiln is suggested.



Foundation of Kiln

On a level spot 15x15 feet lay a foundation of logs, large branches or slab wood, using an abundance of fine kindling among the larger pieces of wood. Leave an opening or firing place across the middle of the foundation in which to start the fire. A board flue should be set up in the center and the firing place filled with material which will burn easily. If there is danger of the foundation, or the kindling especially, getting wet from rains while building up the kiln it may be well to sprinkle it with spent automobile cylinder oil to make starting the fire easier.

Place a layer of five or six inches of fine soft coal or its equivalent in wood kindling on the foundation. Plenty of wood which will burn easily is to be placed at the bottom of the flue. Put on about a foot of limestone, chunks not larger than six to ten inches across. Spread coal on the stone so as to cover it. It takes about one-third to one-half as much coal as limestone. If the pieces of limestone are too large they will not be thoroughly burned.

Coal On and First Layer of Stone Started

Stone and coal are added layer by layer until the kiln is finished. Owing to the heat developed at the bottom of the pile a little less coal may be used at the top. Where plenty of good wood may be had very cheaply it may well be used instead of coal. The rough outside of the pile is now smoothed up with fine coal or covered with a layer of wood and then the whole covered with about three inches of soil quite free from stones.

Kiln Completed—ready to seal

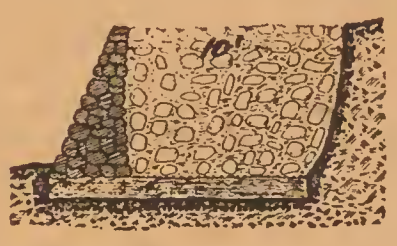
Set fire to the kindling, adding wood in the firing place until sure the whole pile is burning well. While burning it will be well to watch the kiln and to close any holes that may develop in the soil cover or "seal" to keep all of the heat in working on the stone.

Completed and sealed—ready to fire

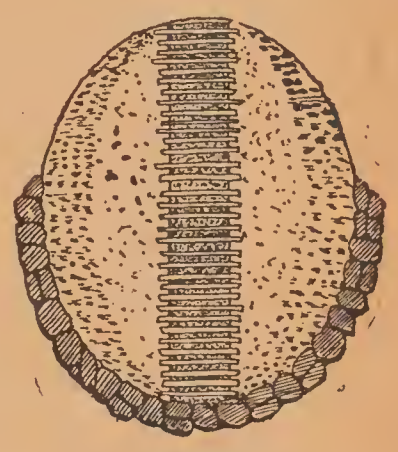
From a week to ten days or even two weeks will be needed to burn a pile of this size and it will take three or four days for it to cool. This amount of stone should produce about 300 bushels or twelve tons of quick, stone, or lump lime. The lime will be mixed with some ashes and a few cinders when coal is used, but on the farm these are not objectionable.

Building a More Permanent Kiln

For those desiring a more permanent kiln the side hill type is suggested. A suitable location is selected very near the limestone quarry. Dig a hole into the side of hill eight by ten feet and six or seven feet deep at the upper side. The side of hill used as upper wall should slope back somewhat at the top to lessen the danger of soil slipping off and becoming mixed with the lime. The floor of kiln may well slope gently outward for drainage in case of rain during building or filling. A trench about twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide is now dug in the floor, in which to place the kindling and to start the fire and to serve to furnish air to the fire while burning. Pieces of strap iron or old castings may be placed across the firing trench to serve as a grate (shown in figure 6) and to hold the lime up so as not to fill the trench and cut off the air from the fire.


Section of kiln from front to back

The side of hill may serve as back wall or this may be walled with brick or sandstone. At the front is shown the retaining wall which is plastered with mud. As viewed from the top of finished kiln. The bars and castings are in place over the trench forming the grate.


Ground Plan

Limestone and fuel are in place. Flat stones are placed over the top and plastered with mud to keep the heat in as much as possible. An opening must always be left near the center or back to serve as flue. It is all plastered with mud ready for firing.

Much more work is required to this sort of kiln than the kind first mentioned but once built it can be refilled more quickly. The side walls are not made very high. No opening in wall is left in a kiln of this size, so the lime must be shoveled out over the top. The stone and fuel are put in as already suggested, the same precautions are observed regarding kind, size and quality of stone. Somewhat less time is required for burning as the charge is much narrower at the bottom where time is required in the first type for the fire to spread from the firing place. The same length of time, three to four days, is required for cooling.

Cross Section of kiln

Finished Kiln

When burning is completed either kiln will have two hundred fifty to three hundred bushels or ten to twelve tons of lump lime. This must now be slaked. Slaking may be done in several ways. Probably the best way is to

(*Continued on page* 123)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Situation August 1st

General The United States Department of Agriculture said in "The Agricultural Situation" that "on August 1st the general picture of crop conditions holds it's favorable aspect as the season wears along toward fall. Agricultural recovery has been a regional matter emphasizing the fact that it is a regional industry. Given some rain in the drought stricken Southwest" (we certainly do not lack for any in the East) "the 1925 agricultural picture could safely be painted by the optimist."

To these statements of the Department, we want to add that there are many exceptions. Agriculture this year, even with the improvement, is still far from normal. In fact, there are some economists, like George F. Warren of Cornell, who say that it may be several years before the farmer can expect good prices. However, it is true that this year at this time promises to be the best for the average farmer since 1920.

Grains The wheat harvest was light, especially in the West. It is fairly good in the East and Eastern farmers with wheat with some spring grains will come through well because the prices of all kinds of grains are fairly good. Oats and barley promise to thresh out well also, although some oats have spoiled in the shock in the East.

Livestock And Hogs Heavy steers are about $2 a hundredweight higher at the Chicago market than they were last year. Hogs are $6 more, or nearly double the price of a year ago. Lambs are nearly $1 more. The Department says: "With an advancing livestock market and feedstuffs not unduly high priced, the stage is set for better times in the livestock business." Some caution, however, should be used in hog production, for prices are probably at the peak.

Potato and Other Truck Crops Truck crops are bringing good prices this season. Onions, cabbage and peaches have been selling at two and three times last year's prices. Early estimates on potato production show only about 3.1 bushels per capita which indicates at this time that there will be a shortage. Potatoes are doing well in the East, particularly in the North. Long Island has been making record breaking shipments of early potatoes. The price has been better than for several years.

Fruit Fruit is not so plentiful in Eastern districts, but the Pacific Coast will make good much of the deficiency. Quality of apples throughout the East will average high, except in small localities that have been swept by hail. Prices are now indicated higher than last year although the market seems to be rather weak for early fall apples.

Poultry Egg prices on August 1st raised from five to six cents a dozen over the same time last year. Storage holdings on July 1st showed a surplus over last year but it is not considered over-burdensome. Prices for poultry of various kinds will average about the same as last year.

Dairy Products The dairy market is the strongest that it has been in some time. This strength is due almost entirely to a falling off in production from January to June in the country as a whole. There was a decline of 3 per cent in the production of butter, or twenty-seven million pounds. During July this decline will amount to as much as 6 per cent under the same period last year. There was a very slight increase in cheese production over last year, but even this is favorable, for in several past years the increase in cheese production of one year over the preceding one has been as much as ten per cent.

Production of condensed and evaporated milk is reported lighter than in 1924. Surplus in fluid milk did not this year reach the usual proportions. This decreased production has reflected itself naturally in a little better prices. Particularly has this been evident in the East giving a better undertone to the dairy industry as a whole. One effect of it is to stiffen somewhat the prices for dairy cows.

We wish to emphasize the fact that this better condition throughout the country has been due to a falling off in production. We hope that dairymen will realize this and that the little better prices will not over encourage them to begin to crowd production, which will surely result in lower prices again.

Cortland Cattle Dealers Got Deserts

IN THESE days when so many criminals escape the law, it is a satisfaction to know the cattle dealers in Cortland County received just punishment for their illegal trafficking in branded tuberculous cows. In last week's issue we carried a statement of the sentences that these men received. We are informd that the sentences for the two worst offenders were as severe as they could be made under the present law. It seems that the existing law was not adequate for handling crimes of this kind, and it is to be expected that more drastic legislation will be introduced into the next session of the Legislature.

The authorities, including the State Department of Farms and Markets, the attorney general, the district attorney of Cortland County, the veterinarians, and the judge and jury, and all others who had a part in the vigorous prosecution of these important cases, are to be highly congratulated for the efficient way in which the investigations and prosecutions were conducted.

The Horseshoes Are Out

ONE of the things which the Farm Bureau and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have done of which we may be rather proud is the encouragement given to the revival of the good old-fashioned game of barnyard golf. One farmer said to us last week, "The boys play here every noon and every evening until dark, and I believe that such things as this help to keep the boys on the farm". "The fact is," continued the farmer, "I like to get out and throw them myself."

It is surprising the amount of skill that is being developed in almost every county and community in pitching horseshoes. At a Farm Bureau picnic in Genesee County we watched a contest where it seemed as if some of the contestants threw a ringer almost every three throws.

Down in Steuben County, Mr. D. D. Cottrell writes that he had charge of the tournament at the Farm Bureau picnic, and that there was so much interest that they had to play an elimination contest before the real tournament. Walter Harris and Fred Parker won the Steuben County contest and will play in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tournament at the State Fair.

Mr. H. M. Stanley of Onondaga County writes that they expect to send a man to the State Fair "who will bring back the first money", and we have had many other similar "chesty" statements from a large number of counties. We predict that the Syracuse tournament will be one of the leading features of the Fair.

"Healthy," The Clown

IN a recent issue we give figures showing the rapid increase in the consumption of milk in New York City. While it may be a difficult matter to prove, yet a good many years of observation lead us to the conclusion that farm people do not consume much more milk now than they ever did. We have succeeded in convincing the city man that milk is a cheap and good food even at the high prices which he has to pay. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in convincing ourselves, even though we can supply that milk to our families at four or five cents a quart and absolutely fresh from the cow.

Because of this, we think that the work done by Mr. Harry M. Eppes, of Accord, Ulster County, New York, is highly commendable. As most of our daily readers know, under the auspices of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Mr. Eppes has for several years been a welcome visitor at farm picnics and meetings and at children's gatherings where as "Healthy" the clown, he has been a very amusing and effective evangelist for milk and its products as a food. It takes real ability to be a good clown, and Mr. Eppes is one of the best we have seen.

In addition to this talent, he also is a most excellent leader of community singing. He is a real farmer himself and when at home milks his own cows. Recently at a big picnic in Madison County, we saw Mr. Eppes at work and we could not help but notice how quickly he could make his audience forget their troubles with good singing and laughter and with a lot of good sober common sense mixed in between.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE other night at a Farm Bureau banquet up in Western New York, my talk on the program was preceded by the singing with much gusto and hilarity of the following ditty:

Eastman's chestnuts are not what they used to be,
Not what they used to be, not what they used to be;
Eastman's chestnuts are not what they used to be,
Many long years ago.

Now I ask you if that is not enough to utterly discourage one from ever telling another chestnut!

But that is not the worst of it. Down in Ontario County on the same trip a farmer friend says to me, says he:

"Eastman, I like your paper fine, but honestly, now, don't you think it is about time that you started a little reforestation in that chestnut grove of yours!"

Now, personally, I fully agree with this sentiment, but there happens to be just as many others who come and with broad grins tell me that they read the chestnuts regularly.

You see, there are so many things to be gloomy and discouraged and down-in-the-mouth about in this old workaday world of ours that most of us want to laugh whenever we can, even if it is at nothing more than an old "chestnut" that grandpa used to tell.

So that's my excuse for keeping on until somebody shoots me. If you don't like the chestnuts, don't read them, or better still, send in your favorite joke and maybe it will help to improve the quality.

A Trip Through Western New York

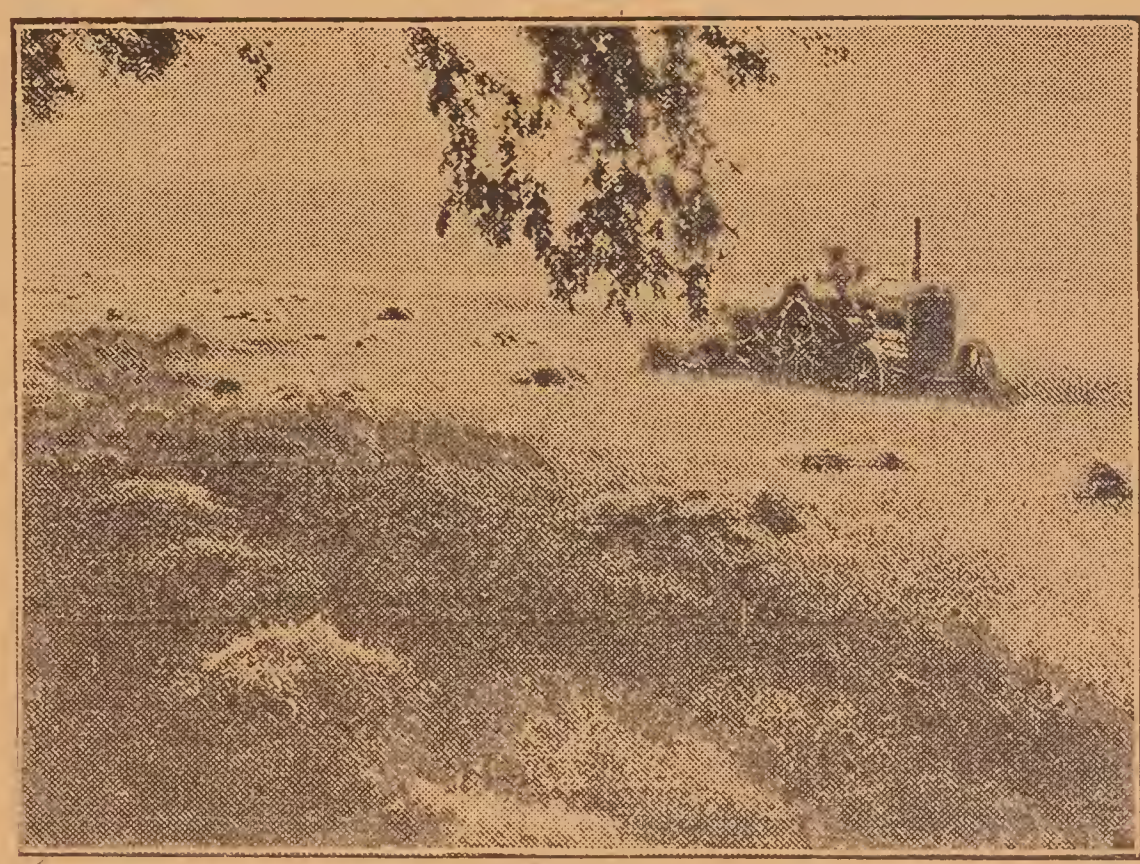
Some Personal Impressions of a Great Farming Country

By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor of American Agriculturist

IN a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., said that when asked what was the best country he knew of in Eastern United States, he had to reply that it lay in several of those fine counties of Western New York and that he had to make this honest reply in spite of the fact that he and his fathers before him had lived for several generations in the good old farm county of Schoharie.

E. R. EASTMAN

I must agree with Mr. Van Wagenen. I have the truth of his statement renewed every time it is my privilege to visit Western New York. I have just returned from such a trip where I traveled mostly by automobile through five or six of those western counties which lay in the great fruit and grain belt of the State. Time and again on this trip I came up over a rise of land in one of those counties—it does not matter which—and saw stretched away before me for miles as beautiful a rolling farm country as ever lay outdoors, dotted by comfortable and prosperous looking farmsteads, with great fields of spring grain shining a golden yellow in the sunlight. The yellow of the grain fields was set off by the green of the potato and bean fields and by hundreds of acres of second growth clover and alfalfa that seem to grow so naturally on the Western New York soil.



". . . . . and saw stretched away before me for miles as beautiful a farm country as ever lay outdoors . . . . . with great fields of spring grain shining a golden yellow in the sunlight."

Another impression that I got particularly on this trip was the abundance of flowers and the fine gardens. It would seem that farm people are paying much more attention to the profit and pleasure which come from keeping a garden, and I know that more flowers are now being grown on the average farm, not only in Western New York, but throughout the East, than there were twenty-five years ago when I was a boy.

Figures bear out the impression of the great importance of agriculture in Western New York. Mr. Jay Coryell, County Agent Leader, called attention to this fact at recent Farm Bureau meetings in Ontario and Orleans Counties, when he showed that in Orleans County the value of farm property is more than $35,000,000. This county has about 44,000 sheep; 54,000 acres of cereal crops; 53,000 acres of hay and forage; 3,000 acres of potatoes; and 1,800,000 fruit trees. In Ontario County, the value of all farm property is approximately $45,000,000; it has 41,000 sheep; 95,000 acres of cereal crops; 86,000 acres of hay and forage; 10,000 acres of potatoes; and 754,000 fruit trees.

The value of farm property in Monroe County is nearly $72,000,000; this county has 16,000 sheep; 98,000 acres of cereal crops; 81,000 acres of hay and forage; 15,000 acres of potatoes; and 2,261,500 fruit trees. Niagara County has farm property to the value of $51,000,000; 12,000 sheep; 64,000 acres of cereal crops; 74,000 acres of hay and forage; 4,000 acres of potatoes; and 3,158,600 fruit trees. Many other counties show as good a record. These happened to be the ones I visited this time.

This is only a small part of the farm business of course. Dairying alone in most of these counties is a large business. As Mr. Coryell so well pointed out, these figures show what a great business farming really is.

For the most part, crops look good. The spring grains, particularly barley, just being harvested the first week in August, will be especially good. Quite a large number of farmers grow barley in Ontario and some of the other counties almost entirely for home feeding purposes. Potatoes look well and indications are that there will be a good yield. There is a large amount of blight in many of the bean fields. It seems to be getting extremely difficult to make out well with beans because of the diseases.

Western New York farmers as a whole will make some money out of fruit this year. Prices will be pretty good, and while there is not a large crop of apples, these have been well taken care of and the quality will average very high. One of the discouraging things this summer is the fact that there have been so many bad hail storms and the hail has destroyed or nearly ruined a good many fine crops of apples. What a discouraging thing it is to work so hard to get a good yield of fruit on the trees and have it all nearly ruined in less than a half hour storm.

I was in several orchards where that is just what has taken place. These hail pecked apples present a real marketing problem. But it probably will pay farmers who have them not to be too quick to sacrifice them at a too low price this year because so much of the fruit is good this year that there may be a good demand for the lower grades.

Spraying practices are certainly improving. More and more are finding by experience that they must spray well and often and at the right time if they are going to have any good fruit. We particularly noted the comment of one man who said that last year a number of his neighbors had paid little attention to the spray service advice, given out by the Farm Bureau, with the result that those who had followed the advice got good fruit and those who failed to follow it produced a lot of poor apples.

"This year," said this farmer, "the neighbors are following the Farm Bureau spraying schedule to the letter and the quality of the fruit so far shows their good judgment."

I heard considerable discussion among farmers comparing the efficiency of spraying with dusting. Most farmers are using the spray but one man was an enthusiastic follower of the dusting practice and he said that the secret was in getting it on at the right time, that is, when the wind did not blow and when the leaves were damp so that they would hold the dust.

Learning how to produce clean apples is a big problem but one which the majority of Western New York farmers have learned or are learning. This problem is not seriously worrying them. What does bother them is how to get decent prices for their products. Many of them have belonged or do belong to the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association. I had the pleasure of riding with T. E. Milliman one day and visiting a lot of the members of this cooperative on their own farms. This organization, as has been explained in this paper, had its troubles and has reorganized. Some of the farmers are dissatisfied and discouraged, but the greater part are very hopeful that the organization on its new basis is going to pull through and they are very loyal to it. In particular were there many evidences of confidence in Mr. Milliman, the new manager.

On the trip I attended three Farm Bureau Meetings. In Canandaigua some eighty Farm Bureau committeemen from nearly every community in the county sat down to a banquet, after which there were discussions on Farm Bureau and other matters pertaining to the agriculture of the county. A similar banquet was held the next night at Albion in Orleans County, and the next day there was a Farm Bureau picnic in Genesee County near Batavia. The men who attended the banquets had worked hard all day and had traveled in many instances from one end of the county to the other, and paid their dollar at the banquet, because of their fundamental interest in their Farm Bureau.

It will be remembered that Ontario County is the place where an attack was made on the Farm Bureau last winter, the claim being made that the farmers themselves were not interested in the Bureau. My outstanding impression from these meetings is that there is more interest and enthusiasm by real farmers in this organization today than there has ever been and that anyone who thinks that the Farm Bureau is not a live institution, serving and serving well the interests of their counties, has another guess coming.

May I stop here to say in passing that it was with considerable pleasure that I noticed on hundreds of Western New York farms the sign: MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE BUREAU. It would seem that there was a growing confidence in what we are trying to do and I hope that when you have any difficulty that it is within our power to help you with, you will give us a chance to show that your confidence is not misplaced.

Since a boy, big enough to straddle a milk pail, I have always been interested in farming and farm conditions. But I am much more interested in farmers themselves. Always in the large amount of traveling among the farmers that I am called upon to do, I particularly note how the men and women who are doing so much for America are getting along and how much happiness they are getting out of it. On this trip we called upon a fine young farmer who came from somewhere in the central West during the World War and made a payment, probably a part payment, upon a farm in Western New York. By hard work he has put that farm on its feet. He has brought an old orchard into bearing, he has a fine garden, and good crops. On every hand there was evidence of hard work and careful management. In spite of all this, I was informed, in order to make both ends meet, his wife had to go out to teach school.

An unfortunate situation certainly exists in this country when a man of that type with a good help

(Continued on page 126)

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Among the Farmers

Grange Contest Time Extended---County Picnics

WE want to again call attention to the extension of time in the Grange Program Contest from September 1st to October 15th. This was done to give every Grange and every Granger a chance to participate.

Prizes of $50, $30 and $20 will be given for the three best lecturer's program for a series of three meetings. One-half of the prize money will be paid to the individual winner and the other half will go to his or her Grange. Programs may be made up entirely new, or they may be those which have already been used. They do not have to cover three consecutive meetings.

Sufficient detail should be given so that the programs may be easily followed by any Grange, and they should be accompanied by a brief discussion not to exceed one hundred words. All contributions to the contest should be sent to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

New Features at Albany County Bureau Picnic

PITCHING horse-shoes under official rule for winners to contend at the State Fair and a free for all trap shoot for farmers and sportsmen are new features which will attract attention to the great farmers gathering at Altamont August 29 for the fourth annual picnic of the Albany County Farm Bureau. These new features will interest not only those who attended last year but many who were unable to be there. Harry Weaver of the Helderberg Rod and Gun Club will take charge of the trap shoot for the picnic committee according to announcement this week. Manager L. D. Kelsey of the Farm Bureau stated that the official rules for the trap shoot are known to all who have been shooting in Altamont recently and in this contest farmers who wish to take part will only need to bring their shotguns. Other materials can be obtained on the ground.

The picnic committee which held a meeting in the Farm Bureau Office Friday and selected Garrett Frederick of Clarksville as Superintendent of the horse-shoe pitching tournament. The official rules do not differ greatly from those used in this neighborhood except that they are more strict about scoring. Granges, lodges and communities which are expecting to send a team to represent them can secure a copy of these rules on application at the Farm Bureau office. Intense excitement and competition is expected this year due to the fact that the winners in this contest will represent Albany County farmers at the State Fair at Syracuse in September. There is an open challenge for anyone in Albany County to appear at the Fair Grounds Saturday, August 29, and try out for a place on this team and the honor which we hope may come to Albany County by a good representation in the State contest.

Montgomery County Picnic August 22

MONTGOMERY County will hold it's seventh annual picnic and field day on Saturday, August 22, near Fonda. This outing is conducted jointly by the Farm Bureau and the Granges of the County. Addresses will be made by Mr. Jay Coryell of the State College and the Hon. Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant Governor of New York State.

The committee in charge has provided for a program which will begin at ten o'clock, at which time the preliminaries in barnyard golf will be conducted. The final contest will occur after lunch. The several granges of the county will enter teams in a contest for a pennant which was donated by the Farm Bureau in 1924. Last year Sprout Brook won the pennant. The team winning it for three years out of five will receive permanent possession of it.

In addition to a full program of minor sports throughout the day, there will be a game of baseball by teams of farmers from Fulton County and Montgomery County. This contest has aroused much interest. The granges and farmers of Fulton County have been invited to attend the picnic.

In order that a fuller knowledge of the actual effect of tuberculosis on cattle may be obtained, a post mortem demonstration of a tubercular cow will be conducted by a specialist from the State Department of Farms and Markets. Such a demonstration has been requested by farmers from several communities in the county.

Montgomery County hopes to send a team to the State Fair to compete in the annual barnyard golf tournament.

Farmers Meetings

August 22. Chemung County Farm Bureau picnic at Brand park. S. L. Strivings will be the speaker.

August 22.—Schoharie County Farm Bureau picnic at the Cobleskill Fair Grounds.

August 22.—The Jefferson County Farm Bureau will hold a banquet for it's committeemen in the Calcium Grange Hall. Hon. Peter Ten Eyck will be the principal speaker.

August 26. Schoharie County. Community Fair at Jefferson. The Hon. John D. Clarke will speak.

August 26.—Sullivan County Beekeepers will hold a picnic at the farm of A. W. Smith of Parksville. Professor R. B. Wilson will be the principal speaker.

August 27.—Wyoming County Farm Bureau potato tour starting from North Java. Dr. Charles Chupp will be the speaker.

August 28.—Ulster County Farm Bureau picnic at Forsyth Park, Kingston. Horse shoe pitching, tug of war, and athletic program.

August 28.—Orange County Farm Bureau picnic at the Middleton Fair Grounds.

August 29.—Albany County Farm Bureau picnic at the Fair grounds at Altamont.

Sept. 2.—Orange County Pomona Grange at Uniondale.

Sept. 2. Schoharie County Community picnic at Mackey. The speakers will be Jared VanWagenen and Ray Pollard.

Farm News From Central New Jersey

(*Continued from page* 114)

are low. Nevertheless, Frank A. Bloodgood of Lincroft has already sold at his packing house over 3,000 bushel-hampers of Red Astrakhans, Dutches of Oldenburg and Stark at a price which netted him about 50 cents a hamper.

Students from the State Agricultural College have been inspecting truck and fruit farms for the gipsy moth and Japanese beetle, but have not found them to any great extent. Efforts to prevent the spread of these pests seem to have been successful.

Everything considered, farmers' prospects in Monmouth County have greatly improved in the last two or three weeks. While asparagus was not over profitable this year, the crops of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were actually burned up during the hot, dry spell, which also curtailed the hay and grain yields. Had not matters improved of late, many of the farmers would have been forced into bankruptcy. The banks of the county are carrying about $12,000,000 of farmer's promissory notes, some of them four years' old, and a majority of the farms have been mortgaged to the limit. The problem was becoming serious, but the recent trend has furnished great encouragement.

Dairy Talk

How to Treat for Bloat--A Bull Paddock

We have a valuable registered Holstein, three years old heifer that was taken with bloat a few days ago. We called a veterinarian and he tapped her. This relieved her for a time. He also gave her one dose of medicine. In three or four hours after the veterinarian left, she bloated up again so we tapped her. We also gave her several small doses of salts which always seemed to work and two different times we gave her two tablespoons of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil. Nearly every time when the salts would work it would relieve her of the gas, but in a couple of hours she would bloat up again. We give her very little water to drink, although she is very thirsty and she eats but very little. We also gave her a drench for bloat two different times but it didn't help. The receipt for this drench was taken from a book put out by the Michigan station. The heifer's eyes are very dull and glossy. We expect to loose her and if so it will be two that went this way in the past month and both seem to have the same trouble. Our herd is not TB tested. We would like to hear from you as soon as possible.
—G. B., New York.

IT is extremely difficult to diagnose the case existing in your herd. There may be something about the individual cow that is responsible for the reoccurence of the bloat. We might say before discussing the subject that it may be that she is a reactor. Where TB is present the lymphatic glands lying between the lungs become so enlarged as to press upon and close up the esophagus or throat-opening into the stomach.

Bloat a Form of Indigestion

Bloat is a form of indigestion and is caused by any kind of food that will produce this condition. Cattle turned on young clover or alfalfa eat so greedily of it that bloat frequently results. It may not be due solely to eating in excess but too hastily. Grass or clover when wet by dew or rain frequently causes the disorder.

There are a number of remedies suggested. In some cases the following simple treatment is successful. A rope or padded stick is coated with pine tar or some other unsavory substance and placed in the cow's mouth as a bit and secured there by tying behind the horns. The efforts of the animal to dislodge this from the mouth result in the activity of the tongue, jaws and throat, resulting in the stimulation of the secretion of saliva and swallowing. This opens the esophagus and permits the escape of gas.

The Trocar in Serious Cases

In severe cases the gas must be allowed to escape without any delay and this is done by the use of the trocar, a sharp knife incased in a sheath, which is called a canula. From your letter we judge that this has been done. However, it may be that the instrument was removed too soon. It is well, when an animal is "tapped" to observe the sheath or canula closely and if you find that the gas is still issuing from it it should not be removed. It sometimes is necessary to keep the canula in the stomach for several hours. When this is necessary a piece of heavy cord should be placed around the neck of the canula just below the projecting rim. The cord is then passed around the animal's body and tied in a secure knot. Some one must remain with the cow during the entire time that the instrument is in place. The rim surrounding the mouth of the canula should be in contact with the skin. Whenever the person remaining with the cow is satisfied that gas is no longer escaping, the instrument should be removed. It is generally necessary to give a purgative medicine after bloating has succeeded as animals frequently show symptoms of constipation after attacks of indigestion. For this purpose 1 pound or 1½ pounds of Glauber's salts may be used.

Some recommend that there be added to Glauber's salts 1 ounce of powdered Barbados aloes, 1 ounce of powdered ginger, and 1 pint of molasses. The powder is stirred up for a few minutes with two quarts of luke warm water and then the molasses is added. All the ingredients are stirred for about 10 minutes and then the dose is administered.

After the operation of the purgative it may be necessary to administer a tonic to promote digestion and for this purpose the following mixture may be used; powdered gentian 3 ounces; powdered bicarbonate of potash 3 ounces; powdered ginger 3 ounces, powdered capsicum 1 ounce. This mixture is divided into 12 equal parts, one being given three times a day, shaken up with a half pint of whiskey and a pint of water. It is also to your advantage to give the animal two heaping teaspoonfuls of wood charcoal three times a day. Roots such as beets are useful in helping the animal's digestion.

Another good medicine to give after an animal has been "tapped" is 2 ounces of armonic spirits of ammonia, given every half hour in a quart of cold water or a half ounce of chlorate of lime, dissolved in a pint of tepid water, administered every half hour.

It strikes us that it would be advisable to have your cows tested for TB.

Quartering the Farm Bull

Please give me some suggestions on taking care of my bull. The quarters in the barn are inadequate and I must build a special stall and paddock for him.—M. O. K., New Jersey.

"A BOX stall 10 by 12 feet is suitable for the bull on the average farm," according to L. J. Perry, Dairy Specialist at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "A strong paddock outside should be provided with a door from the box stall. In this paddock the bull can take the exercise which he always needs. A steel pen of heavy construction with a corner manger makes the best bull pen. All but the severest weather is beneficial to the breeding bull. Open air treatment with the attendant exercise helps to insure a bull's breeding powers until he is 9 or 10 years old.

"New Jersey dairymen need to use more proved sires. The man who has a dairy already highly developed cannot afford to risk lowering his production by the use of young, untried bulls every two or three years. A study of the methods of great breeders of the past shows that they judged the bull by his offspring rather than by his ancestors. When a sire once proves his worth through his daughter he is invaluable.

"After using a young bull for two years a forward looking dairyman can afford to loan him out until his daughters come in milk. The exchange of matured, proved sires between dairymen with healthy herds should become a common practice. The strongly built box stall and paddock or runway will eliminate all danger in the handling of the matured animal."

Gossip From the Barns

Two sheep clubs have been organized in Green Co., Penn., with a total of forty boys and girls as members, according to A. L. Baker, state club leader at the Penn. State College. These are the first sheep clubs in this particular county. Another sheep club of 15 members has been organized in Mercer county, and 15 boys will also feed sheep in Lawrence county this year as a club project.

* * *

What is said to be the largest boys' and girls' baby beef club east of the Mississippi is located in Adams Co., Penn. The 56 members of the club are all feeding Hereford calves.

* * *

Believing that testing should be done on a farm basis, the Dutch Belted Cattle Association has developed the Standard Dairy Method for A. R. O. records. These are records made on two milkings a day, with the usual feed and care given the milking herd. In recent years the Dutch Belted breed has undergone a geographical expansion. Today breeders are found in every state in the Union, whereas a few years ago they were located mostly in the East. R. J. Leonard, Rockville, Conn., is secretary of the Dutch Belted Cattle Association.

Get These Feed Facts

Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 438, shows why the dairymen of Madison County, N. Y., fail to make money:

(1) Low production per cow.

(2) Low efficiency of feed—chiefly home-mixed rations.

A total of 2,066 cows, with alfalfa hay, produced an average of only 19 pounds of milk during the winter period.

They were fed 36 lbs of grain to make 100 lbs. of milk.

A survey of Unicorn-fed herds, located in 12 dairy states, totaling 1,267 cows, showed that the average daily production per cow, with alfalfa or clover, was 31.4 lbs.

They were fed 25.7 lbs. of Unicorn to make 100 lbs. of milk.

Madison County cows are doing even better than the average of all cows in the 12 states covered by our survey.

Unicorn saves 10 lbs., or more, of feed on each 100 lbs. of milk produced.

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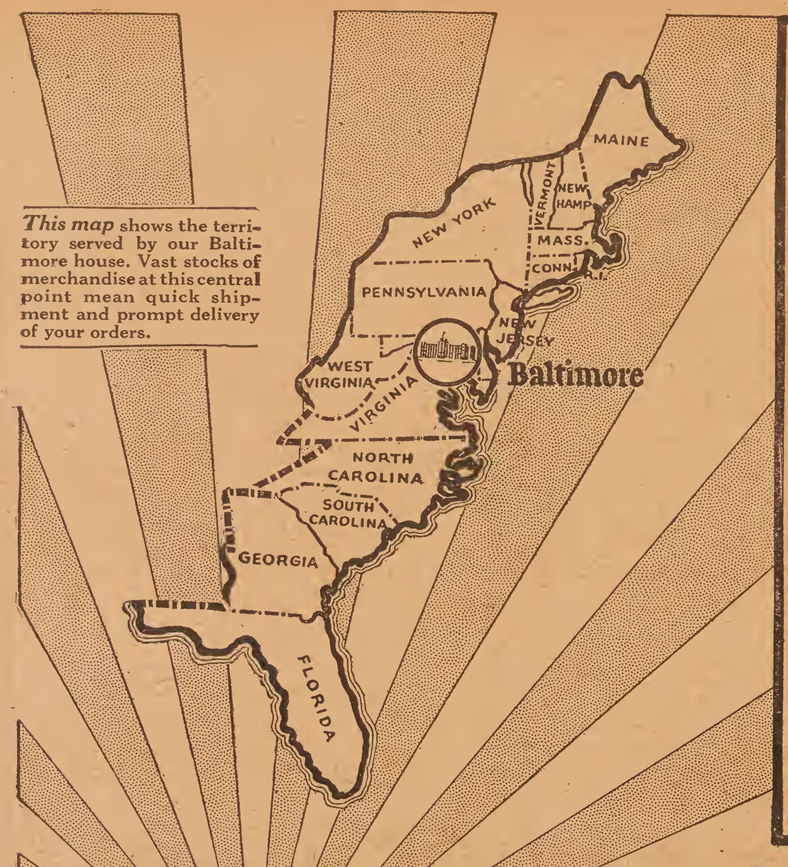

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. In spite of well-laid plans the Windigo eludes them.. Steele soon leaves for New York to report to the museum, promising to return before winter sets in. On his way he stops at LaFlamme's camp.

CHAPTER XXII

FROM the outside the cabin where he and David were to sleep was dark, but he entered to find David, aided by the light of two candles, busy with their bags.

"What's the trouble?" Steele asked, noticing the blankets with which David had masked the windows. "You don't think he'd dare fire in on you?"

"Maybe," and the Ojibway pointed to the contents of a large waterproofed bag on the floor at his feet. "Dey have come to see eef you are w'at you say."

"They've been through our Indian stuff?"

"Yes, dey look at dese bag and not pack dem good."

It was evident that, taking no chances on his guest, Laflamme had had their baggage searched while they were at dinner.

"What were you doing with Baptiste? Laflamme told me you had trouble."

David's face broke into a network of wrinkles. "He try mak' me talk' bout Wailing Riviere. Manee peopl' een de store leesten. I say I hear de beeg Windigo howl. Dat mak' 'em all laugh. I try get dem to talk fur, but dey scare to talk. Den Baptiste ask why you come sneakin' round dees lak' eef you not poleece. I tell heem you are no poleece, but dat he talk lak' dat Windigo. He get mad and reach out hees han'—I shake eet, dat ees all."

"Yes," laughed Steele, "when that paw of yours closed on him, he knew who was boss. Did he reach for a knife?"

"Dat feller wid de scar, Beeg Antoine, he stop de troubl' and send for Laflamme. Den I come here and fin' dis."

"I'm sorry it happened, David. We've got to get out of here in the morning or they will bother you. I learned nothing up at the house, except that this Pierre must have gone down river for Laflamme."

David smiled. "David see Pierre tonight."

"Where?"

"Tru de window of shack."

"You were scouting around? That makes it look bad for us."

"No, I see feller een de dark and' follow heem. Eet was Pierre."

A low knock checked the conversation. David reached for a candle. "No!" said Steele, "stand by with that!" pointing to David's rifle, then opened the door.

It was Rose Laflamme.

Disapproval was stamped on David's face as he slowly shook his head.

"Monsieur Steele, I wish to talk with you in private—" She hesitated, with a nod of her head toward the Ojibway.

"David, wait outside a minute," said Steele concealing from the girl a lowered eyelid.

Carrying his rifle, David reluctantly left the room.

"You needn't worry, Laflamme's asleep," she began, then approaching Steele, placed her hands on his shoulders as she begged: "Will you get me out of here, now—tonight?"

The girl's knowledge might be of vital importance to the future of Wailing River—of the woman there he loved, and the American did not hesitate to dissemble.

"But, Rose, I haven't bacon and flour. You'd starve if we left tonight, unless we struck game. You don't want to live on fish."

"I can leeve on anything with you, you beeg American!" she said. "Onlee get me away—away from that thief."

"You loved him once," suggested Steele, feigning jealousy, as he waited for an opportunity to ask what he wished to know, and with the full realization that he must not now lose this girl's goodwill—must put her off with a promise, or she would doubtless betray him to Laflamme.

"Oh, yes! Once I loved heem—but now, I hate, hate, hate!"

To Steele's relief, she drew away, as she accented her bitterness with passionate tears, and an equally wild assault on his gesture. He had expected a hysteria of pity and his susceptibility. He pictured the disgust of the waiting David, outside. Then he temporized: "But why can't you wait until tomorrow night? We'll have flour then."

"I'm afraid. He cursed me tonight for telling you something."

"Telling me something?" Steele asked, casually. "What is there to tell? Of course, I know about the whiskey traffic."

"Oh, you don't know that man—the cleverness of heem? He knows thees won't last—two, three years, thees hell here!"

"Of course he wants to get rid of the post down the river?" Steele ventured.

"Oh, St. Onge is done for—and he'll get the girl," she muttered.

"But what was that Indian Pierre doing at Wailing River?" he abruptly demanded.

"Pierre?" She turned on Steele in surprise. "You saw Pierre? He was told to keep under cover."

"Yes, he was spreading wild tales about the Windigo. Laflamme sent him to do that?"

Her large eyes lighted in amusement. "Oh, yes, of course! but what he went down river after was—— Quick! the candles! There's some one coming!" The face of the girl went gray with fear. "Mon Dieu! If it's Laflamme!"

Steele pinched out the candles and she clung to him helplessly, her body trembling against his, as they listened.

There was a sound of a scuffle outside, the fall of a body, the dull impact of blows.

"I got heem!" came the low voice of David from the blackness. Han' me dat rawhide."

The man who had approached the cabin had walked into the strongest pair of arms in the Nepigon country, and lay helpless on the ground, choked and beaten into insensibility. Returning with the thongs, Steele peered at the face of David's victim.

"Laflamme?"

"Yes! We feex heem and start?" urged the Indian, fiercely.

"No! Tie him up and put him in the shack and get our stuff to the canoe! I'll get rid of the girl!"

The die was cast. Every minute at the post spelt danger. But Steele now had an excuse for refusing to take Rose Laflamme to the railroad.

"You understand, David? Keep your knife out of him. Your turn will come on the snow. Now get the canoe!"

David carried Laflamme into the shack, and went for the Peterboro.

Returning to the girl, trembling in the dark, Steele said: "It was he. David knocked him out, but he's not hurt. We must get away at once."

With an impulsive movement, Rose Laflamme found Steele's neck with her arms and kissed him wildly.

"But," explained the harassed American, "we've got to travel fast; they'll follow us—we can't take you!"

"You mean you'll not take me now?" gasped the girl in her despair.

"We'll have to run the portages, break our backs to beat the Indians he'll send after us. If you go, they'll get us!" protested Steele.

"Take me, take me with you!" she moaned. "Am I not beautiful, beeg American? Don't leave me here!"

Then Brent Steele gambled: "What was Pierre doing down river?"

"I weel tell you in the canoe," she parried, and he crunched his teeth in his chagrin.

"I don't believe you know!" he desperately challenged.

"When we are in the canoe I will tell you things—things you nevaire dream of," she urged, "I know all."

It was no use and time was too precious to waste in fencing.

She would exchange her information at a price—her freedom; and that price Steele would not pay. But it was necessary to get her back to the house.

"All right," he said, "go and get some heavy clothes, and be at the log landing in an hour. Don't make any noise. We don't want them to find Laflamme until morning. Now be careful!"

With a low cry, she again circled Steele's neck with her arms, kissed him and disappeared. In an hour he and David would be far down the lake on their way to Nepigon House. She had intended making a catspaw of him to escape from Ogoké and Steele wasted no sympathy on her. He wondered whether, on finding herself tricked, she would arouse the post or take to her bed, feigning ignorance of the whole business.

And he also wondered whether if Denise St. Onge ever learned of this night's work at Ogoké, she would believe that every act and word of his had been in her service.

It was a matter of minutes to load the canoe which David brought down to the shore. Then the Ojibway grasped his chief's arm.

"I wait many snows for dis," he pleaded. "Let Daveed go up to de shack—den we start. Dey put de Injun on us—eet ees long trail to Nepigon—eef dey ketch us—poof! We die! And he, up dere een de shack, will leeve to mak' more troubl'. Let Daveed go back!"

For answer Steele gripped the stone-hard hand of his friend, "You will have your chance this winter. I know he deserves it but you can't knife a bound man—I can't stand for that. And then, suppose they run us down? No, David, you must wait."

CHAPTER XXIII

THE sun, breaking over the ridges east of Ogoké, lifted the mists from the sleeping lake to reveal a traveling canoe. Through the night, the churn-swish, churn-swish, of the paddles of David and Steele had ceaselessly marked off the miles, for with the sun might come a head wind, which meant fighting for every foot while their pursuers gained on them with a four or six-man crew. Time and again through the long hours, the keen eyes of David alone had sensed through the murk in which they traveled, the menace of a rocky point or the threat of boulders, awash, square in their course. To hug the shore was gambling with the chance of a smashed boat; to strike boldly out into the lake was risking paddling in a circle or being seen at daylight, if, by any chance the following canoes had gained that much. So David had chosen to cut the point of land.

"Hungry, David?" Steele asked.

"I t'ink we turn een and boil her eef we goin' travel all day."

"Yes, we need nourishment. That was the toughest paddling in my experience. How far have we come?" asked Steele, laying his paddle on the gunwale to stretch his stiffened arms.

"Wal, dees point ees ver' far up de lak'. Een two hour we hit de inlet."

"Good! I don't believe she would tell them. She'll play safe and pretend to know nothing. There's a chance he came down to talk to me alone, anyway, and didn't suspect her of being there. If that is so, we're thirty miles ahead of them."

The Ojibway shook his head. "We tak' no chance—we travel lak' hell!"

On shore the tea-pail was soon boiling, while David and Steele overhauled their scant supplies. There were barely beans, bacon and flour to do a week, and Nepigon Lake was two week's hard travel. It meant shooting their way out, unless the fish would bite, for they had given their net to Michel.

"Let's have a look at the old Mannlicher," said Steele as David watched the bacon sputtering in the pan. "We may need her before we get out of this mess. I was a fool to stop there. I might have—" He had thrown the bolt-handle up and back, when his face sobered. The startled eyes which met the inquiring gaze of the man at the fire drew a quick: "W'at you see—ghost?"

Making no reply, Steele sprang to the canoe, tore the lashings from a bag and fumbled with its contents—then emptied the bag on the beach. Taking David's rifle from the canoe, he opened the breach.

"Both guns empty!" he said in dismay. "They've got our shells—two boxes in the bag! Not a shot left—cleaned out!"

The white man looked long into the immobile face of the Indian.

"If they catch us—we're done! If they don't, we can't even shoot our way home. It's fish—or starve!"

The Ojibway squatted on his heels and resumed his frying. "Wal, boss," he said stoically, "we have beeg feed dis mornin'—den paddle lak' hell!"

And Steele well knew what mad pace would be set for him with paddle and pole through the long hours to come.

"I wonder if this was done by Laflamme's orders or was some of Baptiste's work?"

"Dis was done early, before I have troubl' wid heem. I come back to the shack too soon. Eet was de Frenchman's, and I hol' hees troat lak' dees." David snapped shut the fingers of his free hand, knotting the muscles of his veined forearm in illustration.

"Would you have knifed him?" asked Steele, curious of the cause of the passionate hate in the dark face of his friend.

"No, choke heem till hees lyin' tongue hang out!"

"Too bad I didn't let you go back and do it! It looks as if he had intended from the first to have us jumped on the way home, so he pulled our teeth. I wonder

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of August* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER MARKET FLIGHTY

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	43½-44	44 -44½	39½-40
Extra(92 sc)	-43	-43½	39
84-91 score	40 -42½	40 -43	34 -38½
Lower G'd's	39 -39½	39 -39½	32½-33½

The butter market has not been at all settled since our last report. In general the tone of the market has been easier. Although receipts are considerably below those of last year, nevertheless they are heavy enough in comparison with the amount of butter going into immediate distributing channels to cause some accumulations. Retail needs are at their low ebb during this season of the year. Large numbers of consumers are away on vacations, consequently local distribution is not considered a very satisfactory outlet, at least not dependable. On top of this the Chicago market has weakened and naturally had an influence on New York. As a result of all these conditions, operators have not been disposed to do any holding. They have been free sellers, taking every opportunity to move stocks. Speculators have been reluctant to take hold at existing quotations and consequently operators were not adverse to a half cent reduction in order to induce more business. With this turn, a stronger tone developed with slightly better trading being reported.

CHEESE STILL QUIET

STATE FLATS	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24½-25½	20 -22
Fresh av'g's	23½	23½	19½
Held fancy ..	——	——	——
Held aver. ..	——	——	——

There is no change in the cheese market since last week. Trading has been quiet. There is an undertone to the market however, that indicates that some easiness is developing. Wisconsin cheese is being offered a little more freely on the market.

Reports indicate that there is a little more make up-state. The situation looks as though the prices at least will hold if they do not ease fractionally. There is just enough difference, however, between the producing sections and the New York market to hold affairs fairly firm. Production is going to determine very soon just which way the price curve will move.

EGG MARKET EASIER

NEARBY WHITES	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	51-53	51-53	50-52
Av'ge extras	47-50	47-50	48-50
Extra firsts	41-45	42-45	44-47
Firsts	39-40	40-41	39-43
Gathered	36-44	37-44	32-46
Pullets	30-40	32-41	36-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	41-46	44-48	39-46

Trading has not been at all satisfactory in the egg market with the possible exception of the highest classification. Medium and lower grades have been accumulating and prices have eased to some extent. There has been a noticable lowering in prices of nearby browns. Local consumptive requirements are at a low level at the present time because of the large number of city folks who are spending vacations at the country and at the seashore. With these distributing channels limited and receipts fairly heavy, it is natural that we will see an easier trend in the market.

LIVE POULTRY QUIET

FOWLS	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	A Year Ago
Colored	25-27	25-26	——
Leghorns	22-24	21-24	——
BROILERS			
Colored	27-30	29-31	32-35
Leghorns	25-27	25-29	29-32

There has been little of interest in the live poultry market since our last reports. Express fowls have been quiet and broilers have been only experiencing fair sale. Leghorn fowls, especially have been turning slowly. Colored broilers have been selling fairly well but in general the entire broiler market has been on the basis of freight quotations.

September 19 and 20 is the Jewish New Year, at which time fat fowls, turkeys and ducks will be in especial demand. The best market days for this holiday will be September 15, 16 and 17, preferably 15 and 16. Farmers who have been culling their flocks will have an opportunity to do some fattening of these culls, and possibly realize a good profit. However, it must be borne in mind that at this holiday ONLY FANCY STOCK IS WANTED. It is no opportunity to palm off seconds.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	A Year Ago
Wheat (Sept)	1.60	1.60⅛	1.28⅞
Corn (Sept)	1.06⅛	1.05⅞	1.15
Oats (Sept)	.40⅞	.43	.49⅝
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.72	1.72¼	1.44¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.28⅜	1.28⅜	1.34
Oats, No. 2	.52½	.54½	.65
FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	
Grd. Oats	35.00	35.50	42.00
Sp'g Bran	28.50	27.50	27.50
H'd Bran	32.00	31.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	31.00	29.50	29.00
Soft W. Mids	39.00	37.00	34.00
Flour Mids.	37.00	37.00	34.50
Red Dog	44.50	43.25	40.00
Wh. Hominy	——	40.00	44.00
Yel. Hominy	39.50	40.00	43.00
Corn Meal	47.00	47.50	47.50
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	41.25
Gluten Meal	——	——	49.00
36% C. S. Meal	46.00	47.00	47.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.00	51.00	50.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.00	49.50	46.00

Local Buffalo feed prices are quoted from weekly report of New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

The grain market has been solely speculative of late. The market in general is awaiting more detailed weather reports from Europe where conditions are said to be not quite as favorable. Reports from the northwest are favorable.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

The early apple market is still weak . . only the fanciest large marks are meeting active trade. The market on green varieties has turned somewhat easier. The pear market has been irregular. Fancy Clapp Favorites have been selling well but the average market is sluggish.

State cabbage is bringing from $40 to $45 a ton in bulk delivered in New York City.

The lettuce market has turned weaker under heavy receipts from up-state and California and Colorado.

How to Burn Lime at Home

(*Continued from page* 115)

water slake using about seventy-five to eighty gallons of water for each ton of lump lime assuming that the original stone had ninety per cent of calcium and magnesium carbonate. If the stone was more pure a little more water will be needed, and if less pure somewhat less water. It is very important to use the right quantity of water. If too much is used a putty-like mass results which cannot be spread well and so is not highly effective in correcting acidity. When slaked it may well be put thru a screen made of hardware cloth with three or perhaps only two meshes to the inch. The screened lime is now ready to be spread with a regular lime sower. It is absolutely necessary to screen out any cores of unburned limestone because these will cause trouble in the spreader. The lime may, however, be hand spread without screening. Sometimes the lump lime is placed in small piles (one or more bushels) in the field, covered with soil and allowed to slake. When the lime is thoroughly slaked the piles of hydrate lime are spread as evenly as may be with a shovel. This method has two disadvantages. Two tons to the acre are required for even a fairly uniform spread. This is more lime than is usually needed for red clover or any crops other than alfalfa and sweet clover. The other difficulty is that heavy rains may give a pasty material which cannot be spread advantageously which results in lowered usefulness of the lime.

With these two types of kilns the cost of each ton of good lump lime will be from $4.50 to $5.50, depending on the charge for labor and on whether wood cut on the farm or high priced coal is used. Very satisfactory lime can be produced on a farm having a supply of good limestone that may be gotten out easily. Figures 1 to 4 from "Folks and Fields need Lime" by Hayne-International Harvester Co. Figures 5-8 from Bulletin 187 by Ellett, Virginia Experiment Station.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 112)

exactly what he feared, to be willing to take such chances."

"He take chance all hees life."

"But he must realize that when we failed to show up at Nepigon by the freeze-up, my people would take the matter up with the government and a search party of police would pass through here this winter. His story of not having seen us would sound fishy when the police reached Wailing River and talked to Michel and St. Onge. Besides, they'd get him on his whiskey trade."

"Wal," said David drily, handing Steele a heaped plate of bacon and beans, and a tin cup of tea, "dat ees so, maybe, but I t'ink he nevaire let us get out ov dis countree eef he can ketch us. He weel be crazee man. I geeve heem ver' sore t'roat an' seek head."

"I want to take a look from that boulder with the glasses," said Steele as they finished their hasty breakfast. The lake was now clear of mist and lay to the northeast in unbroken miles. Leveling the powerful binoculars, the white man slowly swept the course over which they had come back to the dim line of spruce marking the last headland. Then for a space the glasses remained motionless.

"David, come up here!"

The Ojibway left the canoe and joined his chief.

"I saw something flash off those islands." Steele pointed toward a group of islands barely distinguishable to the naked eye.

David looked long in the direction indicated by Steele's finger. Then the wide mouth relaxed in a grin.

"Gull!" he said.

"I didn't think it was a canoe, but I wanted to be sure."

"Mebbe dey not start yet. Dey nevaire fin' heem ontil dis mornin' eef de woman not tell. I put plentee gag een his mout'."

"But we can't bank on that; and they'll travel fast when they do start."

"Yes, we pole hard when we reach de riviere. Dey may follow de shore to head us off."

(*To be continued*)

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It is understood you will refund money should I not be entirely satisfied with results, providing I return unused portion.

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covering the soles of these Triple wear, chrome tanned Elk leather shoes.

An ideal shoe for men who require durable and at the same time comfortable shoes. Black or brown in all sizes. Save the store's profit by buying direct. Send no money. Order today, stating size and color wanted.

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FOR MORE EGGS
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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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When you are ready to change from dairy to beef, we can sell you a real Herd Header Bull and some real female HEREFORDS of the right type and breeding.
Write for booklet "A" "HEREFORDS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND WHY"

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FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.
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A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS
Average A.R. records of cows now in our herd is 10677.98 lbs. milk, 547 24 lbs. fat. We have for sale three young bulls now ready for service.
For particulars write
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YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULL
Sire's sire in A. R. Dams records, A. R. 2 yr. old 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat; R. of H. 3 yr. old 10543 lbs. milk, 378 lbs. fat. Both granddams Gold Medal and Association Cup winners. An excellent individual bred to get producers. Priced for quick sale.
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For immediate sale we offer yearling heifers and heifer calves of exceptional breeding and individuality, backed by large milk and butter fat records. Many of these heifers have show ring qualities. Mostly Colantha blood lines. If interested come and see them.
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Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large, healthy pigs, weaned and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old $5 each. Also 50 Chesters, pure bred, 7 weeks old, will sell at $6 each. Safe delivery guaranteed; no charge for crates. Will ship any number of the above lots, subject to your approval C. O. D.
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BELGIANS
Select your foundation stock from the Eastern Headquarters of the
FARCEUR BELGIANS
We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices Reasonable.
KNOLLWOOD FARM
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
A. L. Brockway, Owner. Oliver Jones, Supt.

The Historic Chemung Valley

(*Continued from first page*)

and satisfactory route, and it was by this course that the majority of the pioneers came, bringing their families and their worldly goods to their newly chosen homes. They came in boats or canoes, which were propelled by paddles or long poles, making a slow, toilsome journey. Sometimes it necessitated many trips before they had what *they* termed "comforts of home."

Among those who settled in the valley previous to 1788, are included the following: William Wynkoop, Daniel McDowel (now spelled McDowell), Joseph Bennett, Enoch Warren, Isaac McBride, William Buck and his son Elijah, Charles Emmit, Israel Parsloe (now Parshall), Uzual Bates, Solomon Bennett, Elijah Grissel (now Griswold), Gideon Grissel, Roger Conant, John Spaulding, Thomas Baldwin, Isaac Baldwin, Uriah Stevens, John Stevens, Joel Thomas, Anthony Rummerfield, Nathan VanAuken, Isaac Terwilliger, Abijah Patterson, John Squires, Green Bentley (from whom Bentley Creek gets its name), Abner Wells, Abner Kelsey, Elisha Brown, William Wilder, Stephen Kent, John Suffern, Stephen Gardner, Solomon Lane, Lebeus Hammond, Abraham Miller, Samuel Tubbs, Benjamin Clark, Jabez Culver, Jacob Stull, George Hill, William Jenkins, Cornelius Westfall, Water Waters, John Jay Achmuty, Jonas Belows, John Handy (now spelled Hendy), Thomas Hendy, Christian Myncer, Tunis Dolson, John Morris, John Williams, and John Miller.

John Sly settled on the south side of the river in 1788, erecting a log house. He came into the valley in 1788, on horse-back, bringing his young wife with him, both riding the same horse.

John Hendy was the first white man to settle on land which is now comprised in the city of Elmira. Captain Hendy, who later was breveted Colonel, was a soldier of the Revolution and fought under Washington at Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth. Accompanying him was a small boy, by name, Dan Hill. They came up the river in a canoe from Tioga Point, where the Captain had left his family, landing at Newtown Point, the junction of the Tioga river and Spring (Newtown) creek, where they erected a shelter of saplings and bark; and here was planted the first field of corn planted by a white man in the Chemung Valley. The site of the hut was at the foot of what is now Water street in the city of Elmira. In the fall of the same year he brought his family from Tioga Point and settled in a more favorable location up the river near the present site of Roricks Glen, where he resided until his death in 1840. There still remains a portion of the fireplace built in his log cabin, which stood until until a few years ago on the farm of Albert Gould on upper West Water street in Elmira.

When Hendy arrived in the valley, there were three Indian villages within what is now the limits of the city of Elmira; one on the flats near where he settled near Newtown creek, another near Water-cure Hill, and still another near what is now Wisner Park in the heart of the city.

The first frame house built in Chemung County by Lebeus Hammond in 1792, still occupied by his descendants.

Following in the wake of the pioneers came the churches and newspapers. The earliest church in the valley was located near the town line between the towns of Newtown and Chemung. The preacher was "Parson" Roswell Goff, a Baptist, who plied his trade of shoemaker during the week, in a log house which served him as home, shop, and on Sundays as a church, the attic of which was used for the gathering of his little flock. This was in 1790. Other denominations had the privilege of meeting in the same structure when it was not in use by the Baptists. An effort is now being made to place a marker on this historic spot.

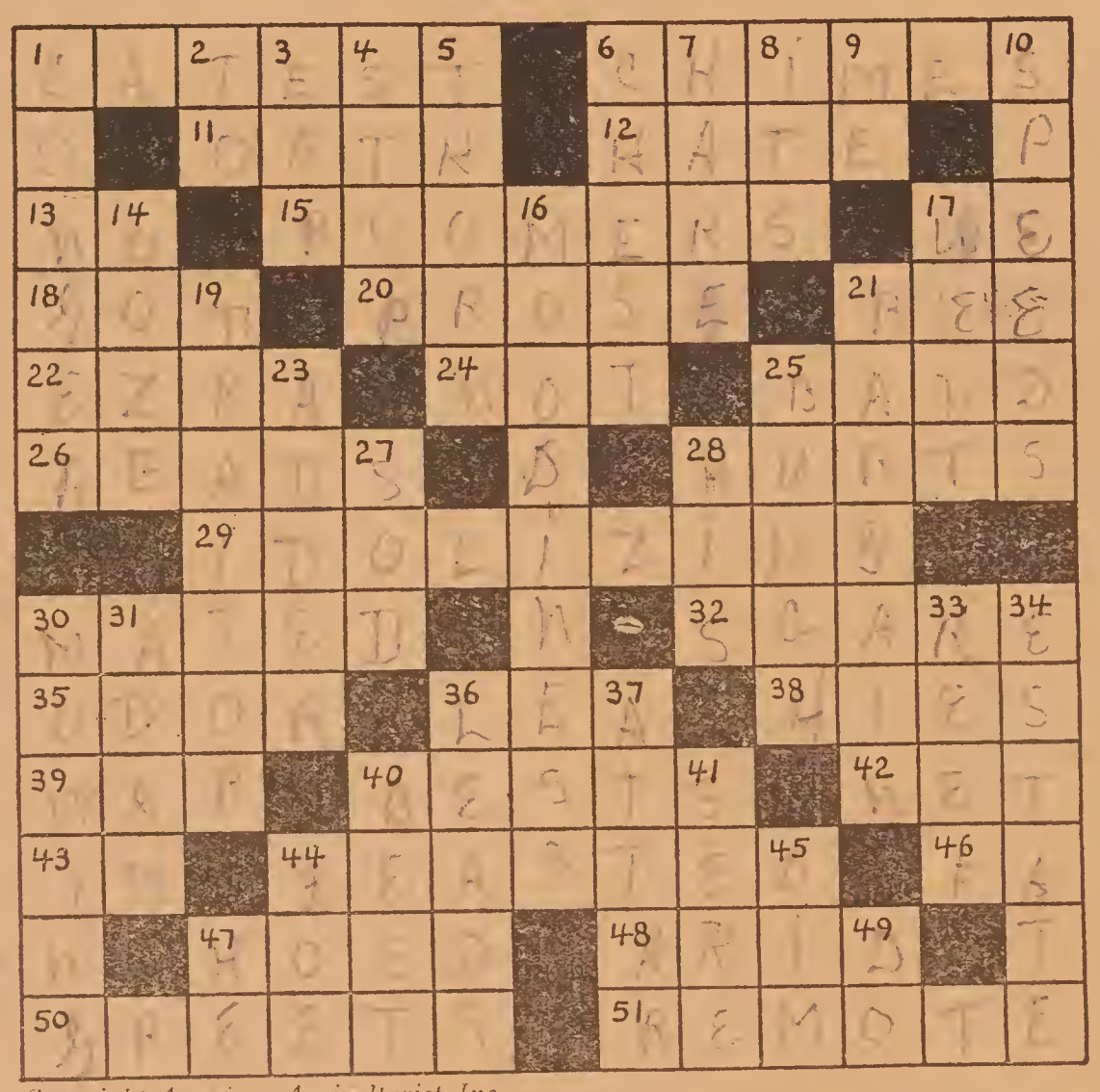
The first farming operations by the settlers were those of Wynkoop, Hendy, Hammond and others on the deserted cornfields of the Indians, which had been devastated by the army of General Sullivan.

The Chemung Valley ranks high in tobacco raising, corn and buckwheat; the rich lands bordering upon the river being admirably suited for the cultivation of corn and tobacco, a large amount of which is harvested each year. Celery is extensively raised, a large percentage being shipped to New York and other eastern points. There is evidence that there is money made in poultry raising. There are also a number of farmers who devote their time to the profitable production of garden truck, shipping their products to eastern markets where they bring the best prices.

At the time of the division of Tioga county and the formation of Chemung county, the old settlers of the Chemung Valley cherished strong predilections for the name of Tioga, as the river had been known for years, and were earnest and persistent in their efforts to retain the old name, basing their claims on the fact that the Tioga was the principal stream of their county, while not a foot of it watered the newly-limited county of Tioga. The Susquehanna, a noble stream, still traversed the old county, and the people of Chemung thought the name of that river should have been given to the new county of Tioga. Their remonstrances were of no avail. The old name was retained by the eastern portion, and the name Chemung was given to the western district, and the old pioneers passing away soon removed all memory of bitterness, and the name Chemung is as fondly cherished now as was that of Tioga. They are both relics of a vanquished people who were once lords over all this country, and are of the few monuments that remain to tell of their once princely heritage.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 5



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HORIZONTAL

1—Most recent
6—Set of tuned bells
11—Solemn attestation
12—Detest
13—Negative reply
15—Lodgers
17—You and I
18—Received
20—Not poetic
21—Insect
22—Jewish high priest
24—Negation
25—Company of musicians
26—Learns from a book
28—Injures
29—Worshipping idolatrously
30—Matched
32—Frighten
35—Scent
36—Grassy plain
38—Hastens
39—Conflict
40—Gets the better of
42—Clear profit
43—Contraction of "I am"
44—Enjoyed oneself
46—Fourth note of musical scale
47—Used a hoe
48—Dry
50—Accosts
51—Distant

VERTICAL

1—More lasting
2—Toward
3—Organ of hearing
4—Halt
5—Sharp spine on rose-stem
6—Large box
7—Rabbit
8—Belonging to it
9—Myself
10—Horses
14—Slimy mud
16—State of being moody
17—Departed
19—Person guilty of treason
21—Article offered at low price
23—Venomous serpent
25—Cluster
27—Turf
28—Belonging to him
30—Cutting grass
31—First man
33—Shoal
34—Tract of land
36—Guides
37—Flower-extract
40—Vegetable
41—Wither
44—Enemy
45—Shadowy
47—That man
49—Perform

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

H	I	M		B	O	N	E	S		S	E	A
A	R	I	D		W	O	N		S	E	E	D
R	E	L	A	T	E		D	E	P	E	N	D
E		E	R	E		M		V	A	N		S
	T		E	N	G	A	G	E	D		B	
C	A	P	S		A	R	E		E	A	R	N
A	L	E		B	L	I	N	D		W	O	E
T	E	N	T		E	N	E		H	E	A	T
	S		R	O	S	E	T	T	E		D	
S		F	O	R		S		E	R	A		A
P	A	R	T	E	D		M	A	D	M	A	N
I	C	E	S		O	D	E		S	I	T	E
N	E	E		S	T	O	N	E		D	E	W

Respect Your Own Nerves

Take Heed of the Small Things---Use A. A. Pattern Service

"NO wonder I am nervous from living in this old house," exclaimed my neighbor, giving an exasperated tug at a bureau drawer.

"I'd like, for once, to have the privilege of living in a new house where everything 'worked' as it should. A place like this would fray anyone's nerves, I am sure.

"Every door in this house squeaks when it is opened or closed. There isn't a drawer in the whole house that doesn't stick or bind because the furniture stands so unevenly on the old floors.

"I've worn out all the casters trying to tug the furniture about. It is certainly hard on one's nerves."

"It certainly is," I admitted. "And for just that reason I think we housewives are very foolish when we do not show more respect for our own nerves.

"I know all about old houses because I live in one myself. But our house is comfortable and pleasant and since I have learned to spare my nerves I rather like its oldness.

"Squeaking doors are hard on sensitive nerves but they are by no means confined to old houses. Just go round to each with your oil can and those distracting squeaks will be a thing of the past.

"Old-fashioned unweighted windows can be terribly exasperating, too, I have found. But they too succumb to home-carpentering. The stops were removed and the space between frames and casings was well greased; when the stops had been set up snugly the windows slid up and down with gratifying obedience.

"It doesn't take long to settle the problem of those balky drawers. Under the workbench in the shop there are nearly always a quantity of small wooden blocks and strips of varying sizes. Gather a number of them in a basket, arm yourself with the spirit-level and see that cabinets bureaus and the like stand 'on an even keel.' Using the level is fun. When blocks of the right size have been found, a coat of paint or stain makes them inconspicuous.

"Worn-out casters certainly are an annoyance. They make sweeping and cleaning doubly hard. If the caster is really worn out it pays to get new and good ones. If the socket is worn so that the caster drops out here is a woman's way to remedy it—and not such a bad way, either. Make a small hole through the center of a cork; drive the cork into the worn socket, then press the shank of the caster through the hole in the cork. This will hold the caster snugly for a long time.

"Sliding domes, little metal caps to be driven into the bottom of the legs of smaller pieces of furniture such as chairs and light tables, do not cost much and certainly prove great nerve-savers. It is a relief, when one is weary, not to have the furniture seem to 'stick' to the floor as it otherwise does. Think what it means to move every chair and sweep around the table two or three times every day and then of the joy of being able to move those chairs by a light shove. The domes are great savers of linoleum or rugs and pay for themselves over and over again.

"Another simple thing that saves the nerves of the worker is the little metal 'corner' intended for the corner of stairs. These are nice in the kitchen and pantry as well as on the stairs. It saves much bending down and wiping out of corners and I like the looks of them as well.

"It pays any woman to look after the annoyances that try her nerves. So often the remedy is ridiculously simple and inexpensive.—Alice M. Ashton.

The new fall fashions for young or old, for work or play, can be found in our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog. It contains not only pictures of the costumes themselves, but gives sketches which show how to make the garments so that even the beginner at sewing can make them.

Our patterns are designed by leading New York designers and are strictly up-to-date. Send twelve cents for a fashion catalog which shows a great variety of fall and winter styles. Enclose twelve cents in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and address your order to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Cabbage--Cooked and Uncooked

RAW cabbage is so rich in vitamines that it should be used in every possible way. Finely shredded, covered with grated raw carrot and a little onion, mixing all with French dressing, cabbage makes one of the most refreshing salads. It is not expensive and almost everybody has these vegetables all during the summer.

Shredded, cabbage, diced apple, and plumped raisins make a delicious salad when mixed with French dressing or with a good thick dressing. No salad should be mixed too long before using, or it will become watery.

Uncooked Salad Dressing for Cabbage

One cup sweet cream (whip it till it foams) add 4 atblespoonsful sugar, and a pinch of salt; stir well, then add a little at a time, stirring briskly all the time, 4 tablespoonsful of good cider vinegar, and mix well with the cabbage. (C.A.B.)

Cooked Salad Dressing for Vegetable Salads

1½ cups of a very weak vinegar, or half and half of good vinegar and water.
2 heaping tablespoons of sugar
1 teaspoonful of salt

Put the above on the stove to boil. When boiling add (after making smooth with a little water) 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 teaspoon ground yellow mustard, and 1 egg well beaten. Stil until it thickens. When cold add thick sweet cream to thin to the desired consistency. (C.A.B.)

French Salad Dressing

¾ cup salad oil
¼ cup vinegar or lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Paprika
Shake thoroughly just before adding to the salad.

For cooking vegetables use 1 teaspoon of salt to one quart of water, adding it when the vegetable is beginning to be tender. Soda is not necessary in the cooking of cabbage according to the nutrition experts.

Overcooking or cooking cabbage tightly covered will result in a strongly flavored product which is not so agreeable to eat as it might be. Keep the cabbage covered with water and leave off the lid. Cook rapidly until the central rib can be pierced easily with a fork and remove from the water at once. Cabbage should never be cooked until it turns pink.

The following recipes by a contributor (L. M. T.) show simple but palatable ways of serving cabbage cooked.

Plain Boiled Cabbage: Have a stew pan half filled with boiling water, and add a half teaspoonful of salt and a cabbage cut in half with the hard center removed. Cook until tender, put in colander and drain ten minutes. Chop fine in chopping bowl, season with salt, pepper and butter, heat and serve.

Cabbage with Cream: Cook one cabbage in salted water, drain and chop. To each cupful of cabbage add one teaspoonful thick cream a seasoning of salt and pepper and a dust of sugar. Put in individual dishes cover tops with fine cracker crumbs pour in enough thin cream to come to top of cabbage and brown in quick oven.

Blanched Cabbage: Before preparing plain boiled cabbage carefully remove the large white ribs and set aside in cool place. For a later meal plunge the stalks in boiling hot salted water and cook for five minutes lift out with strainer being careful not to break them and drop in cold water. Lift, drain and fry in hot butter. May be served with a seasoning of salt, pepper and butter, or with a sauce and resemble asparagus tips in flavor and appearance.

* * *

When some of us begin to take as good care of our bodies as we do of our automobiles, we will not only add several years to our lives but will find the going a lot easier.

* * *

To feed the child rightly is to help make a good citizen.

The Jabot Dress

This frock shows the smart round collar and jabot trim, yet the whole dress is very simple to make, as shown by the diagrams. Pattern 2474 *comes in sizes* 14, 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. In the* 36-*inch size,* 4¼ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting and* 1¾ *yards of binding are required.* Price 13c.

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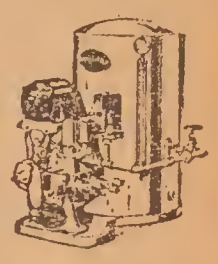
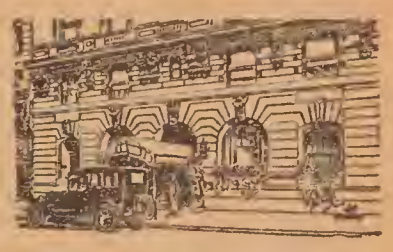


HOOSIER GALVAZINK



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Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.

Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 450 Boston, Mass.

AGENTS, DEMONSTRATORS, STATE MANAGERS. Big opportunity, big profits awaits first in the field Protected territory. Send 10c for sample and particulars. CHEMETAL CO., Dept. H, 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS, Make money selling BRISKO. Something new. Easy to demonstrate. Sells in every home, 25c. Sample free. THE BRISKO COMPANY, Bennington, Vermont.

CATTLE

SPECIAL OFFER OF GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—We have nearly forty cows and heifers to freshen between now and November 30th. As this increase will crowd our stables we have decided to offer their bull calves at from 30 to 60 days old for $60 EACH, REGISTERED, TRANSFERRED AND CRATED. These cows are in calf to our herd sires and are bred for production. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a registered GUERNSEY BULL for a small investment. Herd numbers 150 head and has been tuberculin tested since 1913. Write us for extended pedigrees and description, two ready to be shipped now. THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass.

PRICE OF MEAT is advancing. Will sell you Milking Shorthorn bull calves, accredited herd. Real type Berkshire pigs. Prices right. J. E. BEEDLE, Brockport, N. Y.

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A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

AIRDALE PUPPIES of good type and breeding. Eligible for registry. JAMES P. HOWLAND, Walton, N. Y.

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EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed. $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

300 ANCONA PULLETS — April hatched Purebreed—free range beauties. $1.25 each. 50 for $60. ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Walden, N. Y.

GOATS

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Choice pullets, hens and cockerels, bred from my 268 egg yards. Will make special price on select breeders now. Stamp for circular. F. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

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A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and food formula, $1; $3.50, 100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Cal.

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RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528 Salina, Kans.

KIRSTIN, one man Stump Puller, triple power, complete, good as new, will sell cheap. H. ANGEHR, Quakertown Pa., R. 1.

GOATS

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—Purebred and grades. 3 to 6 quart milkers, priced, $45 to $200. J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

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HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED: At once, head farmer and repair man. Wife chief cook. Salary for both $150.00 per month and maintenance. No tobacco or children. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—American housekeeper over 45. One that wants good home more than high wages on farm in small family. CHAS. G. BRAGG, So. Fairlee, Vt.

WANTED: Seamstress for boys' school, executive, one who understands the work. Able to manage a class of boys. Salary $60.00 per month and maintenance. Opportunity for advancement. If married will write particulars of work to offer husband. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

HONEY

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10 lbs or more 20c lb. Comb Honey fancy white 24 sections to case $5.50 case delivered. No. 1 $5.00 case. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

HONEY-CLOVER, 5lb. $1.10; 10lb. $2.90; Buckwheat, $1.00 and $1.75. Postpaid. Clover, Here, 60lb., $7.80, Buckwheat, $6.00. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wright's Quality Honey, pure clover, raspberry, buckwheat, in 5lb. net wt. pails, price, $1.25 each. W. EDGAR WRIGHT, Westerlo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Wool, hides, skins, tallow. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking 5 lbs $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD. Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

MENDETS—Guaranteed to mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, tin, aluminum and all other metal utensils. Can be applied by a child. Price 25c per large box. Postpaid. W. E. HOLLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

WIRE FENCE STRETCHER, made by Bond Steel Post Company, Adrian, Michigan, used, perfect, strong, practical, price, $6 F. O. B. FRANK BELL, 55 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WINTER RYE and winter vetch mixture, sown in corn, saves fertility. Gives earliest feed or pasture in Spring, $1.75 100lbs. H. M. PEARL, Grand Isle, Vt.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft Freight paid. Quick service. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Hillbury, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Farm, 31 acres, fine location, good buildings, near villages, easy terms. H. L. EDWARDS, Schenevus, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Seven room single house with large attic, gas, electric lights, heater in cellar, good water, one square from trolley and train service. Plenty of work, fifteen minutes to the John A. Robling Plants, brick yards and many other industries in good town and bathing resort. Has garage with another lot alongside of house if wanted. Situated in nice place. Will sell all for $3500. Good neighbors. R. D. 2, Box 50, Columbus, N. J.

August Chicken Chatter

Do Not Force Pullets For Early Production

If former years are to be taken as an index of what will happen this fall, it is safe to predict that at least half of the pullets put into the laying houses this fall will be underweight. Probably a large proportion of these will be on general farms where hens are not so important as on specialized poultry farms, and yet if hens are kept at all it is important that they be well cared for if they are to return a profit.

At the same time some pullets will be forced for growth to an extent that will cause them to lay before they are fully developed, with the result that they will lay a few small eggs and go into a molt. The ideal for which many have been striving for the past few years is to grow pullets to maturity in a reasonable length of time and yet keep them from laying until they are matured.

The New Jersey experiment Station has been studying this problem and has made some recommendations. They report that the birds that are heaviest on November first lay the most eggs during the winter. Heavy layers will lose flesh and therefore it is necessary that they have a good reserve before beginning to lay. The possible exception to this is with very early hatched pullets that are expected to take a rest and molt in the fall.

Do Not Force Egg Production

In order to grow pullets rapidly and still check egg production until they are fully mature, they should be fed a good growing mash until they begin to show signs of developing combs. This is a sign that they are thinking about producing eggs, and at this time the protein in the ration should be reduced by taking out about half the beef scrap. However this also removes some minerals and the New Jersey Station recommends adding 3 pounds of mineral mixture to each 100 pounds of mash. The mineral mixture consists of 60 pounds of steamed bone meal, 20 pounds of limestone and 20 pounds of salt. This modified mash is fed until the birds begin to lay, when a regular laying mash is given to them.

Where a commercial growing mash is fed the problem is slightly different. The amount of protein which the pullets receive may be reduced in one of two ways, either by giving them less mash and more scratch feed, or by mixing a low protein feed such as corn meal with the growing mash. It is always wise, whether pullets are getting a home mixed or a ready mixed mash to feed plenty of scratch feed. They are growing rapidly, and they need both protein and carbohydrates.

Although pullets grown in this way may not produce eggs at so young an age as those fed more protein, they will put on more body weight, they will lay fewer small eggs that bring a low price, they will lay more winter eggs, and because of better development will be less subject to disease.

After growing them well, by all means cull out those that do not show promise. There is no doubt but that it is easier to cull laying hens than it is to cull pullets, but it is costly to feed a poor hen a year before culling her. Cull out the pullets that develop slow, that lack depth of body, and that are light in weight. Even if you pick a few good ones along with the culls, it will pay better than to keep a lot of them a year with no returns from them.

REAL ESTATE

FARM WANTED—200 to 300 Acre Dairy farm or suitable for Dairy farm not over 200 miles from New York, give full particulars in first letter. Address Box 349, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York.

NEAR KINGSTON. 140 acres land, half tilable. Farm-Boarding & Roadhouse. Fine buildings, electricity. Good money here. Best buy around Kingston today. Write Owner. B. HOLST, Kingston, N. Y., R. 2.

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, excellent grain and dairy farm; buildings, stock, implements; 5 miles east of Poughkeepsie, MATILDA M. HENRY, Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FARM with all modern improvements, located on shore of Lake? Future summer resort. Write H. C. TRIPP, Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cortland County dairy farm, stock, crops and equipment, near creamery, school and church. VAUGHAN, East Freetown, N. Y.

POULTRY FARM for half what building cost, running water, ready to go to work. DAVID WIGGINS, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst. colors, $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1. Catalog free. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

5,000,000 CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, and CELERY PLANTS: cabbage plants (Ready Now) Danish Ballhead, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Heady Early, Succession, Wakefield, Early Summer, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy, Red Danish and Red Rock. All re-rooted $2.00 per 1000; 500-$9.00; 500-$1.25. 1,000,000 cauliflower (All re-rooted) Early Snowball, $4.50 per 1000; 500-$2.50. 2,000,000 Celery plants (Ready Now). Golden Heart, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal $3.00 per 1000; re-rooted $3.50 per 1000. Kale plants, Dwarf Green Curled and Tall Green Curled Scotch $2.00 per 1000; 500-$1.25. Send for free list of all plants. Cash with orders please. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED—Registered Dorset and Hampshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, not closely related. Also Dorset-Merino cross-bred Ewe Lambs. Prices right. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

MONEY INVESTED in a good ram is good business. Heavy shearing Rambouillets, Illanes, Shropshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

A Trip Through Western New York

(*Continued from page 117*)

mate in the house is unable to make a decent living and maintain a good standard of life on a farm of as high a grade as those to be found in Western New York.

Another farmer whom we called upon had a splendid crop of apples started, but it had been nearly ruined by the hail. However, in spite of this, he bids fair to make a little money this year, and his crops were splendid and he had a lot of them. While we did not see his dairy, it was stated that he had a fine one. This man was of Danish descent, and I could not help but notice his attitude toward cooperation, some of it due perhaps to the fact that the Danes are naturally cooperators. He said that while the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association, of which he is a member, would probably not be able to handle his fruit, because none of it was first class on account of the hail, yet he expected when he sold his fruit to a dealer to turn in whatever percentage that was fair to his local packing house in order to help them carry on.

On the whole, in spite of the hard times, there is more optimism and hopefulness than has been evident before in several years. Dairy prices are better and the market outlook for most other products is good, and farmers will have something to sell. Here's hoping that the long lane of hard times is beginning to turn and that better times are on the way!

PUBLIC SALE

Maple Lane Farm

Newtown, Bucks Co
Pennsylvania

SEPT. 10, 1925

On Premises

188 acre estate in beautiful Bucks County. 20 room modern stone house in excellent condition, with city conveniences. Garage—farmer's house—3 tenant houses—spacious lawns — large barns — chicken houses—farming equipment—horses—cows—chickens. Located on main highway, 30 minutes drive from Philadelphia. Suitable for gentleman farmer, club or institution purposes. On stone road. Write for descriptive folder. M. H. MASLAND, Newtown, Pa. Phone Newtown 173J5.

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WOOD TANKS BARN EQUIPMENT
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
(Box A.A.) 10 S. 18th St., Phila., Pa.

CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c each. S. C. White Leghorns, 8c each. Mixed 7c each. Postage prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
NEVIN STUCK,
McAlisterville, Pa.

25,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Bantams, Collies, Stock, Eggs, low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

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Service Department

Interesting Questions Asked the A.A. Lawyer

YOU will find interesting the following legal opinions given by our attorney in answer to questions and problems submitted to this Service Bureau by our subscribers. We are able to publish only comparatively few of the large number that we answer by mail, but these will give you some idea of the kind of questions we can answer.

This service is absolutely free but our people should not expect us to do the impossible for there are certain kinds of claims and problems that we cannot handle. Often times there are cases where the advice of a local lawyer is needed. Not being on the ground, we cannot give any sensible opinion at long distance.

Another kind of case that we cannot handle in the Service Bureau is the collection of money between friends and neighbors. We do not claim to be a collection agency and such cases involve local facts and conditions and personalities which cannot be fairly handled at long distance. So we know that you will be fair in presenting your cases to us, that you will give us all of the facts, and when you do, you can rest assured that we will set all wheels in motion to get you justice and a fair deal.

* * *

Can a Forged Deed Hold?

I am an heir to property, about which I am writing for your advice. I have had this before two attorneys, who say that it is a forged title. I find, however, a bounty warrant 1469 issued by the Adjutant General December 28, 1853, to M. H. Landon, for 640 acres for service in the Army of Texas, from November 21, 1835 to July 23, 1836, and patent 372, volume Bounty. We have a copy of the deed of W. H. Landon and will send it to you if necessary. The man who forged the title, John Landon, is dead now.

The land is situated 20 miles from Haskell County.. Does a false deed hold the ground, by their having paid taxes for a number of years? I hope to hear from you soon.—J. C. D., Pennsylvania.

It is our opinion that if the land referred to has been held adversely by another person for a period of twenty years or more, such person now has good title to it, and the fact that his deed is forged is immaterial.

Adverse use of property for twenty years automatically passes title, and such title is just as good as though passed by a valid deed. Hence, there seems little hope of recovering the land. The attorneys who examined it for you undoubtedly discovered this fact and have based their decision upon it. We are sorry.

Stop Papers If You Do Not Want Them

Having recently joined your Service Bureau I would like your advice in a small matter. I subscribed for a country paper for the year 1919 and paid in advance the sum of two dollars ($2.00). After it expired they kept sending it, but in the meantime I changed places of residence and it did not come to me but went to my folks. Now and then they would send a bill but I did not give it any attention. They now have had an attorney write several times. We called the attorney by telephone and explained how matters stood, as I explain it to you. He said "I do not see how they can make you pay," and that they would not send any more bills. The editor opened fire again today and said he would take action against me if I would not settle for an amount of $10.00, from April 1920 to 1925.

I am not posted on the laws concerning subscriptions and unsubscribed for papers; therefore, will appreciate your advice.

It is our opinion that should the Courier sue for the amount claimed to be due, you would be called upon to pay it.

At the expiration of your subscription, you should have notified the paper to discontinue or you should have refused to accept it from the postman. Not having done so, you would probably be held liable for the value of the paper on the theory that you and your family had been unjustly enriched. To avoid such a difficulty, subscriptions should be discontinued in writing at their expiration.

Not Liable For Interest

Will you please tell me if I am obliged to pay interest on a note other than what has been mentioned. I bought a car some time ago and paid a part down and the company took my notes for the balance. It was understood that I would pay 3% interest on what I still had to pay, and when I came to pay the note they charged me extra interest of 50 cents a month. The company said the 3% mentioned on the papers was to pay the bank for handling, and the extra 50 cents was theirs.

I am a subscriber to your paper and since I found valuable information in it, I am asking a favor.—G. Y., New York.

It is our opinion that you are not liable for the payment of the additional interest unless you signed some agreement to make such payment.

Wife's Property Goes to Husband

Please inform me how the laws of the State of New York dispose of the property of a wife, who made no will and who is survived by a husband and two children, both of whom are over forty years of age? —G. J. L., New York.

Where a wife dies without a will, leaving a husband and two children, her personal property becomes the husband's absolutely, and the husband has the use of her real property for life.

At his death, the real property is divided between her children.

"There, Bill, they claimed our Navy wuz gonna redooce—does it do it?—look at it!"—Judge.

your helper!

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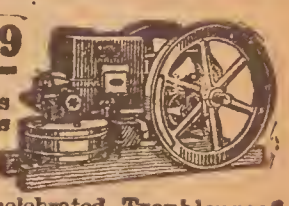

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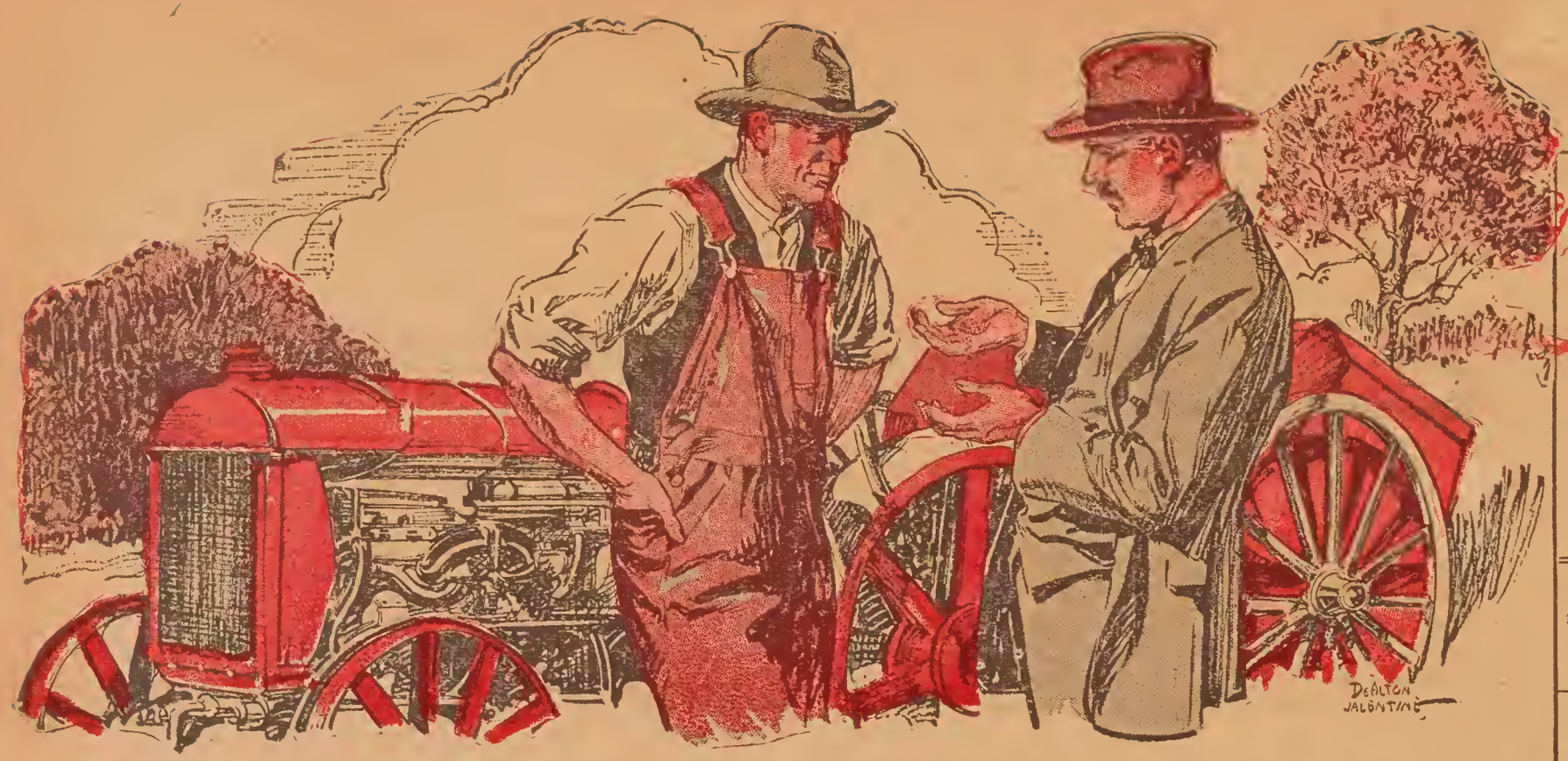


What a county agent discovered *in the seedbox*

Cheap seed and cheap oil raise the same kind of crops

Some time ago, the County Agent in Jefferson County, Kansas, visited one of his farmers during the sowing season, and found him using seed costing $9.00 a bushel, although the market price of good seed was $12.00. A sample of the so-called cheap seed was taken from the seedbox and sent to the state agricultural college.

The test disclosed that the "bargain-counter" seeds contained twenty-one different kinds of weed seeds and 35.5% of dead crop seeds. Seed that supposedly cost $9.00 a bushel actually was costing that farmer $16.43, not to mention the crop damage from weeds.

County agents do not come around to test the quality of the oil that goes into automobiles, trucks and tractors. If they did, there would be even more thousands of farmers using Mobiloil and getting a full yield of power and steady engine performance, and a lean crop of repair bills and "lay-ups."

"Weed oils" produce a thin crop of satisfaction

Cheap oil has its "weeds"—its quick-forming carbon and "sludge," its lack of qualities that give an oil the character and ability to stand up and prevent rapid wear under heavy service. Cheap oil seldom means cheap lubrication. Its cheapness disappears as soon as it gets into the crankcase. It may cost less by the quart than Mobiloil does, but it does not have such a low cost per *mile*. It nearly always *uses up* faster, and it means quicker and more frequent break-downs.

Avoid "weed" lubrication by getting your oils from a reliable source. Don't accept the miscellaneous oils that are offered around from door to door, sometimes apparently a few cents cheaper but coming from goodness knows where.

Where to get "certified" oil

"Certified" lubrication is easy to secure. Near your home you will find a responsible Mobiloil dealer who does business year after year at the same place and with the same people. He gives advisory lubrication service, and keeps his customers through his reliability. On his walls he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which specifies the correct grade of oil for every make and model of motor.

In offering Mobiloil and the Chart, this dealer is offering you the product of a company which has specialized in lubrication for over 59 years and whose Board of Engineers is the World's recognized authority on scientific lubrication.

Tractor lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

Let this sign guide you to "certified" oil

Branches in principal cities. Address New York, Chicago or Kansas City.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers	...	...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
Cleveland	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dusenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
" 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	B	Arc	B	Arc	...	...	...	...
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1¼-1½)	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes 6	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kissel 6	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lex'ton Concord	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Cont'l)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"(Com'l Quad.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
" "(*other mod's*)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (¾ ton)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"(1¼-19W20W	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Hercules Eng.) (2 ton)	...	...	A	A	...	...	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White 15 & 20	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20)	...	...	...	...	B	A	B	A
" " (15-25)	...	...	B	A	...	...	...	...
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E-B (Cultivator)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
" (16-32)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	...	...	...	...
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Models A-24, W, S, S, 4, 9K, & 12 XD)	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lycoming (C series & Mod 2S)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 29, 1925

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

—St. Matthew XIX:14

OLD HOMES MADE NEW

Paints and Whitewash

Those of our readers who are planning on any painting or whitewash work should secure a copy of the free Farmers' Bulletin 1452 on painting and whitewashing, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This gives directions for selecting the right paint for any particular job, mixing paints, for preparing the surfaces, and for applying the paint. Also full directions for making and applying several kinds of whitewash are included.

Painting improves the appearance, but the chief purpose is to preserve buildings, fences, implements, and so on from the effects of the weather. Interior painting is usually done to make the home more attractive, but also serves to make the walls and ceilings more sanitary and dark rooms lighter. Painting at regular intervals is the cheapest way to keep buildings in good condition.

Painting should not be put off too long, since if wood has begun to rot or iron to rust the action will go on even after the paint has been applied. The longer the painting is delayed, the more difficult the repainting will be. Better get a copy of this free bulletin and have it ready for reference purposes.

Using Asphalt Paints

Asphalt is one of the best protective and damp-proofing coatings that we have, and is becoming more and more widely used every year. There are many places where it can be advantageously used around the farm; such as coating the outside of basement walls to prevent water from being absorbed, coating the top of a foundation wall to prevent moisture from passing up into the brick or tile walls above, filling the joint where concrete floor meets concrete walls, coating cork brick or wood block floors to hold the blocks in place and still allow expansion and contraction, coating inside of silos to make them airtight, coating metal and prepared roofs to make them watertight, and so on. Asphalt is entirely non-corrosive and can be applied safely to metal or to almost any other material.

Asphalt is used in two different ways. One is to use the asphalt alone by melting it and applying it hot, and this is the method to be recommended where wear or hard service is to be expected, such as for floors, basement walls, and so on. However, this means a melting furnace or a big kettle or something of that sort, and at the best is a messy and disagreeable job.

To avoid this trouble and to secure a mixture that can be applied on vertical and overhead surfaces and where only a thin smooth penetrating coat is desired, asphalt paints are used, which are composed mainly of finely ground asphalt dissolved in some binder and often with more or less asbestos or other fibrous material mixed with it. Such asphalt paints can be bought from a number of commercial firms, and it is not practicable for the average user to try to mix them himself.

Cut It Out

To get the full effect o any inexpensive addition to a plain house, get a pair of shears and cut out the picture at the right, following the outline carefully. Then lay or paste it in the proper position on the picture above. The result will show strikingly how great a change can be made in the appearance on an old home by remodeling it. The change inside in convenience and "livability," which cannot be shown in a picture, is even more striking.

Well painted buildings are the best sign of a well-managed farm.

Here is a type of farm house that is common—substantially built, too good to replace for years to come, but not very convenient or comfortable. It is not necessary to discard a house like this and go to the expense of building a new one. A few sensible and well-planned alterations will make such an old house new and comfortable and up-to-date. Cut out the picture below and paste or pin it in proper position over the one above. Note the remarkable change made by the addition of a porch and sun parlor. The addition would be still better if the porch had been rebuilt in line with the suggestions in Mr. Dickerson's article on this page.

Is Your Front Porch Useless?

DID you ever consider, as you drive both through the country and the city, what the outstanding difference between the country and the city home is, at least, from outside appearance? I have tried to do this, and it seems to me that the porches make the big difference.

The great majority of country front porches are long, narrow, open, useless looking appendages that detract rather than add to the appearance of the house and certainly cannot add much to the comfort and pleasure of the family. They are usually from two to four feet above the lawn, usually are from four to six feet wide, comprise generally only the floor and its support and the posts and roof, all perfectly open and bare and often without even a vine to give any privacy. There is no room for a swing or a hammock, no chance to put on a table and group the chairs comfortably around it, not even room for big comfortable chairs.

Where more than two people sit on such a porch, they must sit perched along in a line, like as many crows on a fence, and about as comfortable. No comfort, no privacy, no chance for rest.

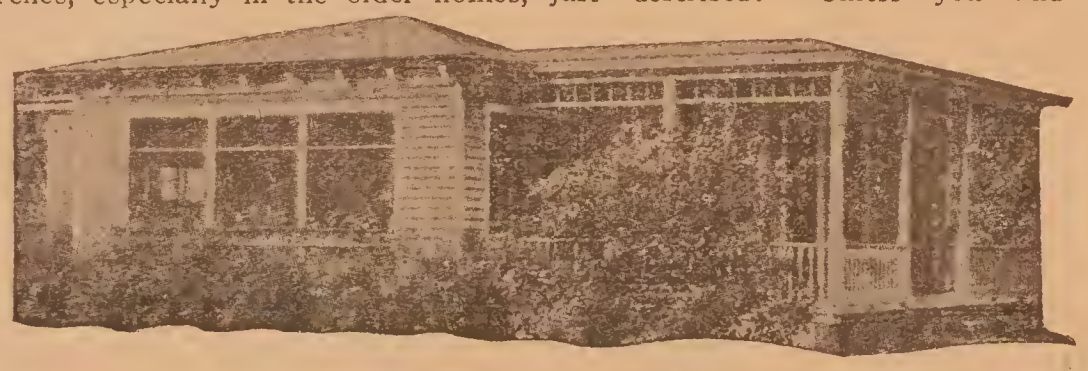
I know just how these things are, because we had just such a porch on my boyhood home, and on the west side of the living room at that. We could use it a little while in the forenoon and also after sundown, if we were careful in passing each other not to be crowded off the edge. Our back porch was on the north and was broad and roomy and screened in and was worth a dozen such as we had in front, and the same thing is true of many other country homes.

In the city we still find many front porches, especially in the older homes, that are just as narrow and open and bare and useless as those we have just been describing; but the majority of the newer homes have the type of porch which really becomes a useful part of the house. They are not so long as to shut out the light from one whole side of the home, and are from eight to 15 feet wide. If on the sunny side of the house, the entrance is faced so that the west and southwest sides can be sheltered either with vines or with open curtains or shades. The walls are built up from the floor from two to three feet, and the space above that is fitted with screens which can be put in place whenever desired. The floors are often of concrete and water-proof rugs are used, weather-proof tables and chairs can be grouped comfortably, there is a place for a roomy porch swing and for a hammock if desired. Such a porch becomes really an outdoor room, usable at any time, and has sufficient coziness and privacy and still gives just as much breeze and view as any one can wish.

Recently an item appeared from one of the leading home economics authorities stating that the farm front porch was rapidly becoming obsolete and that farm people were entertaining their visitors either indoors or out under the shade trees on the lawn. This is not to be wondered at, where the front porch is one of these long, narrow, useless ones; but I am sure that if the front porch is of the wide, cozy, outdoor-room type one sees so often in city homes, there will be found no more comfortable or pleasant place to entertain one's friends.

Where does your own front porch class as compared with the two kinds just described? Unless you find it agrees with most of the following rules, it is falling that far short of what a good porch should be:

1. *Width* should never be less than eight feet inside, and 12 feet is much better.
2. *Length* may be anything desired, but need not exceed 12 to 16 feet for the average home.
3. Should not cut off the light from living room, dining room, or kitchen to such an extent as to make them gloomy. Often this can be remedied by putting double or triple windows under the porch, by adding more windows at other places or by cased openings between rooms. Not so much objection to cutting off light from sleeping rooms.
4. Porches facing south or east are usually the most comfortable and most useful.
5. Entrance to porch may be at either end, or at any place along the side. Should not be on west or southwest, as these should be protected by vines, by open porch shades, or by awnings.
6. Porch should be enclosed to a height of two to three feet above porch floor.
7. Space above this should be provided with removable screens.
8. The porch floor usually should be on the same level with the floor of the room on which it enters, and preferably should be of cement or other weather-proof material. This should slope about one-fourth inch to the foot towards the outer edge, so that any rain blowing in will drain away.



Cut out this picture carefully and pin or paste it in proper position over the picture above. Note the remarkable improvement made by a few simple and comparatively inexpensive alterations. You can do the same with your old house. Write us if you want help or suggestions. These pictures are furnished by the American Lumberman of Chicago.

Take Care of the Porch Pillars

Are you taking proper care of the round or square pillars which support your porch roof? These are usually put together with glue and unless they are kept very well painted, the water will get in and affect the glue and cause the joints to come apart. A friend of mine recently bought a good house, which the former owner had neglected and allowed to go without painting for several years. The new owner gave it a complete overhauling and repainting and everything appeared in good shape, but this spring the porch pillars have opened up and all of them will have to be replaced. Give the posts a first coat and go over them carefully and fill up every crack or opening with putty before applying the second coat, because it will prove disastrous if water once finds an entrance.

Cement Brick for Chimney

D. M. S., Stark Co., Ill., writes:

"Can you inform me if cement brick is good for chimney construction? The manufacturers of them claim that they are good for any purpose. Also tell me how to make cistern wall of cement without using any brick."

Cement brick, if properly made and cured, should be good for almost any purpose, and should be entirely satisfactory for chimney construction. The bricks should be made of a good mixture with just enough water to make a jelly-like mixture, and should be kept damp until thoroughly hardened. Such a chimney should be lined with a good quality of tile flue lining.

Sash Springs

In the remodeling of houses, it is frequently found impracticable to provide weight pockets for the windows which would permit the sash to be balanced with sash cord and weights. The same convenience afforded by the use of the weights may be so secured by using spring sash balances which can be added without disturbing either the inside or outside finish of the walls.

Spray painting is much cheaper than painting with brushes. Portable spray painting machines suitable for use by a cooperative association of farmers are now on the market.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending August 29, 1925 Number 9

In the Fullness of Years

"For Farm Life Is The Most Blessed Existence One May Live"

By H. H. KROLL

(This story was told to the writer by a simple—or was she a profoundly wise—woman, who herself lives close to the soil, and solved the secret of keeping her chaldren back on the farm. It seems to me so fundamental that I cannot refrain from passing it on.—H. H. KROLL.

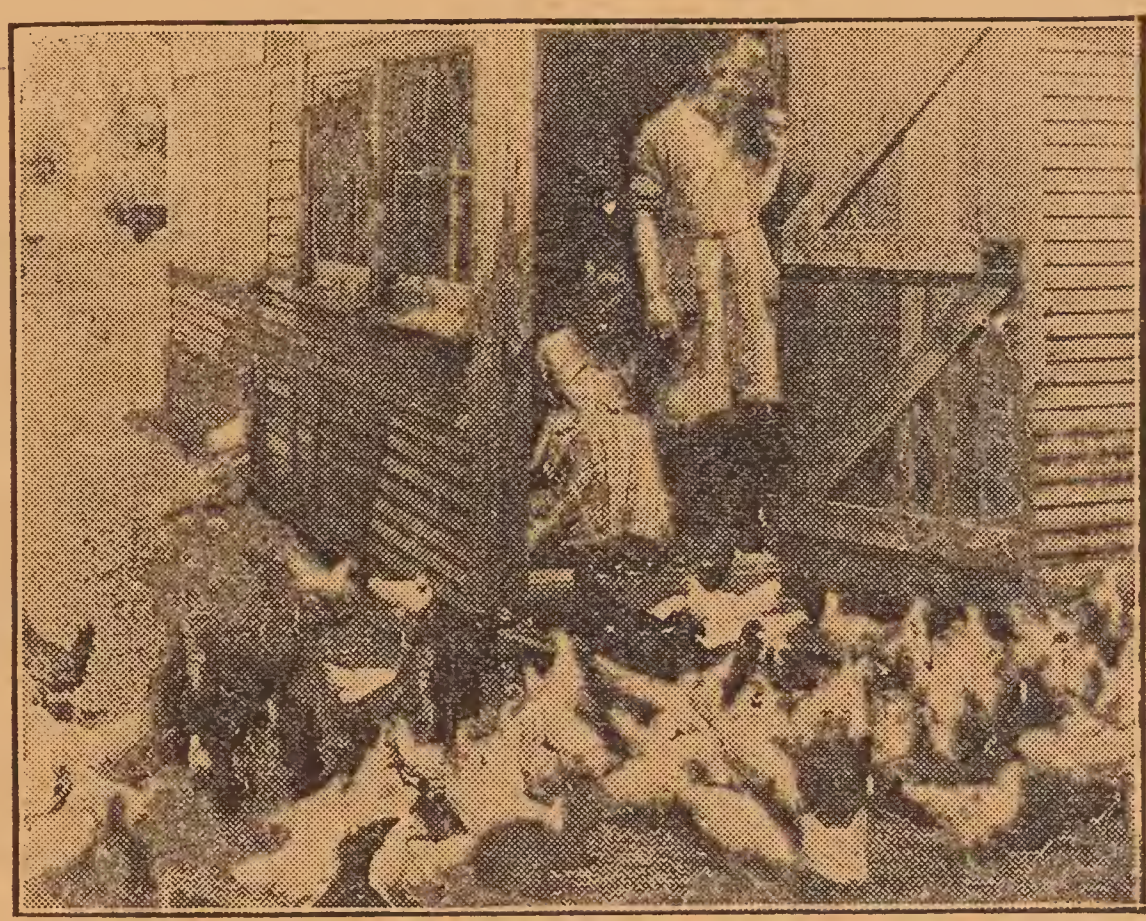
* * *

A LONG time ago, when I was a wife just 18 years old, I realized that when my children should come into the world, they would be born doomed to leave me at a time when I could least part with them—in my old age—if I did not provide against it. All of the boys and girls in the neighborhood when I was growing up did this. I saw many a parting between parents and son or daughter which, while seemingly at the moment merely temporary, was in fact permanent. They never came back except for an occasional visit. Some did better than if they had remained upon the farm; others did not. But they went. And the tears of the mother never kept them, or brought them back after they were gone.

Then my babies came in process of time. Two boys and a girl. They came close together, for I wanted them that way. The oldest was within six years of the youngest. They are with me today—almost within a stone's throw—they and the ones they married, and their children. In the decline of my life I have the most comforting thing which it is given for man to know; his own children.

When the babies came, I resolved immediately that I would not wash and cook and sew and fret myself to death. Those were simple days, and I did not have any help in the home. It was not supposed that a strong young woman with only three children should impose an extra expense upon her husband by hiring help. It wasn't done, that's all. I did not get out of work by paying some one else to do it. I systemized my home-making by domestic efficiency. I make a routine plan for cooking, and the other tasks, giving so much to dishwashing, baking, and the other tasks, and I adhered to my schedule until I knew it well enough to make it work. In this way I finally evolved five hours daily of free time to devote to my children and husband. I kept myself fresh and free of mind for all of us—myself first of all, the children next, and the father last.

So I taught my babies. Bob, the oldest, is a doctor now, and a good one, and successful. I made him one back there in his tiny boyhood. He wanted to know about life, and the vast secrets of the creation, and the wonders of it all, and I walked with him in the fields, and we looked at the flowers, and the birds, and the sky, and out there I talked to him. I had studied biology when I was a young girl—although I believe it was known then as 'natural science'—and out of this fund of knowledge I acquainted his baby mind with the simple, yet deepest, wonders of life. I'd pull flowers, and make little childish rimes about them, and I showed him how the bees carried the pollen and how finally the combination of two lives made seeds, which in turn went through the same process towards a great reproduction. When Thomas, my second boy, came along, we three used to go into the woods and fields, and over the hills, and down along the banks of the river. Thomas learned to love animals, and I gave him pets among the calves, the lambs, chickens, pigs—one each of anything he cared to own in his very own right. Today he is a farmer, and a good one. I know that he learned the secret of successful breeding and rearing of farm animals, and their care, back when he was only a tiny boy, laboring with his own pets. When Jenny was old enough there were four of us. and we all went and played together in this free time which I held sacred to our own appointment.



One of the things that is responsible for so much unrest among our young folks is the lack of something in their daily lives for which they are directly and personally responsible, something to do every day, something to own in their own right. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop" is an old and true adage—properly directed it can be made a workshop that will be productive of good things.

I taught my children what the soil is, not by careless, haphazard, despised labor upon it, but by living close to it, and learning what it is and how it came to be, and what may be done with it. I have always loved the hills, and the green of wide fields, and the quiet symmetry—I might even say, the poetry—of tilled acres. I consciously labored to impart this love to my boys and girl, and I take the quiet pride in knowing that I succeeded.

When they became young folks, with the natural restless tendencies of the youth of man, I had their father select for the boys the type of school where their own impulses could be shaped and directed and their individuality expressed. That was back in the days of the private academy, it must be understood—this being in the South. I wanted them to learn the things they loved. So Bob worked out his intention to be a doctor, Thomas a farmer, and Jenny, who went to a girl's school, a home-maker. So far as I know they never thought of anything else than returning to the country to make their fortunes. They knew opportunity was there for them when they should be capable of grasping it. Surely opportunity must be still there, for none of the other young folks had taken any of it!

So they returned to me—or rather, never departed from me. And they still abide with me—still abide with me!

I believe the average rural person is just that—average. Most of them will tell you that rural life is the hardest in the world. It is—the way they live it. They work themselves to death pottering about, fiddling around, killing time. I saw a farmer one day patiently dig hour after hour to extracate a stump that could have been blasted a mile into the air in ten minutes. He spent time worth two or three dollars to an intelligent laborer at a fifteen-cent job. I asked him why he didn't get a stick of dynamite, and he said he didn't have the money. So he broke his back, went home tired out for supper, had a row with his wife, spanked the baby, and finally tumbled into bed firmly convinced that farming is the worst occupation on the face of the earth. He didn't use his brain. On the other hand, I have seen mothers simply kill themselves by bending over the washtub. I mean this literally. Washing and allied tasks are labor of the most primitive and terrible sort. But by intelligent planning, it can be made easier, and much of it can almost be lightened to mere pleasant routine. Just how, you demand? Well, I can't tell you. You ask an artist how he paints a picture, he will smile and shrug his shoulders, and tell you he can't exactly tell—not in a few words, at any rate. He studied years—many years; he practiced; he did many things. Yes. He learned the game. The average farmer and his wife learn nothing, earn nothing, and when their children get old enough, they naturally can see nothing in such an existence. So they go away. I don't blame them.

The remedy, of course, is education. I mean something more than book-learning. I mean an appreciation of life on the farm. For farm life is the most blessed existence one may live. I know that God lives in the soil, in the trees, the fields, the flowers. He lives, too, in our little babies. And I have clasped them all together, and now in my old days we dwell happily in houses beside the road and are friends to man and to ourselves.

"A robin red-breast in a cage
Sets all heaven in a rage;
A starved dog at his master's gate,
Fortells the ruin of a state."—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

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Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
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VOL. 116 August 29, 1925 No. 9

For Both Partners

PERHAPS you have noticed that we are trying to run a farm paper which recognizes the part that women take in the farm business. In no other trade or professior in the world is the home so closely tied up with the business as it is on the farm. In no other trade do women contribute so much to the success of the whole job. In all walks of life, when things go wrong in the home they go wrong elsewhere, but especially is this true in the farm home. Therefore, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST recognizes the good team work, the fine partnership that exists between the men and their wives on the great majority of our farms, and in the things that we are trying to do to help, we want to be of service to both partners and to have the things we write and say and do of equal interest and value to all members of the farm family.

What About Wheat and Potato Prices?

A farmer friend of mine has had a very good wheat crop the past summer and is considering disposing of a part of the crop. The question has arisen in his mind as to whether he had better hold it or sell it. The present price at the station is $1.35 per bushel.

What would you advise him to do and I will in turn transmit the information over to him as he naturally is interested in securing the greatest reward for his labor as we all are. What does the wheat crop look like in other states and what are the general conditions of the wheat crop as a whole?

Will you also include a statement on the potato crop along with this?"—C. G., Pa.

OF course, anyone who could answer the above questions definitely and surely could immediately become immensely rich. There are so many factors that enter into the whole marketing question that it is dangerous to offer advice as to what the future outlook is. However, there are some general facts that might help wheat and potato growers to a decision as to what is the best thing to do with their crop.

In the first place, farmers with products to sell should always study market price quotations. The value of this is well illustrated by the above letter. A dollar and thirty-five cents a bushel for wheat was entirely too low as compared with prices paid in other districts at that particular time, which was August 12th. Wheat on that date on the farm should not have sold for less than a dollar and a half a bushel. This year there is a fairly good world crop of wheat, but a shortage in the United States. If prices advance very high, importations from other countries will come in and there will be a reaction downward. Therefore, it is probably not safe to count too much on prices of wheat going very much higher, although they no doubt will advance some, after the threshing period is over and the marketing process is somewhat slowed up.

With potatoes the price prospect is excellent. Indications are now that this will be a very short year in production and that therefore men with good potatoes will make money. Early potatoes are already commanding good prices. If prices from the field for potatoes this fall are not particularly good, we believe it would pay growers who can to hold them.

One farmer of our acquaintance, who has been a pretty good guesser on the markets year in and year out for a lifetime, makes a practice of selling a part of his crop at harvest time and holding the other part. This gives him cash to operate with and reduces the gamble, for in selling both fall and winter, he is sure of hitting it right one way or the other.

The Cure For Crime

THE other night two assassins boarded a street car in the city of Yonkers and without giving the men a chance to defend themselves or even put up their hands, shot down the motorman and inspector, and escaped with a few hundred dollars. Every newspaper that one picks up contains accounts of from one to a dozen such crimes. Chicago has a record of a murder a day. Other cities are close seconds to this unenviable record and our country districts are little better in proportion to the population. Our record of crimes for several years now make the Wild West in its wildest days look sick. And daily the record is getting worse. Richard Washburn Child, in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post,* rightly calls our crime record, "the great American scandal."

The cause, in our opinion, is not far to seek. It is lack of punishment and the fool habit of American people of sympathizing with and even glorifying criminals. England and Canada have no such trouble, and the reason is that a murderer in England is a murderer and in nine cases out of ten is hung by the neck until he is dead. Take those Yonkers assassins, for example. Supposing they are caught. Weeks of time and more public money than their hides are worth will be spent in giving them a trial. A lawyer, or a set of lawyers, seeking notoriety, will take advantage of every technicality to set the murderers free. If there is no possible defense, some so-called mind alienist will declare that the assassins are insane or that they have a "complex," or that their glands are abnormal, and the result will be that they will be sent to some comfortable hospital where nine chances out of ten, particularly if they have a little money, they will be released after a few years.

If by any chance they are proven guilty, then there will be much crying of maudlin tears and signing of petitions to save them from the electric chair.

There is one cure for crime—punishment, swift and sure. It is time we had fewer and better laws with teeth in them and backed by lawyers, judges, juries and the general public, who will give some thought to justice, to the welfare of the general public and to the relatives of the murderer's victim.

The Oldest Cooperative

THERE are cooperatives and cooperatives for one purpose or another; but the finest example of true cooperation in the best sense of the word is to be seen in our very own families.

Under normal conditions each individual member of the family is developing his particular talents and at the same time is contributing his share towards the common good of all. This means a spirit of "give and take" on everybody's part, from the oldest to the youngest.

Soon the young folks will be starting to school again. Will the other members of the family make school life seem the easy and natural thing to do or will they chafe at the restrictions it places on family life in general?

The child's business in life is to grow physically, mentally, and spiritually—and all this must be done while he is young. This is his contribution towards the family partnership. The older members of the firm can do no better thing for the juniors than to support them loyally in their efforts at work or at play.

—GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT.

Do Not Increase Dairies

A RECENT statement by Dr. Henry C. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture declares that dairymen should go very slowly in expanding their dairy.

"There is a prospect," says Dr. Taylor, "of fair prices for dairy products, provided the industry is kept within bounds so that it remains normally on an import basis. A survey of the dairy situation in foreign countries," he declares, "shows the importance of not attempting to expand the dairy industry of the United States with a view to competing in foreign countries."

In support of this view, Dr. Taylor cited recent rapid expansion of the dairy industry in Australia, New Zealand and Argentine.

This is excellent advice. We notice, with the better dairy prices that are prevailing this summer, that the prices of dairy cattle are stiffening. Dairymen have been through their depression, and it looks as if they had some fair prices ahead. Let's not ruin these by increasing the size of our dairies.

Why One Group Was Cheerful and the Other Wasn't

OVER at a courthouse a few weeks ago a trial was in progress. The trial was that of a man who had swindled a number of farmers, and quite a bunch of them were there to testify. Just by one of those accidents that will happen now and then, we had let this man's advertisement appear once in *The Progressive Farmer,* just as it had appeared in some other papers, and some of our readers were on hand.

"What paper did you see the advertisement in?" one cheerful looking group of farmers asked a less cheerful group in the courthouse. The disconsolate group named a daily paper which does not guarantee its advertising at all and, of course, had refunded nothing to these farmers.

"Oh, well, that's bad luck", answered the group of *Progressive Farmer* readers. "We ordered from his advertisement in *The Progressive Farmer,* mentioned that paper in our letters, and we have our money back already. Next time you better patronize advertisers in a paper which guarantees the reliability of all the advertising it carries."

THE above editorial is from *The Progressive Farmer,* one of the best farm papers in America, and a member of the Standard Farm Paper Group, to which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also belongs.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also guarantees its advertisements.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

HAVE you ever seen anybody do this? Maybe some poor man trying to make his first speech left you with the feeling that he "got off" much the same way that Mike did.

The section gang was at work ten miles from town and it was the habit of the express train to halt at that spot long enough for Mike to get off. One morning the train whizzed by, and the section foreman said to himself: "No Mike this morning."

By and by a lame and stumbling figure came into view, "Mike, where on earth did you get off?"

"BEGORRY, AN' THE WAY I FEEL, I MUSTA GOT OFF ALL ALONG HERE!"

Our Approval Service Is At Work

Test--or Taste--and See If These Things Are Good

IN accord with our policy of furnishing both scientific and practical service to the users of these pages we are actually testing every recipe before it is published. Our newly instituted AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Approval Service has for this special purpose the services of Miss Vera V. Fanning who is well-known to many of our readers because of her achievements as an Extension worker in New York State.

MISS VERA FANNING

Born and reared on the farm where she now lives, Miss Fanning has had additional training and experience which make her just the person to test out our recipes before they are passed on for use in farm kitchens.

She is a graduate of the high school at Riverhead, Suffolk County, Long Island, of the Cortland Normal School, and of Teachers College, Columbia University. She specialized in the Household Arts while studying in Columbia and went out from there as a Home Economics Extension worker in the State of Rhode Island. Later she became Home Bureau Manager of Monroe County, New York, where she served for four years. Illness in her family called her home and it is in that farm home kitchen where these recipes are being tried out.

Whether the recipe is one which is contributed or whether it is one furnished by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Household Department, they must stand certain tests before publication. These tests are:

1—Accurate measurement—which means level measures in standard measuring cups and spoons.

2—Oven tested—so that there is no guess work as to whether it requires a slow, a moderate, or a quick oven to do the work. This will be done by means of an oven thermometer which is not a highly expensive instrument, by the way.

If these two factors are made absolutely certain, much of the "luck" of cooking is eliminated; especially if it has been *bad* luck!

There need be no doubt in your mind as to whether our recipes will "work", for, if there is any doubt in our minds about its qualifications for use under usual rural conditions with ordinary resources, the recipe will not be published.

Introducing "Reasons Why"

In addition to the information on household equipment which will appear from time to time in these columns you will also find "reasons why" things happen as they do. For this special purpose we have secured the valuable services of a highly trained chemist who is a home-maker as well. She is Mrs. Ellen Beers MacGowan of Teachers College, Columbia University, and it is due to her interest in farm life generally and women's work in particular that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has persuaded her to undertake this extra work in addition to her already heavy duties as teacher, home-maker and author. It is a tribute to the intelligence of a woman to recognize that she wants to know *why* things happen as they do. Why is ink stain hard to remove, why is sour milk biscuit sometimes yellow, why do the best recipes give a certain method for making soup, why do certain materials soften hard water, why, why, why——all through the everyday tasks which a home-maker must perform.

For answering just such questions, Mrs. MacGowan is especially equipped and her answers to these and similar questions will appear from time to time under the heading "Reasons Why".

Do You Know Why Ink Stains?

There are two reasons why ink stains goods, and why we often find ourselves confronted by a yellow stain instead of the bluish or black one which we had at first. These two reasons may be said to consist of the materials which compose most inks—namely, a dye and a compound of iron known as an iron base.

The dye is fairly simple to remove from white goods, this being done by a strong soap or by Javelle water. These agents, however, do not remove the yellow stain caused by the iron base. This requires lemon juice, or better, oxalic acid, (a poison which must be carefully handled and kept out of the children's reach). If the yellow stain is allowed to remain, it finally makes a tender spot in the goods.

For removing stains from cotton or linen, first use Javelle water on the spot, follow by the acid. If the material is silk or wool, do not use Javelle water, but use soap or borax or household ammonia instead.

The household ammonia followed by oxalic acid is safe for all white goods, but it must be followed by a thorough washing with water to remove both chemicals. If a garment of colored goods is spotted with ink, try the remedy on some inconspicuous part to see which is preferable, the ink stain or the bleached-out spot.

Ammonia followed by white vinegar or warm sour milk instead of the oxalic acid is a safer process for dyed goods, as these acid materials do not bleach as does the oxalic.

A medicine dropper is useful for putting these remedies directly on the spot needing treatment.

JAVELLE WATER

1 pound washing-soda	½ pound chloride of lime
1 quart boiling water	2 quarts cold water

Put soda in granite pan; add boiling water and stir until dissolved; let cool.

Dissolve chloride of lime in cold water; let settle and pour the clear liquid into the soda; let settle. Pour off clear liquid, bottle, and put away in dark place.

To bleach white cotton or linen goods which have become yellowed use Javelle water, mixed with equal parts or more of water, and do not let the garments stay in over ½ hour. Rinse thoroughly in several waters and lastly in dilute ammonia water.

There are some very effective bleaching agents which come ready to use, but it stands to reason that they are slightly more expensive than materials for making at home.

This charming young lady is none other than Dorothy Jean Terbush, aged eighteen months. She has the distinction of having for her grandfather, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., with whose writings all readers of the American Agriculturist are familiar.. Her mother is Sarah Van Wagenen Terbush who from time to time has also written articles for the American Agriculturist.

Dorothy Jean weighs over 33 pounds, having doubled her birth-weight by the end of her first year. The correct thing for correct babies to do, as her mother indicates. She has all of her teeth except one eye tooth, is talking and beginning to walk, has regular sleeping and eating habits, and is altogether a remarkable example of a healthy, happy baby. Her smile is proof of her disposition.

Cucumber Cookery

The 3-A Service (AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Approval Service) puts an enthusiastic stamp of approval on these rather unusual ways of serving cucumbers. When the pickle crop is coming too fast try cooking some of it instead of trying to eat it all raw.

To get the best flavor, the cucumber should be cooked until soft but not "mushy". You have probably eaten fried cucumbers and know how they taste, but if none of the other cucumber recipes appeal to you, we specially advise trying the cucumbers stewed in chicken broth and cucumbers with cheese sauce. Our "testers" and "tasters" agreed that these were most dee-lish.

Here are tested ways of making cucumber pickles.

CUCUMBER PICKLES

1 qt. small whole cucumbers
1 large onion, sliced
1 large pepper, sliced
2 qts water
¼ cup salt
1 pint vinegar
½ teaspoon mustard seed
1 cup light brown sugar
¼ teaspoon turmeric

Use green cucumbers, scrub well, but do not peel. Dissolve salt in water, pour over vegetables, let stand 3 hours, drain. Heat vinegar with mustard seed and sugar to boiling point, and add vegetables. Bring to boiling point again, add turmeric, let cool. This is a delicious crisp pickle.

Dill Pickles

Dill pickles are made from firm, well-shaped cucumbers, above five inches long. Pack alternate layers of cucumbers and thin layers of dill (stalks, leaves, and seed balls) in a large earthenware jar. Cover them with a 10-per cent brine-and-vinegar solution (2 pounds of salt and 1½ quarts of vinegar to 3 gallons of water), place a layer of swiss chard or grape leaves on the top, and weight the contents

(*Continued on page* 144)

BRIDE (timidly)—*I—I'd like to buy a rolling-pin—b-but I assure you my husband and I are very happy.*—Judge.

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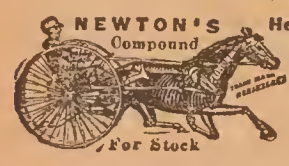
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Good Threshing Results

Cooperative Problems Up Again---A Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THRESHING outfits are abroad in the land again, straw stacks are appearing in barn yards and the granaries are once more filled with grain. Both wheat and oats are yielding well in relation to straw. Wheat yields are running from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre with an occasional yield of forty bushels, and I have heard of one yield of fifty-one bushels per acre of the new College variety—Forward. Oats are mostly yielding fifty to sixty bushels an acre. The modern threshing outfit is a marvel of efficiency in operation and results. One in this neighborhood turned out fifteen hundred bushels of grain in one day and made two moves easily. It uses kerosene for power which is cheaper than coal for the farmer, and saves the hauling of coal and water necessary for a steam engine.

M. C. BURRITT

In the May 2nd issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I discussed the growing of oats in relation to cost and stated that most growers lost money on this crop. Our total average labor cost, (man, horse and tractor) was a little less than twenty dollars an acre, which calls for forty-eight bushels at forty cents per bushel to pay for. As the yield was only slightly greater than this it is obvious that the crop will show red in the ledger. The average loss on 311 better class farms on which the College of Agriculture has kept records from 1914 to 1923 was $9.15 per acre and thirty-three cents per bushel and this period included several high priced years. The answer to the problem is that we need the straw, the oat crop fits into the rotation well as a spring grain after corn, and that it affords a basis for new clover seeding. As mentioned last week, I have a good seeding of alfalfa after oats and barley.

Cooperation in the marketing of farm products is again going through a severe test in Western New York. The fruit marketing group is under attack by men who either deliberately or ignorantly totally misunderstand the situation here. Unfortunately, it has been given the direction of personal attacks on individuals, which is in itself a weakness and shows that some persons are willing to wreck a big and important movement if they can, in order to gratify their own personal feelings and to try to justify their own attitudes. A big meeting of directors and representatives of locals last week indicated that the propaganda has had the opposite effect of what was intended which is a hopeful sign and renews one's confidence in the common sense of most growers.

Our local association at Hilton has again begun its weekly meetings which I commented on in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last winter under the title of "Putting the Operation in Cooperation." Nineteen members were present. Further purchases of barrels were made, the picking and packing of Dutchess were arranged for next week, the discussions and actions of the central reported, and other business transacted fully and openly together, which gives every member present complete information and understanding of the problems of his organization, and brings together the best judgment in meeting them. If this is not done in a cooperative association and members get their only information through rumor and propaganda, much trouble may result. Lack of first hand information together with some little dissatisfaction with results forms a fine background for the radical agitator to work out his distructive policies in. We have had a good example of this in one of the fruit packing locals. Fortunately, a strong minority with able leadership see the problem clearly and may yet save the situation.

Dutchess apples are moving to market at prices ranging from fifty cents to one dollar a bushel, with the majority of sales at seventy-five cents the grower furnishing the basket. Most of the crop will be picked this coming week. Bartlett pears are coming on rapidly and will probably be ready by the last of next week. Other fruit is growing well and will be of good size. It is still clean and of fine quality.

M. C. BURRITT.

Gossip From the Farms

John Curry of Hartwick, N. Y., breeder and owner of the "Gold Medal Flock" of Cheviots, reports the sale of a yearling ram to the West Virginia Experiment Station at Morgantown, W. Va. The ram is by Sultreedon, an imported ram from Scotland.

* * *

At Cathedral Farms, Onconta, N. Y., H. H. Buckley has a small but very select herd of high producing Guernseys. Five females that were bred, developed, and tested by Mr. Buckley averaged 12,587.3 pounds of milk and 654.38 pounds of fat, all ages. A particularly outstanding record made at Cathedral Farms is that of Kate of Fairview who produced as a senior four-year-old 19,227.8 pounds of milk and 905.65 pounds of butter fat. Another record worthy of mention is that made by Minute Mapleton, a cow that was bred and developed by Mr. Buckley. On retest she produced in class B 13,175.6 pounds of milk and 748.2 pounds of fat. It is Mr. Buckley's policy to test every female that freshens and retain in the herd only those that show records better than 700 pounds of fat at maturity. Of the twenty-five head in the herd, all but four were bred at Cathedral Farms. Mr. Buckley's herd sire is Langwater Sybarite Ceasar, a son of Langwater Sybarite.

At Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, during the week of July 30th, Jumbo and Barney, last years world's record winners in horse pulling contests, set a new world's record. This pair of grade Belgian geldings weighed 3932 pounds, and they pulled the dynamometer the required distance when set at a tractive pull of 3300 pounds. This is equivalent to starting a load of 42,844 pounds on granite block pavement, or 128,532 pounds on steel rails.

* * *

Swine breeders of Pennsylvania are watching with interest the efforts of three of their number to fatten litters of only six pigs each so as to weigh a ton in six months and win places in the Keystone Ton Litter Club. Last year one seven-pig litter attained the coveted goal and equaled a world record, but no less than three men are out with six-pig litters to break that record this year.

* * *

Two of the "French Cups" presented annually by the Ayrshire Breeders Association to each animal heading its respective age class in milk production for the year were awarded to purebred Ayrshires owned by the Pennsylvania State College. Penshurst Marian was the winner in the senior two-year-old class with 14,620 pounds milk and 639 pounds fat. Sir Robert's Romona Bell won in the junior two-year-old class with 12,848 pounds milk and 539 pounds fat.

* * *

Breeders and users of draft horses, on the farm and in the city will have their attention focused for the next two months on the horse pulling contests at county fairs and farmer's picnics in various sections of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Cattle Judges for State Fair Announced

The list of cattle judges and the cattle judging program for the New York State Fair this fall is announced by Prof. E. S. Savage, superintendent of the cattle department. The list of judges follows:

Holstein—R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.
Ayrshire—C. McNutt, Durham, N. H.
Guernsey—L. V. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.
Jersey—W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Ill.
Brown Swiss—R. E. Haeger
Devon—R. E. Haeger
Milking Shorthorn—H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn.
Shorthorns—W. H. Tomhave, State College, Penn.
Hereford—A. W. Harris, Harris, Mo.
Aberdeen Angus—W. W. Smith, Lafayette, Ind.
Galloway—W. W. Smith
Steers—W.W. Smith
Herdsmen's Prizes—Superintendent and Assistants.
Special Dairy Cattle Exhibit—R. E. Haeger.

The judge for the county dairy exhibits has not yet been named.

On Monday, September 14, beginning at one o'clock, the Boys and Girls Judging Contest will take place. The judging program for the remainder of the week follows:

Tuesday 9 A. M.—Holsteins
Ayrshires
Herefords
Wednesday 9 A. M.—Guernseys
Milking Shorthorns
Aberdeen Angus
Thursday 9 A. M.—Jerseys
Beef Shorthorns
Brown Swiss
Galloways
Steers
Friday 9 A. M.—Devons
Herdsmen Prizes Awarded
Special Dairy Cattle Exhibit

The county exhibit in each breed will be judged as soon as the open classes of that particular breed have been judged.

GOOD MARKSMANSHIP

TOURIST—*How's the shooting about here—good?*
NATIVE—*Good? Why, it's so well-nigh puffict that we've had ter build three additions to our cemetery in a year 'n a half.*

Building a Henhouse

Some Suggestions Made From Experience

MANY new henhouses will doubtless be built in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory during the coming fall. Our experience, both from observing many farm henhouses, and from building experience a number of years ago has led us to believe that more mistakes are made on this type of building, and fewer satisfactory results achieved than on any other farm building. Having made one mistake in the past, and having decided to build a new poultry house, we resolved to profit both from our mistakes and the mistakes of others and from the success of others as well. We decided we would build a house as economically as possible and yet have it satisfactory, and to build it so that we would not be telling our visitors, "If we could do this again we would build it differently."

From our experience we make a few general recommendations to anyone who plans to build this fall. Take enough time from work to visit a number of poultry houses, preferably where the owners makes some money from poultry, talk with them and see how they would build if they were to do it again. Ask questions. Find out if the house is dry or damp in winter, whether the hens are healthy or sick and how many eggs they lay. Then send to your State College for bulletins and plans of poultry houses and study them carefully. It may be advisable to send to Colleges in other states for the same information, but as a general rule your college will known conditions in your state better than any one else. One thing to avoid above all others is to call in a carpenter give him the dimensions and tell him you want a poultry house. Either have plans that are to be followed or be on the ground to supervise the building. The first plan is the best, we think, as it is difficult to keep the details in one's head and trouble may result.

If a man has any ability with tools, he can do the work himself with some help. This is likely to result in a better house for the money than letting the contract to build it. It will cost you about $2.00 for every hen it will house, roughly divided into equal parts for materials and labor. Doing your own work will reduce it is, of course, and too elaborate plans will increase the cost.

Many Poultryhouses are Unsatisfactory

I also have a few ideas as to the kind of a house to build in New York State. I have seen a good many, most of them are bad. Some had dirt floors. The majority had insufficient ventilation. Some had too much air space, many were too narrow, and had other faults too numerous to give in detail. Plan your house twenty feet wide. This can be done and still have a shed roof if the studs are made four and one-half feet in back and nine and one-half feet in front. The roof will be too flat to shingle but it can be covered with a good grade of roofing. This will give enough height to stand in front of the roosts. Most houses have too much air space.

Grade the site so the floor will be at least six inches above the ground outside when finished. I have come to believe that low floors and poorly made floors are responsible for many damp houses. Personally I like a concrete floor. I know some who have dirt floors and claim to like them but I have also known some who have been converted to concrete. Bolt the sills to the top of the wall, grade up with dirt or gravel to within three inches of the top of the sills, lay tar paper on top of the sill and then lay the concrete floor level with the top of the sills. In this way there will be no drafts between the wall and the sill and there will be a few more feet of floor space than if the floor were laid inside the walls.

We built a stud frame, covered this with matched boards, and then covered the whole outside with two ply roofing. By covering the laps with narrow strips of board, a pleasing effect is produced, and the cost of this kind of construction is less than double boarding and painting.

Ventilation is Important

Volumes have been written about ventilation, and yet it's importance cannot be over-emphasized. Have two windows 3 by 5 in each 20 ft pen and have them so they will tip in at the top. This will allow ventilation without drafts. Have about the same area of cloth curtains in each pen. We like them arranged so they slide up and down on the outside of the house because this allows one to have them partly open. Cover this opening with wire screening, and do not be afraid to open the cloth curtains on any reasonably fair day in winter.

It is not necessary to build a costly house to have a good one. I have seen several places where hens were kept in old buildings that had been successfully made over into good quarters for them. A place for hens should be dry, well ventilated, free from rats and mice, have plenty of sunlight, be handy for working, and should be reasonable in cost. Keep these things in mind, lay your plans carefully and when your house is finished it will give a sense of satisfaction to see it or work in it, while if bad mistakes are made it will be a constant source of regret

—HENRY R. BROWN.

Keep Hens That Molt Quickly

In culling hens should all those that molt early be sold? It seems to us that some of the hens that are molting now have many marks of good producers.—A. W. B., New Jersey.

THERE seems to be a tendency to pay more attention to the length of time a hen takes to complete her molt and less to the actual time of year in which she molts. This is particularly true if something has happened to throw the hen into a molt through no fault of hers. A change in feed or in fact any sort of change might do this. In deciding whether or not to keep a hen that molts early, attention should be given to the other points used in culling as well as observing whether the hen is a rapid molter. A hen that molts quickly is likely to drop several wing feathers at a time, and in fact is likely to shed all her feathers quickly while a hen that molts slowly is always clean and white, and sometimes it is hard to believe that she is molting at all. The hen that molts early and quickly should be ready to lay some high priced eggs in the fall. The reason for the belief that the early molting hen is a good one to sell is that very often the hen that molts early takes a long time to complete her molt and get back into production.

Teach the Pullets to Roost

We always have trouble in teaching the pullets to roast. Is there any connection between roosting on the floor and crooked keel bones? How can we get pullets to roost before putting them in the laying house?—B. R. D., Pennsylvania.

IT is commonly believed that crooked keel bones are the result of feeding a ration lacking in something essential for growth, perhaps minerals or vitámins. However roosting on the floor may aggravate this condition and is also bad for other reasons. The pullets become crowded and overheated, and when they are moved to the laying house some of them will stay on the floor and catch cold.

We have found that it pays to teach them to roost at an early age. One successful poultryman has small roosts beginning at the floor and slanting back to the wall. These roosts are on all four sides and are covered on the bottom by wire netting. In addition to teaching them to roost, it prevents their crowding into corners, for as soon as they get away from the fire they begin to go up on the netting.

If this device is not used, it is a good plan to put in a number of roosts near the ground. The pullets will become accustomed to them, and will use them more and more.

Select Breeders Now

IF you are trying to breed your flock to produce more eggs and greater profit, it will be worth while to mark the pullets and cockerels that show promise at this time. Too often the cockerels are sold as broilers as they mature, which means that those that mature earliest are sold and the breeders are chosen from those that remain.

In choosing cockerels, begin early and legband a number that develop rapidly. Then when time comes for the final choice it will be easier to make a good selection. Starting with the whole flock and eliminating the ones not wanted gets better results than going into the flock in the fall and picking out a few to keep as breeders. Marking the pullets that mature fastest will also help when the time comes to select hens for the breeding flock.

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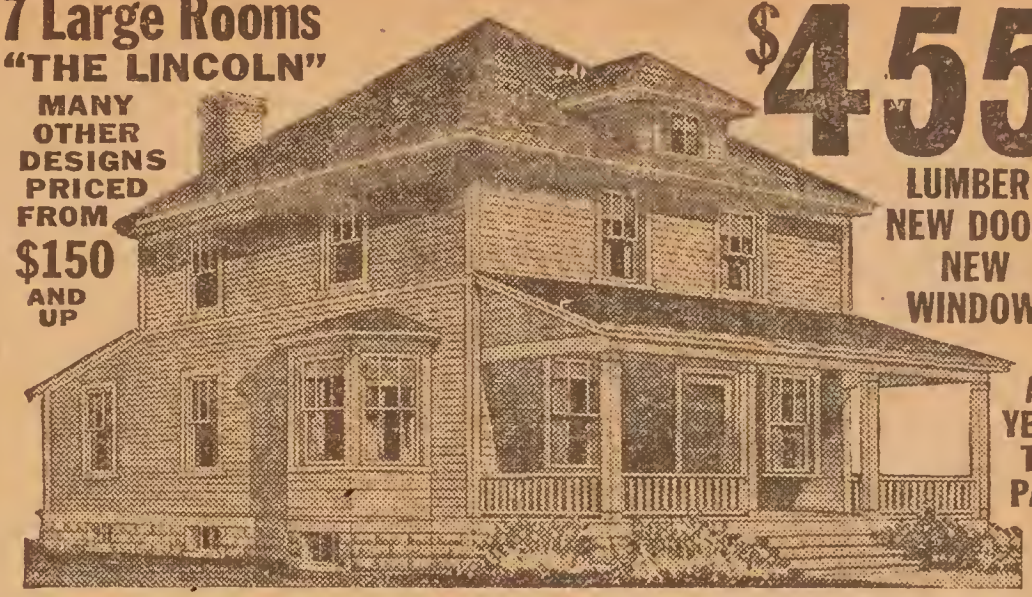

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the last part of August* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Up to the time of going to press the League Directors had taken no action on prices for September.

League Announces July Prices

Gross pool price	1.915
Expenses	.065
Net Pool price	1.85
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Cash price to farmers	1.75

The cash price to farmers in July 1924 was $1.32.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19**. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29**.

BUTTER MARKET EASY

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 18	Aug. 11	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	43½-44	43½-44	39 -39½
Extra (92 sc)	43 -	-43	-38
84-91 score	.40 -42½	40 -42½	34 -38
Lower G'd's	38½-39½	39 -39½	32½-33½

During the week ending August 15 butter receipts showed a slight falling-off but there was plenty of stock for trading and the market was generally easier. Speculative buyers have not been in the market, which resulted in a flighty tendency, with considerable variation in prices. Quite an element in the trade tried to reduce prices but every fractional decline met opposition from other operators and it took all the week for the market to settle ¼ to ½ cent.

The Government reports gave the cold storage holdings in the United States on August 1 as 109,041,000 pounds against 134,118,000 pounds on the same date in 1924. However, these figures are 4,400,000 pounds over the 5-year average. In spite of this fact, the prices are several cents higher than at the same time last year.

On Monday there was a slightly improved tone in the market. Most jobbers had been buying for daily requirements only. Advices from the producing sections were somewhat conflicting, some creameries holding their make well while others are losing. Less stock went into storage in New York and street stocks shrank considerably on the fifteenth. The market reported ¼ cent advance on most grades Monday. The receipts were less than were expected. Western markets made a further advance and the buying here was of a character to support this position. As a rule, jobbers continued a hand-to-mouth policy. Chain stores are buying further supplies and a few purchases were made for storage.

CHEESE SLOW

STATE FLATS	Aug. 18	Aug. 11	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24½-25½	20 -22
Fresh av'g's	..23½-	23½-	19 -19½
Held fancy ..	——	——	——
Held aver. ..	——	——	——

The market on cheese last week was quiet, with trading inactive. Dealers have not been disposed to shade recent asking prices on any grades. The trading has been slow with some recent indications of quieter trading in producing sections. The make in Wisconsin has continued heavy and the August 1 storage of United States stocks shows a slightly heavier reserve than a year ago. The moderate trading in fresh New York State flats has ranged from 23½ to 25½ cents. There are relatively light offerings of cheaper stocks. Wisconsin flats are quiet, with asking prices about the same as those quoted for states.

On Monday Wisconsin dealers were offering stock at fractionally lower prices than the end of last week, without stimulating much demand. On Tuesday trading continued quiet, with the market barely steady.

EGG PRICES LOWER

NEARBY WHITES	Aug. 18	Aug.11	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	49-52	51-53	55-56
Av-ge extras	46-48	47-50	50-54
Extra firsts	41-45	41-45	46-49
Firsts	39-40	39-40	40-45
Gathered	36-44	36-44	33-48
Pullets	30-40	30-40	36-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-45	41-46	42-48

The receipts of fresh eggs have been heavier this week and the quality has been unusually good for this season. The market declined several cents during the week, resulting in a steadier tone on Saturday. The conditions have been favorable for August egg production and some sections have reported a slight increase in production. There has been some accumulation of stocks, the receipts more than counterbalancing the withdrawals of storage eggs from the dealer's own stocks. Cold storage holdings are slightly heavier than they were at the same time last year. The weakness in the market has been chiefly on the leading grades, lower grades making relatively less decline. Some imports of Chinese frozen eggs have been received, which tended to weaken the market. Fancy nearby white eggs cleared reasonably well up to last Thursday, when some weakness developed and the price on the leading grades was reduced 1 cent.

On Monday the trading on the highest grades of fresh Western showed a slight improvement. Monday receipts were not as heavy as a week ago, and there is less disposition to force sales on good quality eggs. More trade is switching to fresh eggs because of the relative cheapness compared with those in storage. The receipts of fresh eggs on the 18th were somewhat heavier and the market was slightly easier; qualities are still running good, and fancy stock is not clearing readily. The prospects are favorable for liberal supplies for this Fall. The receipts are running ahead of last year.

LIVE POULTRY STEADIER

FOWLS	Aug. 18	Aug. 11	A Year Ago
Colored	26-28	25-27	28-30
Leghorns	22-24	22-24	25-27
BROILERS			
Colored	28-30	27-30	30-33
Leghorns	26-28	25-27	30-33

Receipts of live poultry were lighter during the week ending the 15th and the foul market was in much better shape. With the increased activity, a premium was asked on fancy stock and some premiums were received on lower grades. On the 13th the strength was quite pronounced. This helped the sale of broilers, which in turn prevented a further advance in old fouls. The receipts of broilers were fairly heavy and the market was not in as good shape as for old fouls. There was the usual increased demand for broilers on Friday and no stock sold under 29c except Leghorns. There was a relatively light supply of express fouls and much of the business has been done on basis of the freight market. A steady feeling was maintained on the 17th and 18th, the heavy fouls selling generally at 27c, the fancy stock receiving a premium of 1c. Lighter fouls received 25c, Leghorns 24c. The broiler market was steady at 29c. Some effort was made to get a premium without success. Old roosters are in lighter supply and a bit firmer. The market for Long Island ducks is strong and steady, at a price on June 15 of 25c.

September 19 and 20 is the Jewish New Year, at which time fat fowls, turkeys and ducks will be in especial demand. The best market days for this holiday will be September 15, 16 and 17, preferably 15 and 16. Farmers who have been culling their flocks will have an opportunity to do some fattening of these culls, and possibly realize a good profit. However, it must be borne in mind that at this holiday ONLY FANCY STOCK IS WANTED. It is no opportunity to palm off seconds.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 18	Aug. 11	A Year Ago
Wheat	1.57½	1.60	1.28
Corn	1.04¼	1.06⅛	1.22
Oats	.39½	.40⅞	.54⅛
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No 2 Red.	1.69½	1.72	1.44
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.24⅝	1.28⅜	1.41½
Oats, No. 2	.50	.52½	.67

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	
Grd. Oats	Not received in time to be included	35.00	43.00
Sp'g Bran		28.50	28.00
H'd Bran		32.00	30.50
Stand'd Mids		31.00	29.50
Soft W. Mids		39.00	35.00
Flour Mids		37.00	34.50
Red Dog		44.50	40.00
Red Dog		44.50	40.00
Yel. Hominy		39.50	45.00
Corn Meal		47.00	50.00
Gluten Feed		43.25	42.25
Gluten Meal		——	50.00
36% C. S. Meal		46.00	47.00
41% C. S. Meal		50.00	50.00
43% C. S. Meal		53.00	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal		49.00	47.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET DULL

The potato market has ruled easier during the past week. On the 14th, four cars of Jersey sacks remained unsold up to a late hour and one car from Virginia, in barrels, No. 2s, sold mostly at $2.00. Long Islands were slow and weak, with $5.00 the extreme top price on 150-pound sacks. Prices declined from day to day during the week and stock was sold at the best prices obtainable.

On Monday, the 17th, there was some accumulation of New Jersey potatoes, both on the street and docks, and values were sustained with difficulty. Long Islands are having a dull sale. On the 18th New Jerseys sold chiefly at $3.50 to $3.75, a few Cobblers on the street up to $4.00, and Giants mostly $2.25 to $2.50. Long Islands were ruling easy, with the trade dull.

However, we think this slowness is only a temporary situation and nothing to worry about. All indications are for a short potato crop this year. This means that prices as a whole will probably average good, although there may be temporary slumps like the present one. As nearly as we can find out, the present slump was due not so much to an oversupply as to the poor quality of potatoes which have been coming in lately. Many of these, we are informed, were dug too green and skinned badly, thereby presenting an appearance that seriously affected the market.

HAY RECEIPTS HEAVIER

The receipts of hay have been heavier and the market is dull, with few sales at top quotations. The No. 1 quotation is only nominal as there are no receipts of this grade.

The market on August 18th for No. 1 Timothy and light mixture was $28.00, lower grades from $21.00 to $27.00.

APPLES AND PEARS

There have been moderate receipts of apples from New Jersey, fair supplies from upstate, and scattering lots from other sections. The market has been irregular, with the demand dull except for fancy grades. Only the best green varieties are reaching top quotations. On the 18th the quotations for Jerseys varied from $1.00 to $1.75 a basket for the better grades.

Pears are meeting a slightly better demand and the tone of the market is improved, except on poor stock. Most of the offerings of flats favored sold at $1.50 to $2.00 per basket.

USE RADIO FOR MARKET ON PERISHABLES

Of late we have received a number of inquiries suggesting that we include in our market columns quotations on the more perishable farm products such as carrots, onions, celery, spinach, etc., as well as small fruits such as the various kinds of berries.

About the only way to follow the market on these perishables is to get the reports by radio. These commodities are up one day and down the next, being almost solely dependent on the supplies that come in as well as the whims of the trade. What may hit a good market today tomorrow may be in the throes of a most distressing glut. Such conditions cannot be forseen and the weekly market letter is of little help.

It was to overcome this, that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST instituted the radio market reports in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and Station WEAF. If you want to follow this market day by day, tune in on this station at noon on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It will give the condition of the market, what the demand is and what the quotations are.

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Among the Farmers

State Fair Farm Bureau Exhibits

ONE of the big features that makes the New York State Fair of real value to farm folks is the Agricultual exhibits that are arranged by County Farm Bureaus.

These county exhibits were started back in 1917 when thirteen counties competed. The Agricultural depression of the last few years cut down the number of counties that could compete, so the number of exhibits have varied from year to year.

Last year space for ten exhibits was made available in the large Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building at the Fair grounds. With the county exhibits in this building they proved more worth while and helped make the building more attractive as an Agricultural Hall. Fruits, flowers and vegetables are displayed here.

Exhibits arranged by County Home Bureaus are also displayed in this building. These Home Bureau exhibits in the main, show that the Home Bureau is helping farm women in their counties.

Fine Display for This Year

According to E. C. Weatherby, Superintendent of County Exhibits, this year's show of Agricultural products arranged by County Farm Bureau Associations, will be better than ever before, mainly because greater care is being given in the selecting of material and the arranging of the exhibits.

A lack of space makes it necessary to limit the exhibits to ten. However, there is a very keen interest in these exhibits as eighteen counties asked to be permitted to show. Applications for space were allotted in the order received. The following counties will exhibit this year:

Lewis	Cattaraugus
Tompkins	Cayuga
Seneca	Madison
Fulton	Onondaga
Dutchess	Clinton

New York State Grange Scholarship Fund

AT the annual session of the New York State Grange at Buffalo last year a revolving scholarship fund was established at the suggestion of Past State Master Sherman J. Lowell of Chautauqua county. This fund takes the place of the Cornell scholarships formerly offered by the State Grange.

At the last session of the State Grange, held at Saratoga Springs, it was decided to place this fund in the hands of a special committee, this committee to have charge of the fund, receiving the contributions and to make the loans to students when the fund reaches sufficient size. The minimum which the fund must reach before loans will be made is $3,000.

This committee, as appointed, consists of Neil J. Gilmour of Onondaga county, Edson J. Walrath of Jefferson county and Mrs. Mildred G. Pratt of Oswego county. Chaiman Gilmour reports a total of about $1300 in the fund at present. The committee is waging a campaign to bring the fund up to the $3,000 mark, so that loans may be made available to students as soon as possible.

First Practiced in Massachusetts

Massachusetts State Grange was the pioneer in the building of a grange scholarship fund of this kind and its fund has already been the instrument in helping some of 130 students to obtain an education. The Massachusetts fund has passed $30,000 and the grangers of that state are vey enthusiastic over its successful operation. But Massachusetts has only 30,000 grange members, while the Empire state has about 135,000. And so far New York has but a paltry $1300 in its fund.

There are about 900 subordinate and 53 Pomona granges in New York State. Thus for 13 Pomona granges and 35 subordinate granges have contributed to the fund. Two counties, Jefferson and Lewis, have, through their Pomonas, each given $100 to the fund. Many counties are yet to be heard from.

Loans from the fund will be limited to children of grange parents. The loans will be made at a low ate of interest, and safeguarded by proper security. The experience of the Massachusetts State Grange, over a long period of years, shows that there have been no losses whatever from the loans made.

Contributions to this fund may be sent to Neil J. Gilmour, R. F. D., Brewerton, N. Y.—L. L. ALLEN.

Plans Being Made for Erie "Bull Train"

THE Erie Railroad is making plans, through it's Agricultural agents, to run a "bull train" through several counties in Western New York during the months of August and September The object is to create more interest in better livestock, and is in line with the policy of the Erie Railroad, which believes that more prosperous conditions on farms will result in more business for the railroads.

One car will be given over to each of the four major dairy breeds, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire. A number of bulls between the ages of six months and sixteen months will be chosen by the breed Associations and placed on the train for sale at a reasonable price, which will be between $100 and $150. All bulls chosen will be backed by good records, either official or cow testing association records.

One car will contain an extensive exhibit prepared by the New York State College of Agriculture, and two men from the State College will accompany the train and speak to the crowds that attend. Two cars will be fitted up for moving pictures and as lecture rooms in case the weather is rainy. When the weather is good, the talks will be given from a flat car, and animals will be brought from the other cars to the flat car to illustrate the talks.

A full day will be spent at each stop. Preparations are being made for extensive advertising of the train and the county farm bureaus are cooperating in this work. Anyone having bulls that they would like to put on the train should communicate with the State President or Secretary of their breed association. Bulls will be selected for the train only after a personal visit to determine whether the individual is of a quality sufficient to meet the standard set.

The Onondaga County Farm Bureau Exhibit which won first place at the State Fair in 1924.

Mr. Man! Listen to Mother's Side of the Story - - -

IN WINTER you are out in all weathers and become hardened to cold. But, Mother and the children are indoors much of the time and are more sensitive. They are not as strong as you, and you must not judge them by your feelings.

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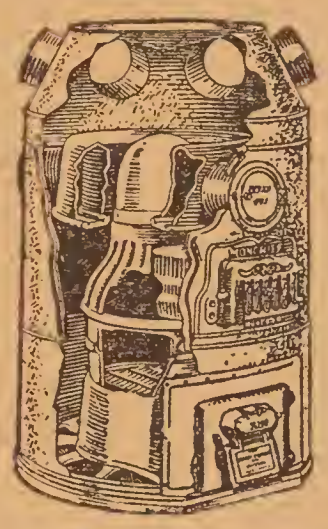

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Pool Prices for July

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces a gross pool price for July milk of $1.915. This is the base price of 3% milk at the 201-210 mile zone from New York City. Expenses for the month were $.065 per 100 pounds leaving a net pool price of $1.85. This includes 10c for certificates of indebtedness. It makes the base cash distribution to League farmers $1.75. Individual checks will vary according to freight and butter fat differentials.

This net pool price of $1.85 is 17c per 100 pounds higher than the average July pool price since 1921. It is 52c higher than the average butter value of 100 pounds of 3% milk during the month of July.

In the same mail which brings their July milk checks League farmers will also receive their thirteenth check for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1925. This check represents the proceeds on sales not included in previous monthly checks during the fiscal year and is the final accounting for the year.

The total amount of the thirteenth check to be mailed out to members this month is $235,894.19, figured at the rate of 1c per 100 pounds of milk.

Electrical Experiments on Farms

AT a recent meeting at Schenectady, representatives from several large power companies decided that they would conduct some experiments under actual farm conditions in an effort to determine the best types of electric machines for farm use, and the extent to which they can be used on the farm.

The Adirondack Power and Light Corporation is installing milk cooling equipment on a farm at their own expense. The farmer will use it and report as to the results but will be under no obligations for the use of it. Other companies will make tests of electrical ensilage cutters, hay hoisting, feed grinding and mixing, pumping, cold storage plants and various other uses of electricity.

Some experiments are now being conducted at the State College but it was felt that several experiments under actual farm conditions would add to the value of the results. The Empire State Gas and Electric Association will have general supervision of the experiments.

Madison County Has Big Picnic

ONE of the finest farm picnics that it has been our pleasure to attend in some time was held at the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York, on Saturday, August 1. The picnic was under the auspices of the farm organizations of Madison County and the committee representing the different organizations—headed by Mr. E. A. Crawford of Canastota, ably assisted by County Agent W. L. Norman—is to be commended for the efficient way in which it

(Continued on page 144)

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

For two hours the Peterboro was driven as only seasoned canoe men can push maple paddles. Then, leaving the lake, they faced forty miles of the swift Rouge before they turned off on the portage to the Jackfish. Once on the Jackfish they could travel as fast as their pursuers, for from there it was all down stream to Nepigon. Toil as they might up the swift reaches and broken water of the inlet of Lake Ogoké, Steele and David knew that the four-man crews behind them would pole and paddle faster. But the thought which added pounds to the thrust of pole and lunge of paddle through the travail and sweat of that October day was the chance of being headed by Indians sent overland to the Jackfish portage. With no shells for their rifles, they were at the mercy of the first half-breed to come up with them. So, without stopping at noon, the fleeing Peterboro pushed on up the Rouge, and not until dusk settled on the valley, was it turned to the shore.

There, unloading, the weary crew carried boat and outfit back into the "bush" against the possible chance of their camp smoke being seen at daylight by those at their heels.

Dawn found them at their galley slavery with another back-breaking day to live through before the clearing of the Jackfish portage would open up ahead. Arms and backs, already stiff from the grinding toil of the day before, were mercilessly driven by the dogged will of red man and white to repeat, hour after hour, the lift and push and pull of bucking the quick-water and paddling the easier current, until all feeling had left them and numb hands and muscles moved automatically. And ever as they pushed on past shores yellow with the turned birches or somber with the eternal green of the spruce, the eyes of the canoemen shifted to the water trail in their rear. For, unless they were run down shortly, that night the fleeing canoe would ride the Jackfish, and they had won.

On they went into the afternoon, with belts taken up a hole to ease their clamoring stomachs, for time was too precious to stop to eat. They were rounding a bend below a backwater when the man in the bow lifted his hand and pointed. In the shallows, not fifty yards away, stood a yearling moose.

"Meat to take us to Nepigon!" groaned Steele.

David slapped the water with the flat of his paddle. "Marche, you!" he cried, "or de cut-t'roat behin' us weel get you."

"One shell would have got him!" said Steele, ruefully, as the moose slowly turned and disappeared.

"You shoot last shot at de moose?" asked David, turning a quizzical face.

"Yes, why not? We're twenty miles ahead of them and we need the meat, don't we?"

"Wal, I not wast' de last shot on moose," and the Indian held up a shinning cartridge for the inspcetion of his friend.

"Where in the devil did you get that?" cried the amazed and delighted stern man.

"I fin' eet een de grub bag."

"When?"

"Today."

"And you never told me! Is that fair, David?"

"Wal, eef I tell you, you fire eet at de moose."

"Why not? We would have red meat then, to Nepigon."

The Ojibway shook his head soberly: "Daveed save eet for one of Laflamme's men."

CHAPTER XXIV

TO Steele, who felt now that sundown would find them at the Jackfish portage; that their pursurers were far in the rear; the words of David sounded unduly ominous. Well aware what being overtaken by the party Laflamme would send after them would probably mean, he had never allowed himself to dwell on such a possibility. With the thirty-mile start which they had on their pursuers, if the trader was not found until morning, Steele knew that no four or six-man canoe in the north could overhaul them. It was possible that some of the Indians on their trail could travel the forty miles of broken, bush-grown river shore in a night and a day, but he doubted it. So he laughed loudly at the square back of his friend when, an hour before sunset, they landed at Jackfish portage.

"Well, we did it, old boy!" cried Steele, slapping the knotted shoulder of the grinning David. "Now we'll take her all over in one trip or throw this Museum stuff away. Can we do it?"

David nodded. "De carry to de lak' ees short. I tak' the canoe an' de Injun stuff. You tak' de rest."

"Man alive! It will go four hundred—with the boat."

But David was busy slinging his trump-line to the largest of the bags.

So, after further protests, which the Indian brushed aside, Steele packed the three hundred pounds on the Ojibway's wide back, and on top balanced the Peterboro, and the thick bow-legs of the red son of Anak moved steadily up the trail. And not until they had reached the shore of the first lake on the portage, a third of a mile distant, did the Indian put down his load. To Steele, who had carried three hundred, the skill displayed by his friend in balancing the one hundred pound canoe, over the rough going of the portage, on top of the packs, was more amazing than the strength of his back and legs.

With the dusk, the canoe was in the Jackfish and the two men gripped hands in mutual congratulation. They had set Laflamme's gang a pace over a hundred miles of lake and river which they would not soon forget. Dropping downstream they camped in the thick spruce, back from the river, and for the first time in two days, baked cornbread for their beans and bacon, and feasted. Pinch themselves as they must in the future, that night it was agreed there should be no denial of their hunger.

Beside a fire which the scrub masked at fifty feet, two men, at ease with the world, pulled on after supper pipes.

"Boss," said the Ojibway, after a period of silence which was characteristic, "I nevaire tell you w'y I hunt dis Laflamme."

From a revery in which Denise St. Onge again played to him on her Hill of Dreams, far in the north, Steele turned with interest to the speaker.

"No, I should like to hear."

"Eet was manee year back—ten, twelve. Dis Laflamme trade wid de 'Jibway up Los' Lak' way. My brodder work for heem. He sen' my brodder an' 'noder man to mak' cache on de Pelican Riviere. One day, beeg spruce log, she fall and hit heem in de back. De 'noder feller try carry heem ovair de portage but eet pain my brother too moch. He say, 'I stay here w'ile you breeng men from Los' Lak'. Dey tak' me ovair de long portage on de spruce pole!' "

For a long space David sat with head on hands, staring into the fire. Steele smoked in silence, waiting for the mood of his friend to change, when the rest would be told.

At length, David straightened and turned to the other, black eyes glittering, as he hoarsely demanded: "W'at you t'ink dat Laflamme say w'en de feller reach Los' Lak'? Dees ees w'at he say: 'Dat man ovair on de Pelican ees dead by now. I got no men to sen'. You not go back; I got work for you wid beeg canoe down in Wabigoon.' "

Again David paused, his face black with his thoughts.

"So Laflamme left your brother to die alone—to starve?"

David nodded.

"Dat feller had fear of Laflamme, but he go back to de Pelican w'en he get chance."

"What did he find?" asked Steele.

"Nodin'."

"What?"

"My brodder crawl to de riviere an' drown heesel'—before he starve."

"David," said the man across the fire, "I want to apologize for keeping you off that snake. He was helpless and I thought if I allowed you to go back that night, and we were afterward overhauled, it would mean our finish; but now I wish you had throttled him."

"I had hard fight not to keel heem—but you're de boss," added the loyal Ojibway.

"You'll have your opportunity this winter—never fear."

"Mebbe; but dey may wait for us tomorrow at de Frying Pan."

"You still think that some of them may have been sent overland to cut us off?"

"Wal," said the cool half-breed, "eef I hunt canoe traveling dis way from Ogoké, dat ees w'ere I sen' dem."

"But they won't have had time to get there."

"Mebbe not. Tomorrow we see." And the red stoic rolled himself in his blanket.

CHAPTER XXV

THE stars still hung above the Jackfish, although there was a hint of dawn in the graying east, when a canoe slid swiftly through the shadows on the way to the Frying Pan rapids. Once over the carry around this roaring cauldron of white-water, into the spray of whose flumes and cross currents no man, red or white, had ridden a canoe and come through, and the two friends could snap their fingers at Laflamme's pursuing pack of wolves, for thirty miles of hard-running river, from which they would not lift their flying canoe, then lay before them.

Dawn slowly flushed the eastern horizon, and the regular churn-swish of paddles alone broke the silence of the mist-hung river. The sun broke above the ridges lifting the vapor blanketing the driving current of the Jackfish, to expose two kneeling men with faces wet from exertion, putting every ounce of their stone-hard bodies into the dripping blades. On slid the boat until, an hour after sunrise, the bow-man suddenly stopped paddling to listen.

"Dere she ees!" he threw back to the man in the stern.

The drum-beat of rapids drifted faintly up stream.

Turning the boat in to the shore, they dropped down stream to a bend, from which the gorge of the Frying Pan was visible. From the cover of the alder-grown point, with his glasses Steele could plainly see the clearing at the head of the portage. In turn the anxious men searched the shores above the rapids for some movement in the scrub which would betray an ambush. If Laflamme's men were there, Steele argued, there was no reason for their keeping under cover, and there was no smoke from a cooking fire. They could not have seen the canoe because the view up river was shut off by the point from which he and David were watching. Therefore, if a party had been sent overland, they were still miles behind on the Rouge.

But the shrewd Ojibway knew only too well how Indians could travel through the "bush" when the reward was great. To be surprised in the canoe without ammunition was suicide. An ambush would wipe them out before they could reach the cover of the shore. He groaned at the thought of his Mannlicher shells back at Ogoké.

"Eef we had only tree-four shell, we could hunt dem peopl' from de rear, but de bush ees t'ick an' dey will hear us before we get near to use de knife. We bettair wait an' hunt dem wid de knife een de dark."

"What, wait all day and give a party behind us time to come up? I tell you there's no one down there," insisted Steele.

"Wal, Daveed weel go an' fin' out."

To humor him, Steele agreed that David should circle back and look the portage over from the rear. In an hour David stepped out of the bush.

"I t'ink no one ees dere," he reported. "De bush ees so t'ick I could not see well."

"I've been watching through the glasses ever since you started," replied Steele, "and haven't seen a move. We've lost two hours here, already. Let's start!"

As they paddled toward the carry above the thundering Frying Pan, Steele asked the Indian whose eyes ceaselessly searched the shore below them: "Have these rapids ever been run?"

"No! Dey are ver' bad een some place," muttered David.

"Could we run them?"

The Indian shook his head.

"Then why did you insist on our having our setting poles handy?"

David did not answer.

"You're wasting your time watching that portage," laughed Steele.

Still the Ojibway ignored the man in the stern. Then the scoffer suddenly wondered why the bowman was edging the nose of the boat, as they drifted, away from the carry. A thrill shot through him. Had David seen something suspicious?

The boat was fast approaching easy rifle range. With his paddle buried, the Indian, simulating leisurely action, and followed by Steele, was rapidly adding to the distance between the canoe and the shore. But to the straining eyes of the American the scrub told nothing.

(*Continued on page* 146)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. In spite of well-laid plans the Windigo eludes them.. Steele soon leaves for New York to report to the museum, promising to return before winter sets in. On his way he stops at LaFlamme's camp to see what he can learn, but his visit is cut short when David overcomes LaFlamme as the latter tries to stealthily enter Steele's cabin, where Rose, LaFlamme's common law wife is begging Steele to help her escape from the trader's clutches. They immediately flee to escape the evident vengance of LaFlamme.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE have received a number of letters from Lone Scouts who are working for the trip to the Eastern States Exposition. When this reaches you, only a few days will remain before the contest closes. Let us remind you again that contributions sent in and accepted will receive points toward the trip even though they are not printed until after the contest closes.

We have also received a number of pictures for the contest for August. Some of them are very fine, but not as many have come in as we expected. I know that we all have a feeling that there is not much use in trying for a prize. We feel that so many will be trying for it that we wont stand a chance, but after all someone always wins the prizes, and often we COULD have won if we would only do our best and work hard. The prize winning pictures will be printed soon.

The Contest for September

As announced in August first issue in the Lone Scout column the contest for September will be for letters received between September first and September twentieth on the subject "WHY I BELONG TO THE LONE SCOUTS." The prize list will remain the same as for the July contest. Look in the Scout Column in the August 1 issue to see what the prizes will be.

We are very much interested in knowing what progress our members are making in their scout work. Will you all help us by either sending your degree report cards to us when you finish the degrees or if you send them to Chicago, write us a letter and tell what degrees you have passed.

We now have SEVEN HUNDRED MEMBERS in the A. A. Tribe. I certainly think that is great. Much of this progress is due to the first boys who have joined. They have been sending in new names to us, and we expect all members will continue to send them in. You have all responded to my request to hear from you and we are receiving many letters every day. The more we get the better we like it.

The big thing to remember is that the fellow who keeps right at work, studying and passing his degrees and winning other honors is the fellow who will get the most fun and benefit from his Lone Scout Membership. I think we once said we would like a thousand members by September first. We wont quite do that unless all you fellows get busy and tell your friends about the Lone Scouts. I feel sure that if you will do this that we will reach our goal very soon.

Another goal that I would like to set is that every Scout who joined the A. A. Tribe before September first should have passed at least his first degree before January 1. That doesn't seem like a difficult thing to do, and yet if that goal is reached it will be impossible for a single scout to take it easy. Everyone must work.

Lone Scout History

By Maurice R. Conner, L.S.D.-B. (25)

THE beginning of my Lone Scout career was back in 1920, when our grand old magazine, "Lone Scout", was still arriving at our Post Office once a week. In fact, like many other boys, I have my doubts as to whether I would have joined at all had it not been for the paper. "Lone Scout" took my eye so I sent my subscription off for it.

This was in the late summer and I did not sign the pledge until fall. I soon acquired the necessary cash, etc., for the membership fee, and sent it in. I did not, however, start at once on the degree work. Time elapsed, as usual and I became more and more interested in the Lone Scout work. I tried in vain to secure members in Lee Center, where I then lived. I bought a new uniform, thinking that surely they would join when they saw me wearing it. There was only one fault with this scheme; it didn't work. They still refused to listen to reason. So I went to work alone. The degree tests were fun for me and I did not lag behind in them long. I passed the first three degrees while in the country and was ready for the fourth when we came to the city.

In Rome, there was opportunity to secure more members, as there are more boys in the city than in the country. I finally set out on the "warpath" for members. At first, it did not work any too well. It seemed that the fellows had not heard much about the Lone Scouts. They were curious but were also wary. They did not like to join unless they knew more about it.

Meanwhile, I did not let my degree work lag behind. I passed the fourth, fifth and sixth degrees, thereby gaining that nifty little Totem Lodge pin. This helped me to turn the trick.

The miracle happened one day when the Sophomore class, of which I was a member, had a study period while the upper classmen were attending Friday morning assembly. I had my degree books with me, as usual, as well as my hand-book, and these I handed to two of my class mates. They promised to sign up as soon as they got their money. One of them signed up the next day and the other failed to come up to his promise. But I secured others and also secured subscriptions for "Boy's Life." The Booster Button was now mine, and perhaps I wasn't proud. You might as well say that perhaps cucumbers grow in pods on apple trees. It surely is a real beauty and no mistake.

My latest achievement is the holding down of the office chair of Secretary-Treasurer of the newly formed LONE SCOUT NATIONAL LEAGUE. And while I am at it, I might as well say that you had better send me your name NOW so that your name will go on the Charter-member list of the league. No admission fee is charged, of course, until we get the official charter. Join NOW!

And let me say in closing, fellow scouts and whoever else may happen to read this, I have never once regretted joining the LONE SCOUTS of AMERICA. It was the first rung to the ladder of success; need I say more?

What I Saw in the Woods

By Thomas Kelly, L. S. (10)

ONE bright sunny afternoon I decided to take a walk in the woods. I noticed how the fallen leaves made a crazy quilt pattern with the aid of the green grass. The trees were made more beautiful by the suns rays pouring through the branches. Plants and shrubs blended with leaves and grass in perfect harmony. Some of the shrubs had red berries on them.

I did not see any animals except one turtle. It was an unusual one. The shell was black with yellow stripes which made an almost perfect camouflage.

The only thing to disturb the quiet was the occasional chirping of birds and the singing of crickets as though they were talking to each other. These birds and other creatures of nature will help to remove the monotony of city life, if we will only walk among them and study their habits.

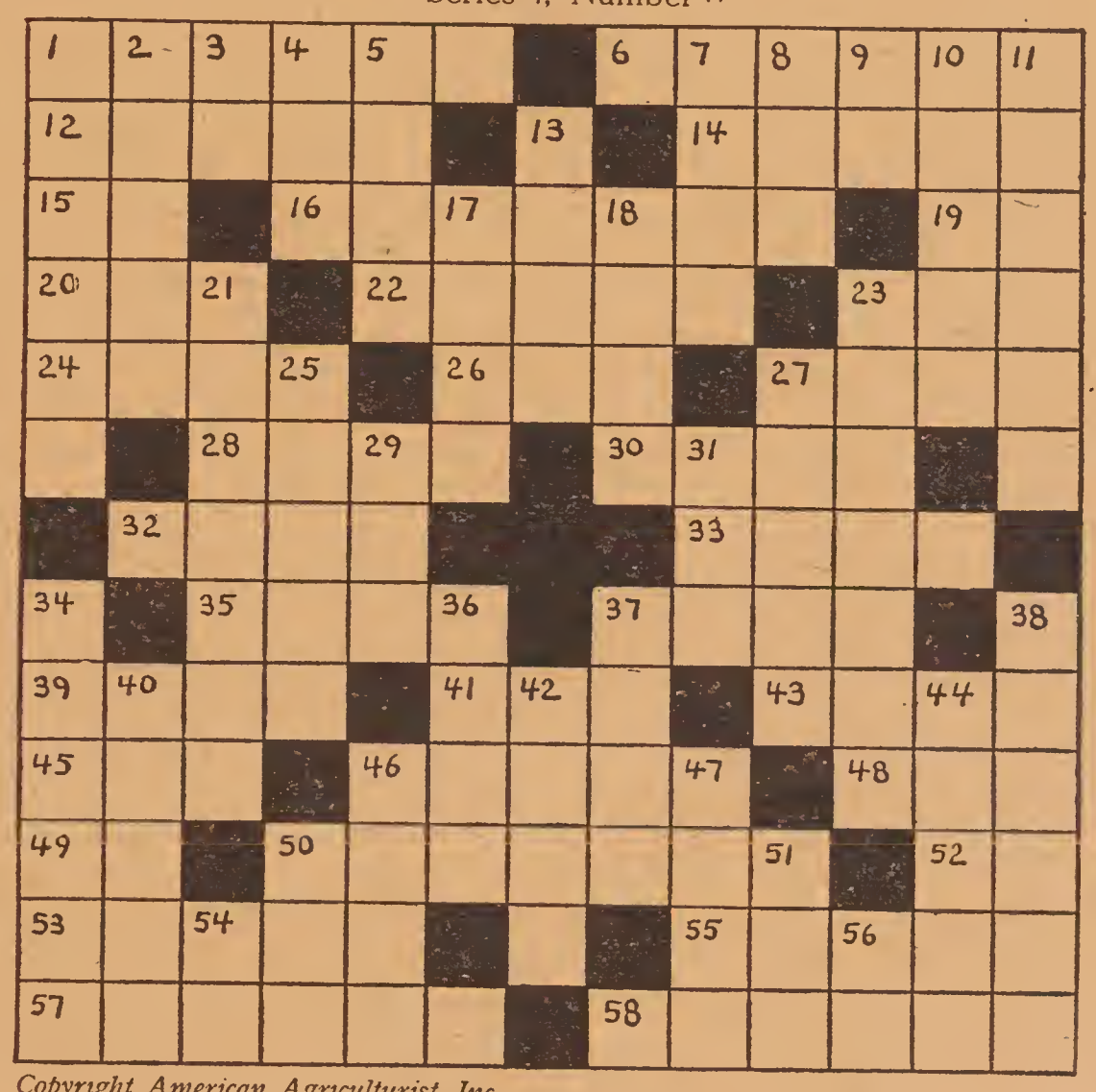
Try it yourself and see what it will do for you.

The Pledg of The Lone Scouts

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 4, Number 6



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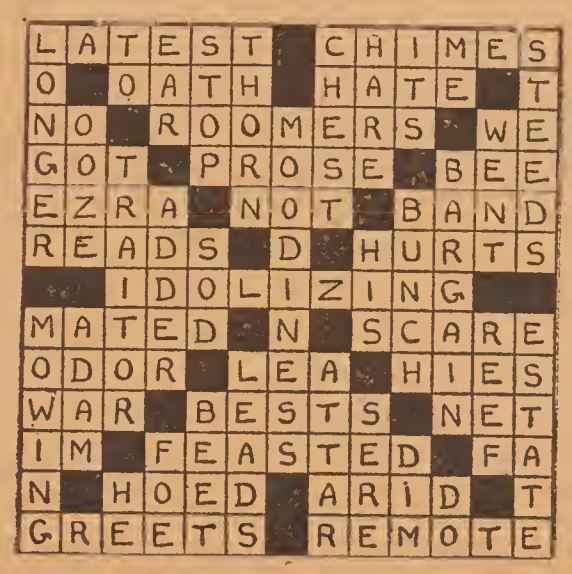
HORIZONTAL

1—Showered
6—Abounding in action
12—Performer
14—More crippled
15—Perform
16—Hauling machine
19—Sun-god
20—Wrath
22—Fathered
23—Beast of burden
24—At one time
26—Males
27—Run away
28—Girl
30—Cultivate
32—Ascend
33—Glance of the eye
35—Cuddles
37—Agricultural implement
39—Food-fish
41—Exclamation of astonishment
43—Remainder
45—Natural metallic substance
46—Plaintive crys
48—Speck
49—Part of "to be"
50—Walks on ones toes
52—Exist
53—Flower (Pl)
55—More recent
57—Male bees
58—Guides with a rudder

VERTICAL

1—Wireless
2—Fruit of the oak
3—That thing
4—Negation
5—Sins
7—Lump of clay
8—Liquid from coal
9—Contraction of "I am"
10—Stanza of poetry
11—Rubs out
13—Measure of land
17—Points a gun
18—Canvas shelter
21—Obscuration of the sun by the moon
23—Permitted
25—Comforts
27—Part of a room
29—Fixed in opinion
31—Sick
34—On board
36—Cleansing compound
37—Game played on horseback
38—Weasel-like animals
40—Defensive covering of mail
42—Strikes
44—Not intoxicated
46—Possessing wisdom
47—Dispatched
50—Half a score
51—Observe
54—Thus
56—You and I

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scout:—It seems good to call you "brother scout" as I am glad the American Agriculturist tribe is growing. I will surely do my part to make it do so. I joined the Lone Scouts in May 1925 and have passed my first degree and have sent in my second. I sure am glad I joined the Lone Scouts of America as there is a lot to learn and enjoy in being one. Well I have one point toward the "booster button" and prospects look good. I am trying to get up a tribe and guess I will succeed when the boys wake up.

Will close wishing you success to the American Agriculturist tribe.

Scoutingly yours,
RICHARD CLEVELAND (10)
R. D. 2, Milford, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—For several years I have been eager to join the Scouts, but as the nearest troop was over five miles away, this was impossible. I never became acquainted with the Lone Scouts until you formed the A. A. tribe thus opening to me an opportunity to attain my desire.

I believe that every red-blooded boy should have a hobby and treat it as a pal. I now have two main hobbies and several lesser ones in which boys delight. Reading is one of my hobbies. I have a notebook in which I keep the names of the books which I read; the author's name and a brief sketch of the book. This helps me in my High School English work. But now that scouting calls me more into the open, I decided that a new hobby would not go amiss, so I chose a woodsy one. It is a collection of twigs about two inches in height, naturally bent into a letter of the alphabet. I find that it calls for a quick and keen eyesight to find a specimen. If any other Scouts are interested in these hobbies I would like to hear from them.

Scoutingly yours,
LEWIS GRAY, (15)
Warsaw, New York.

Our New Members

NEW YORK

Clinton County—Frank Vaughn.
Delaware County—Raymond Rogers
Green County—Vincent Greene, Everett Vanvalkenberg
Franklin County—Quinby Mills
Jefferson County—Wilson Burroughs, Joseph Klock
Livingston County—Elton Ludwig, Harold Phillips.
Madison County—G. L. Stewart
Onondaga County—Clifford Morey
Orange County—Edwin Decker, Louis Diaz
Steuben County—Morris Sutfin.
St. Lawrence County—William Gilmore, Orville Riggs
Wayne County—Glen Schuldt
Wyoming County—Everett Fisher
Yates County—Harold Peterson

PENNSYLVANIA

Clearfield County—Paul Haag
Bradford County—Jerry Brown
Lancaster County—Henry Hosan, Jr.
Tioga County—John Powers
Warren County—Grant Sears, Walter Sears

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County—Joseph Hampton, Jr.

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield County—Wilbur Goodrow

OHIO

Delaware County—Waldo Shipman

WEST VIRGINIA

Marion County—Steam Graner

A number of Lone Scouts who have belonged to the organization for some time have asked if they can join our tribe. We are glad to have them do this. There is no charge to Scouts in good standing. Those who have recently joined us are, Charles Hofer, Columbia City, Oregon. Maurice Blackman, Holmesville, N. Y., and Oscar Stroh, Linglestown, Pa.

A Page of Pretties

From a Child's Smock Dress to a Scarf for the Dresser

A CHILD'S smock dress E76-8 is the kind which is becoming to children and never goes out of style. The smocking is done so that it forms a pattern as you stitch it. It is done in a simple over and over back stitch following the stamped dots in rows. Instructions for smocking are supplied with material. The center of the smock band is white with black on either side of the edge. The dress is of

E 76-8

a very soft gingham that work easily and hangs gracefully. Also it is color fast. Material can be had in yellow, blue and pink. Extra fine gingham stamped with outline for cutting dress and bloomers, besides having stamped design and instructions for smocking, sizes 2, 4, 6, $1.50. Floss 20c. Same on blue or old red jersey 2 or 4 years size. $1.75. 6 years size $2.00. Floss 25c. Bloomers 85c.

399-8

A Sideboard Set (399-8)

A sideboard or dresser set, No. 399-8, that is different, in the centre mat which is semi-circular. This set can also be used for a vanity, if the mats are not too large, but they are larger than the usual size, center mat being 13 by 22 and end mats 13 by 8½. The material is cream linen, but the embroidery is unusual in coloring, having baskets of very light green, instead of the conventional blues or browns. Up and down strands are worked in outline stitch, and the cross strands are run straight across catching under each outline strand. Blue, pink and violet. French knot flowers are surrounded by lazy daisy leaves of dark wood green. Cream linen for set 75c. Floss 25c. Lace for edge 50c. Linen finished cotton stamped for set 50c. Transfer pattern of embroidery 20c.

This shows the Roly Poly Circus Quilt in miniature. In actual size of each block is 8 inches square, and the 20 set together in "sash-work" as shown here, make a quilt just the right size for a child's crib bed. If you want the cover for a larger bed, set them together with alternate blocks of plain color, in checkerboard fashion.

The 20 funny, little, round animals are on hot-iron transfer patterns, all enclosed in one package ready to be taken and transferred onto squares of white muslin. Then each animal is easily embroidered in outline stitch and the blocks set together to make the most cunning little quilt imaginable.

The same patterns can be used singly for pillow tops, bibs, tray cloths, or wherever your youngsters have things to decorate.

A Roly Poly Quilt will afford pleasant pick-up sewing and make a delightful gift when done. Girls of eight, as well as their mothers and grandmothers will enjoy doing a Circus Quilt.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns with complete instructions for the making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of

50 cents for complete set of quilt patterns

Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist.

A Colonial Maid

There are scallops and scallops and here is one all dressed up with lace and posies. The skirt is applique from some dainty colored linen, cut first a seam larger than this pattern. Tiny bits of lace make sleeves, bouquet frill and may also adorn the skirt. Head and shoulders are in black outline stitch, eyes a French knot and mouth a few stitches of carmine. The flowers are in any pastel tints that harmonize with the applique. This design is suitable for dresser scarf, pillow slips, guest towels or apron. Transfer this design directly to the article on which it is to be used.

For the laundry bag No. 3412-8 we have chosen stout tan scarfing—both good looking and serviceable. The pansies may be outlined or made of violet and yellow patches as you prefer. Tan scarfing 17 by 54 inches stamped for laundry bag, (patches not included) 50 cents. Floss 20 cents.

A Romper for Baby

A strutting goose in a high sun bonnet decorates this romper of stout gingham No. 388-8. The Goose is embroidered in white, green, red and black. Narrow bands

388-8

around neck, sleeves and pockets are in two colors, red and white or black and white. Gingham, blue, tangerine, or tan, stamped 1 to 2, or 3 to 4 years, 75c. Floss 25c. Transfer pattern of embroidery 20c.

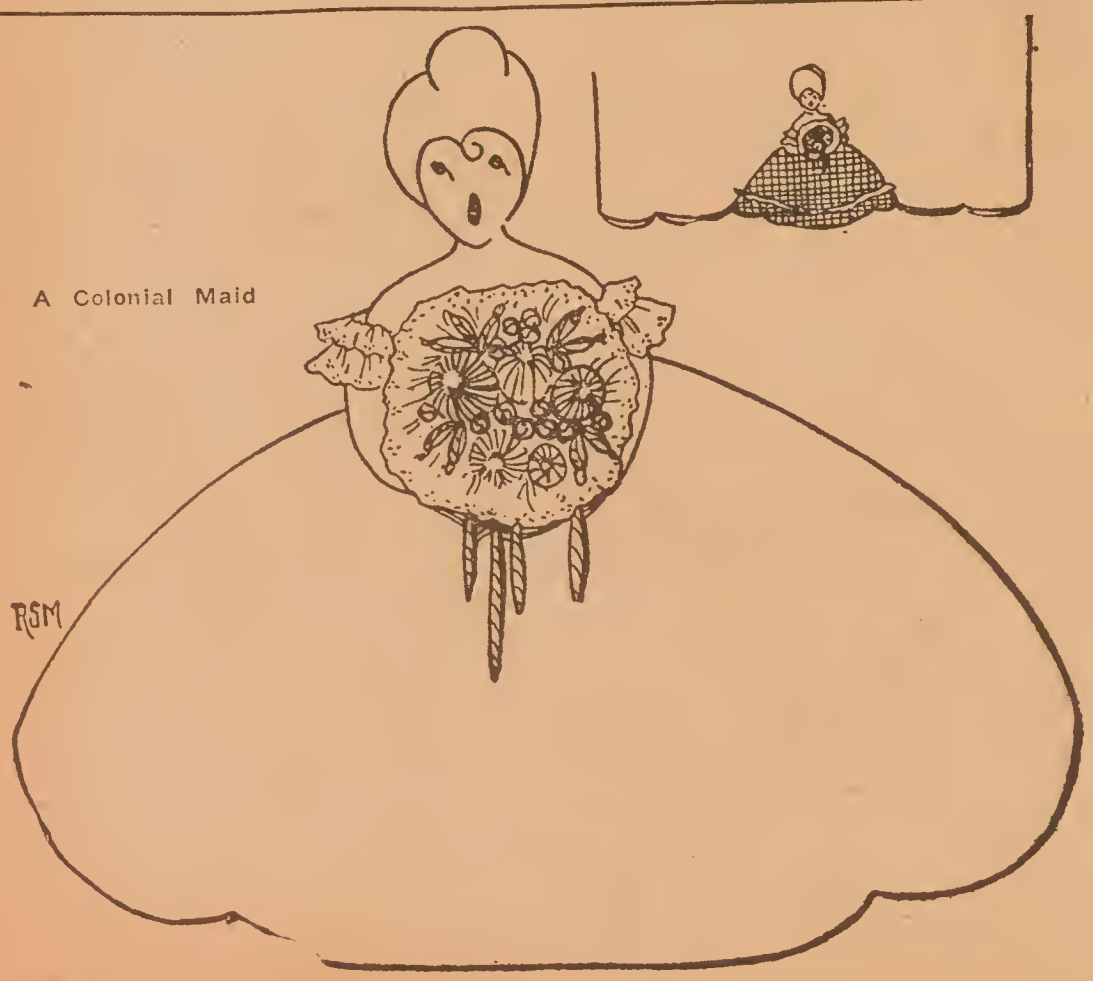
A Dresser Scarf (3125-8)

A scarf of tan linen No. 3125-8 with the fashionable shaped ends that look so well, flat on the table or hanging over the sides. The embroidery design has much character, and is very quickly and easily worked. Blossoms in three shades of

3125-8

blue have a lazy daisy stitch for each petal. The centre flower is of the darkest shade, with one of each of the other shades on either side. The darker shade is used for the top flower on one side and the ligher flower is above on the other side of the group. A border of blue and black is formed inside the edge, by two opposing lines of wide spaced blanket stitching. The outer one black and the inner one blue. A braid of dull gold or narrow tan fringe can be used for an edge finish. It can also be simply hemmed and outlined above a quarter inch hem with outline stitch in blue or black.

Tan or cream linen for scarf 17½ by 52 $1.25, Tan art crash $1.00. Floss 40 cents. Transfer pattern of embroidery 20 cents.



A Colonial Maid

Household Hints

Summer silks will not spot from water if, before the dress is made, the material is covered with a damp cloth and pressed with a warm iron.

* * *

The slip under summer dresses can be adjusted to several lengths if three button holes are made on each strap and the straps are buttoned rather than sewed on in the front.

* * *

When sewing on overcoat buttons, sew a small pants button on the underside, letting your thread pass through the small button, the coat, and the large outside button. The small button relieves the strain on the cloth. Buttons sewed on this way never tear out.—Mrs. I. M.

That Lazy Child

Make the Old Way Better---With Boys or With Kitchens

IN the first place, "there ain't no such animal". A child who seems lazy, disinclined to be active, who mopes or sits quietly doing nothing a great deal, is for some reason or other, not a normal child. Constant nagging and scolding only add one more burden, over-strained nerves, to the load he may already be carrying. If he is quiet or "lazy" it is because he feels that way. If he feels that way, there is a reason for it. Children do not pretend. At least not to keep it up. In common with animals, they act pretty much as they feel. Therefore if your boy or girl mopes, if he spends too much time doing nothing, take him to a doctor. Usually some functional trouble will be found. Often, something is not doing its duty in the child's organism.

The trouble may be caused by faulty food or poor assimilation thereof, due to bad habits of eating or possibly to defective digestive organs. Also nose or throat stoppages will cause apathy in a child. When the trouble is removed or corrected and the boy or girl feels lively, he or she will act lively, never fear.

"There ain't no such animal", is literally true in regard to the so called lazy child. Don't think that because Johnny does not enjoy lugging the coal up stairs, shoveling the walk, sifting ashes and so on, he is therefore lazy. He is only doing what we all did (and still do), trying to avoid disagreeable things and doing his best to shirk them. But watch his tireless energy when he and "the Gang" are building a hut somewhere, in which to hold their secret meetings!

Don't jump at the conclusion that because Elizabeth Ann does not "take to" piano finger exercises, that she is lazy or would love them if she were normal. Only musical prodigies really enjoy hours of mechanical exercises and don't you ever believe anything else. It does not follow, however, that John and Elizabeth Ann should be excused from duties of this nature. They must be tactfully and consistently urged on with praise and promises of results earned by effort and application. Do not confuse the child's reluctance to perform disagreeable tasks with laziness, but bear ever in mind, humanity's age old tendency to do the easiest and the pleasantest thing.

As to the adolescent, he is a subject, quite by himself. Here the "laziness" must be very carefully handled, indeed. His nature is strained to its utmost in physical growth. Naturally he has not as much energy for other things as formerly. "Be wise and kind and somewhat blind", is a good rule to follow here. Do not nag or scold or try to spur the laggard on by casting the exploits of some other child in his teeth. Wait, have patience, and in the meantime, keep your child's confidence (unlucky you, if you have it not) and encourage him by praise and gentle proddings to keep moving lest he rust entirely and develop genuine laziness. Do not call him "lazy" and the probabilities are that when he possesses the energy to be active and lively, he will be so, and not before. Obviously the remedy is to build up his energy with fresh air, good food and sleep.—E. H. D.

For Kraut Making Time

IF you make kraut by your mother's or your grandmother's method you will find that it will be more satisfactory and easier to get to when cold days come if you store it in glass jars and seal it after it has fremented sufficiently. There will be less waste and you can have kraut on the coldest days by merely opening a small jar when that in a large jar would be inaccessible.

A newer method is being used in our neighborhood. You can use it in making kraut from your late cabbage. You might make a jar or two in this way when you would not bother with so small a quantity by the old way. Just make your chopped or shredded cabbage pleasantly salty, set pint, quart or larger mason jars in an earthen or enameled crock or pan and press cabbage down tight. Cover all with a clean cloth and set aside for two or three days—until the brine rises and cabbage settles down in jar. Then see that each jar is well packed and filled with the brine. Seal and store.

Time was when kraut was a questionable article of diet but scientists are declaring now that it is very healthful because of its lactic acid and other desirable elements.—Lennie Hollon Land.

Getting Rid of Ants

MANY households are infested with ants at this time of year: There is a very simple and pleasant method of sending ants about their own business, when they make their appearance in the pantry and other places. It seems almost hopeless sometimes for they are fastidious enough to select the cleanest households and they are extremely persistent and numerous. All that is necessary to rid yourself of these pests is to sprinkle whole cloves wherever they are found, and they will disappear as if by magic.

Whole cloves will also expel all other crawling things when they come creeping out of bounds.—MRS. BLANCH FUNK.

One Way of Cleaning Teeth

ASHES and salt make a splendid combination for cleaning the teeth. I have never yet found the powder or paste to beat them. The salt preserves, and the soft wood-ash whitens the teeth, while also sweetening the whole mouth. First rinse out the mouth, then dip the dampened brush in fine salt and do the teeth and gums and tongue with that, rinsing the mouth frequently. Then dip the brush in the wood-ashes, (kept in a saucer) and give another brisk brushing. Rinse again, and, after a few day's steady treatment, see if your teeth don't command praise from your family by their shining whiteness. The whole operation will hardly take five minutes.—HELEN MCFADYEN.

The Old Order Changeth

INSTEAD of believing that the old order of things should never change, one "mere man" is glad that the kitchen at least is no longer what it used to be. The following story in rhyme (written for a special occasion) expresses his gratitude to the Home Bureau worker for inspiring these changes. (Editor).

Some Of The Season's Best Styles

The long waisted dress with flaring lines at the bottom of skirt is here shown for the young girl and for the slender woman, for street wear or for a "dress-up" frock. The undersuit is just in time for the little girl's school wardrobe.

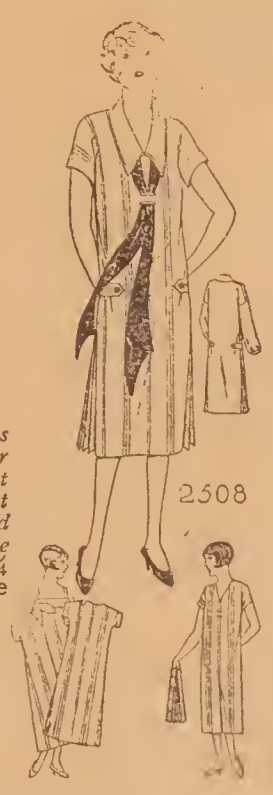
Pattern 2502 *is just the idea for the little girl's dresses, easy to make and easy to launder. It comes in sizes 6, 8, and 10 years.. The 8 year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2513 *is a girl's bloomer pattern opening in the center back. Made of cotton or of silk, this garment is all that a small girl needs under her little frock. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years and requires for the 8-year size 1½ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2494, *below, may be made with the godets or just plain without them. The instructions for making come with the pattern. It comes in sizes* 14, 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. For the* 36-*inch size it requires* 2¾ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* 1½ *yards of* 36-*inch material contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2508, *below, is a great favorite for linen or cotton broadcloth. It cuts in sizes* 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. For the* 36-*inch size* 3⅜ *yards of* 36-*inch material are necessary with* ⅜ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2498 *is well suited for a sports dress of printed silk, bengaline silk, silk crepe or linen. The collar and finish of the center front belong particularly to this season's styles. It comes in sizes* 14, 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size takes* 3¼ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting material.* Price 13c.



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Extra help to save your hands! *Extra* help to get clothes safely clean! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form!

Safe! Quick! Thorough! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Costs less in the end!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

Use Cuticura Soap And Ointment To Heal Sore Hands

TO THE HOME BUREAU AGENT

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
And though it now has all been changed
I'll say we do not mourn.
In fact, I'm here to tell you folks
It gives me greatest joy
To know that house is not the same
As when I was a boy.

I remember, I remember
The place where as a lad
I used to fill the wood box
In that kitchen mother had.
And though it now may give me joy
To look back on that scene
I'm glad in the hot summer days
She now has kerosene.

I remember, I remember
The steps that mother took,
Just trav'ling 'round that kitchen
Whene'er she had to cook.
The pantry was ten steps away:
She went there for the flour;
Then down a flight of cellar steps
For milk, both sweet and sour.

I remember, I remember
That battered kitchen chair
That held the pail of water
By the window over there;
And though we often boasted
Of our water's fine supply:
Ten chances when 'twas wanted
Ma found that pail was dry.

I remember, I remember
The pump out by the door:
It always meant two dozen steps
Whene'er she wanted more,
And though that, too, has now been changed
I do not like to think
How many steps my mother took
Before we got that sink.

I remember, I remember
The "Crick" in Mother's back
It seems the tables where she worked
Were all too low, alack
And so it was no wonder
That they made her shoulders droop
Before we learned to raise them up
So there's no need to stoop.

I remember, I remember
The dresses mother wore;
They never had much fit behind
And rather less before.
And though she worked and did her best
And tried and tried again
Dressmaking was an awful chore:
She had no "Betty" then.

I remember, I remember
How tired mother looked
When she had washed and ironed
And cleaned and sewed and cooked.
But what I now remember
Is the proud and happy face
Of Mother in her kitchen
Since we have changed the place.

I remember, I remember
What started all this change:
It was a lady demonstrator
Who spoke down at our Grange,
And I hope that I'll remember
All that was done and said
That I may help that message
To spread—and spread—and spread.
—P. H. W.

Health is the foundation on which reposes the happiness of the people and the power of the country.—William H. Taft.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 450 Boston, Mass.

AGENTS, Make money selling BRISKO. Something new. Easy to demonstrate. Sells in every home, 25c. Sample free. THE BRISKO COMPANY, Bennington, Vermont.

CATTLE

SPECIAL OFFER OF GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—We have nearly forty cows and heifers to freshen between now and November 30th. As this increase will crowd our stables we have decided to offer their bull calves at from 30 to 60 days old for $60 EACH, REGISTERED, TRANSFERRED AND CRATED. These cows are in calf to our herd sires and are bred for production. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a registered GUERNSEY BULL for a small investment. Herd numbers 150 head and has been tuberculin tested since 1913. Write us for extended pedigrees and description, two ready to be shipped now. THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass.

PRICE OF MEAT is advancing. Will sell you Milking Shorthorn bull calves, accredited herd. Real type Berkshire pigs. Prices right. J. E. BEEDLE, Brockport, N. Y.

BARGAIN: 50 Jersey and Guernsey springers, and 50 Holsteins. Not tested. Always 100 or more on hand. E. L. FOOTE, Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE: We have 41 English Setter and English Pointer dogs and puppies. These dogs are all registered, or eligible to register, in Field Dog Stud Book or the A. K. C. They are the most popular breeding in bench and field winnings. We have spared no money in obtaining the best to be had and will now sell both broken dogs and puppies at a low price. Eight—nine weeks old Pointer puppies with all papers to register, in perfect health, at $10.00 and $15.00. One rabbit and coon dog, one year old, at $35.00. Two splendid Pointer matrons, broken on game, at $50.00 each. All others priced moderately. Will ship to responsible parties on trial. W. C. HUNGERFORD & SONS. Oakville, Conn.

PURE BRED Beagle puppies, trained males, females. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

300 ANCONA PULLETS — April hatched Purebreed—free range beauties. $1.25 each. 50 for $60. ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Walden, N. Y.

GOATS

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Choice pullets, hens and cockerels, bred from my 268 egg yards. Will make special price on select breeders now. Stamp for circular. F. L'AMOREAUX, Schoharie, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels from 200 egg or better hens. Sires high record pedigreed Tanered Strain, $4 and $8 each. Breeding stock, pullets. DEWSNAP, Owego, N. Y.

PULLETS—White, Brown, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, 10 to 14 weeks old $1.00 each. N. P. BERGEY, Royal Farms, Bergey, Pa.

HELP WANTED

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528. Salina, Kans.

KIRSTIN, one man Stump Puller, triple power, complete, good as new, will sell cheap. H. ANGEHR, Quakertown Pa., R. I.

GOATS

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—Purebred and grades. 3 to 6 quart milkers, priced, $45 to $200. J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Single men to work at least one year as testers in New York Cow-testing associations. Experience in feeding and in operation of Babcock test essential. Give age, school training, dairy or farm experience, names and addresses of former employers. Write G. W. TAILBY, Jr., Animal Husbandry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10 lbs or more 20c lb. Comb Honey fancy white 24 sections to case $5.50 case delivered. No. 1 $5.00 case. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wright's Quality Honey, pure clover, raspberry, buckwheat, in 5lb. net wt. pails, price, $1.25 each. W. EDGAR WRIGHT, Westerlo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Wool, hides, skins, tallow. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking 5 lbs $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD. Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

WINTER RYE and winter vetch mixture, sown in corn, saves fertility. Gives earliest feed or pasture in Spring, $1.75 100lbs. H. M. PEARL, Grand Isle, Vt.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. Quick service. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

PRINTING

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES Eastern Shore Maryland. State Highway. 1½ miles from railroad, churches and schools on hard road. Good soil for crops, water in every field. Good timber and meadow for stock. Old colonial brick dwelling. Good tenant house and outbuildings. 30 acres marsh. Big revenue from musk-rats. Quick sale, no agents. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, Room 3032 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware.

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, excellent grain and dairy farm; buildings, stock, implements; 5 miles east of Poughkeepsie, MATILDA M. HENRY, Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FARM with all modern improvements, located on shore of Lake? Future summer resort. Write H. C. TRIPP, Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

212 ACRE FARM. Well located. 12 room house with all improvements. Large dairy barn, 2 hay barns, 3 poultry houses, 8 brooder houses, three car fireproof garage, stock and tools. All kinds of fruit good crops, plenty of timber. Yearly income now $8,000. A bargain for someone. No agents. P. C. TICKNER, Ashville, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

Madison County Picnic

(*Continued from page* 139)

planned the program and carried it through. There were probably at least 1500 Madison County farmers in attendance and there was something to do for everybody every minute.

Not the least of the pleasure and profit obtained by those who attended was the splendid visits which old friends and neighbors had with one another in talking over farm problems and renewing acquaintances.

Fruit on Two Year Old Cortland Tree

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative in Niagara County, Mr. H. C. Humphry reports that on July 13 there were three apples on a Cortland apple tree on the farm of F. M. Bradley. The tree was grafted two years ago. The Cortland is a new variety which gives promise of being a valuable addition to those grown in the East.

Farmer's Meetings

August 26 Chautauqua County Big Four picnic at Midway park. The Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Grange and Dairymen's League are cooperating in holding this picnic. Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be the principal speaker.

September 2. Livingston County Farm Management tour. Professor V. B. Hart will conduct the tour.

September 9. Dutchess County Pomona Grange meets at Chapel Corners.

County Notes

Dutchess County. Oats are all cut. The yield was good, but many fields lodged badly and a heavy rain has kept them wet in the shock. Corn is looking extra good but needs warmer weather and less rain. Potatoes are looking good. We are troubled with reckless auto drivers and road hogs, who have caused some deaths. The Grange at Freedom Plains is making plans to build a grange hall. They held a clam bake on August 12.—P. S.

Genesee County. There has been a lot of rain lately and crops are looking good. Oats and barley are doing well, and beans are doing fine. The potato crop promises to be a good one. Apples and pears will be a fairly good crop.—J. H.

Ontario County. July has been a showery month with some very heavy rains and hail storms. There is still some hay to cut. The crop is light due to the dry weather in May and June. Wheat is all harvested and some threshing has been done. The yield is reported to be above the average. Barley and oats are ripening slowly because of the cold weather. Early potatoes are a light crop and are selling for $3.00 a bushel. It has been too cool for corn to grow well. Early cabbage is bringing $40 a ton. New wheat $1.50 a bushel. Butter 40 cents a pound and eggs 32 cents a dozen.—E. T. B.

Sullivan County. Most farmers have finished cutting hay. The yield was light due to drought in the early summer. As a result, many are cutting their oats green for forage. Corn looks promising and gardens are excellent since we have had rain. The apple crop is a failure due to a heavy frost during the blossoming period. Labor is high and scarce. Common labor gets from $4.00 to $5.00 a day. The chief industry in this section is small dairy farming and summer boarders. Jewish people are buying property at fabulous prices and erecting large boarding houses with all modern improvements.—R.

Jefferson County. Haying is about finished and the crop has been heavy. Harvesting has begun. The yield promises to be good though some places report that rust is bad. Cows have been shrinking badly and a few farmers are feeding grain. Corn looks good where it has received good care. Potatoes are being marketed at fifty cents a peck. The quality is good though the size is rather small. June milk in the Baumert Plant brought $1.80 for 3% milk. Cows are selling from $75.00 to $125 and seem to find a ready market. We have few apples but berries were a bumper crop. Eggs are bringing from 40 to 55 cents a dozen.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS PREPAID; 125 Asters, asst. colors, $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1. Catalog free. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure, field inspected, Junior No. 6 seed wheat, $2.65 bu. F.O.B. Sack free. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

SHEEP

MONEY INVESTED in a good ram is good business. Heavy shearing Rambouillets, Illanes, Shropshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

REG. HAMPSHIRE ewes and rams. Flock of 50 young ewes, $1,000. Also rams and ram lambs. See them at Scio, New York. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

Our Approval Service is at Work

(*Continued from page* 133)

down securely under the liquid. Allow the pickles to cure for from three to four weeks. When the pickles are removed, they should be firm ,of good quality, and ready for use.

COOKED CUCUMBERS

CUCUMBERS are oftenest thought of as a salad or pickle dish and yet when cooked they are both tasty and wholesome as a trial of the following will prove:

Cucumber Soup:—Pare and dice two fresh cucumbers. Add a half teaspoonful of salt and three cupfuls of water and boil fifteen minutes. Remove from fire and drain, reserving two cupfuls of the liquor in which they were cooked. Blend two tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour, add the cucumbers, the two cups of liquor, a dash of nutmeg and pepper and salt to season. Heat, stir in three cupfuls of rich milk and cook slowly until creamy. Just before serving stir in a teaspoonful of minced parsley.

* * *

Baked Cucumbers:—Wipe six large cucumbers and split them lengthwise. Remove centers and put in chopping bowl with one firm tomato, half a green pepper, and a slice of onion. Chop and drain, add two tablespoonfuls melted butter and the same of dry bread crumbs. Fill the halves of cucumbers with this mixture, dot with butter and bake an hour in moderate oven.

* * *

Stewed Cucumbers—Pare six medium sized cucumbers and cut in slices an inch thick. Heat two cupfuls chicken broth or soup stock and drop in the cucumbers, cooking until tender but not soft. Blend two tablespoonfuls butter with two of carmeled flour. Remove the cucumbers to a hot dish, pour the butter and flour into the stock stirring as it thickens. Pour over the stewed cucumbers and serve. An additional seasoning with a few drops of onion juice is liked by some.

Service Department

Help Us Find This Boy---"Divining Rods" No Good

"I saw in the issue of August 8th "Who knows of this man?" and wonder if you could help me locate my son, Harvey P. Harrison. He was last seen in Cooperstown the evening of July 14th. He is 18 years old, 6 feet, 3 inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, has a scar from a boil on back of left hand, left ankle is big and that leg badly scarred, wore a boy scout shirt, trousers and hat, brown oxfords, had pack on back containing yellow slicker rain coat, was riding a Columbia bicycle.

If you can locate him will be more than thankful to you, as his mother is nearly wild.

V. R. HARRISON
Glen Avenue,
Cooperstown, N. Y."

A CASE like this always arouses our deepest sympathy. There is hardly anything in the world worse than the suspense of waiting for news from some loved one who has disappeared. It is bad enough when we have to be separated from our children and our friends and know where they are; it is agony to be in constant suspense and doubt. Therefore, if there is any boy in your community or county who answers this description we know that you will communicate immediately with the parents themselves or with the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, giving us all the facts.

In addition to publishing this notice here, we have also communicated with the Bureau of Missing Persons in New York City and with a broadcasting station, asking them to send out a description of the boy.

Sign Your Letters

WE have a letter signed A. B. and dated at Dover Plains, New York, asking us for a legal opinion on a problem about a joint deed.

We must repeat that we pay no attention to unsigned communications. All letters are held strictly confidential. Names are not used in the paper; but don't expect us, or any other reliable publication, to do business in the dark—that is, with somebody who failed to sign their name to their letter.

Beware of Home Work Schemes

WE are constantly answering letters from people asking about the reliability of different schemes for home work. We have mentioned the subject several times in these columns, but the letters keep coming. NINETY-NINE OUT OF ONE HUNDRED OF THE CONCERNS WITH HOME WORK SCHEMES ARE FRAUDULENT. We are sorry this is so, because we know there are thousands of farm women who want an opportunity to earn a few extra cents at home, no matter how hard the work is—but the hard fact is that most of the so-called home work companies exist only to sell you some worthless machine or to sell you worthless supplies which you are supposed to make up at home and which they claim to take back, paying you for your labor. After these companies have sold you the machine or the supplies, nothing more is heard from them. If you finish the home work and return it to them, if you get any reply at all they will claim that you did not do the work right and therefore have no money coming. Their schemes are very enticing, their advertising matter is very promising, but if you invest you lose your money, in addition to being bitterly disappointed.

Therefore, we must repeat that there is not much use of writing us about these home work companies, for we have to make the same reply for all of them and that is LEAVE THEM ALONE.

Rods to Locate Minerals No Good

WE have had several inquiries from our people, asking for the addresses of companies that sell sticks or rods which can be used in locating precious metals, minerals, etc. We were sure that claims of companies who sold such instruments were fraudulent, but in order to have the facts we wrote to several sources of authority, including the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce. In reply we received the following interesting letter from C. E. Julian, Chief of the Information Service of the Bureau of Mines, which explains the whole situation:

"This office has received many inquiries regarding divining rods, mineral rods, etc., with reference to their adaptability for locating buried treasure, gold and silver ores, petroleum, etc. You are advised that the extravagant claims put forth by people who sell such contrivances have never been substantiated.

The United States Geological Survey has prepared a summary of information regarding the divining rod, and that organization is being asked to send you a copy of this paper.

Special instruments, such as the dip needle, the magnetometer, and the dial compass, have been successfully used in prospecting for magnetic iron ores in this and other countries. Such instruments are not useful in prospecting for precious metals or ores that have no magnetic effect. The manufacturers from whom a dipping needle can be purchased include Queen & Co., Philadelphia; Keufel & Esser Co., New York City; E. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, New York; Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, New York, and the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, and Washington, D. C.

A working knowledge of geology and of the conditions under which ores are likely to occur is of the utmost value in prospecting for minerals. The question of locating buried treasure, however, is one on which it is impossible to give helpful advice of any kind."

Must Pay Inheritance Taxes

I noticed in your reply to the question of J. W. B. of Ohio that you say all states assess inheritance taxes. Would this apply where a wife wills her property to her husband? Also, about what is the usual cost of having a will proven? Would it not be better to have a joint deed made, so that the one who outlived the other would hold the property? Would the fact that the husband was from a foreign country and had never been naturalized make any difference in regard to his holding property, if willed or deeded to him?—S. D., New York.

It is our opinion that a joint deed will not help a great deal in avoiding inheritance taxes. The State of New York assesses an inheritance tax upon the survivor under a joint tenancy.

As to proving a will, the cost is not very great. Twenty dollars would probably be a good average, not including attorney's fees.

The fact that a party is from a foreign country has no effect upon such party's holding of real property. The only time a question could arise out of the fact of an owner being an alien is during a period of war with the alien country. At such time it might be confiscated.

From the Air Above to the To the Earths' Center

In the year 1915 we bought afarm near Troutville, Clf Co., Pa. It lies in two townships, 58½ acres in Bell Township, valuation $500; and 71½ acres in Brady Township, valuation $1500. As the years passed the taxes got higher and higher. Finally I asked the tax assessor why our taxes, in contrast to our neighbors who had the same ground, were so high. He said that although I had only bought the surface of the farm I was paying taxes for surface and mineral. In 1923 I wrote to one of the heirs who owns the mineral and told him that I wanted him to return all that they had defrauded us. In reply he wrote that I was to send him the statements we paid for the mineral.. How are we to know how much they are to return to us, when the surface and mineral we valued and paid together?

We have been a subscriber to the American Agriculturist for many years and I would be much obliged if you would reply soon.—N. B., Pennsylvania.

This tax problem is very interesting, and our advice concerning it is as follows: Ordinarily the owner of surface soil owns to the heavens above and to the center of the earth beneath. But in communities where vast quantities of mineral lie beneath the surface, the custom has grown up of separating surface from mineral, and selling each separately.

It is our opinion that the taxes should therefore, be apportioned between each owner. However, the assessors may refuse to consider anything but the surface, and hold the surface owner liable for all taxes. In this event, the surface owner can sue the mineral owner for contribution, and there will be no difficulty in recovering the taxes paid. A local attorney, however, should be consulted for help in this matter.

Farmers and Compensation Insurance

I have a Ginseng garden and I have to hire more or less help. Is it lawful for me to hire men to work on the fence around it and put on the top, etc., without having the men insured, or would I have to have them insured? If you can send me any information in regard to these questions I will appreciate it very much.—H. R. H., New York.

It is our opinion that farm laborers do not come within the Workman's Compensation Law. Hence, if you hire the men as farm laborers and put them to work on the fence, you will need no insurance.

Check Was Acceptable

I am in receipt of your letter and would say I thank you very much for your kind services to me in having your representative call on me when he did, as your check for thirty dollars was very acceptable to me. I am thankful for same. I cannot speak too well of your paper and what you do in helping other people get what belongs to them. I have been a reader of American Agriculturist for quite a number of years and I have seen what it has been worth to others. Wishing you all the good success in the future, I am, J. H. S., Madison Co., N. Y.

* * *

Wish to thank you for collecting the price of two crates of eggs ($18.16) and protest money from the Nonpareil Public Market, which I am sure we never would have received but for your efforts. We remain very gratefully.—S. H. McGraw, New York.

CASEY—*Finnigan's drunk an' singin' "God save th' king."*
COSTIGAN—*Yis. Th' lobshter's had learnin's toward royalty iver since he had a gold CROWN put in his tooth.*—JUDGE.

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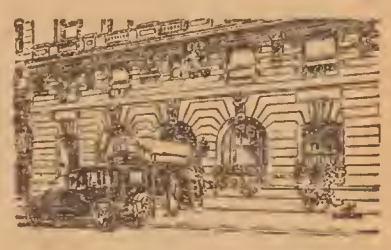

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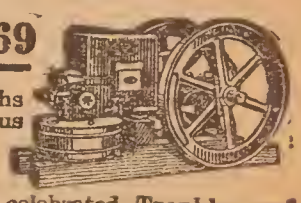

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American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 140)

"What is it? I can't make anything out," demanded Steele.

Back from the bow came: "Keep on paddle; dey are dere!"

The words froze Steele where he kneeled. On drifted the craft, ever edging farther and farther from the ambush.

Stiff as stone knelt the man in the bow, out-thrust arms rigid, eyes anchored to the beach, wrists alone in motion. Hunched in the stern, fingers fiercely gripping his paddle, Steele, marveling at the Ojibway's nerve, waited for his order. A hundred yards more and the suck of the first *chute* would draw them into the Frying Pan. The boat was now passing the portage, yet the rifles on the shore were silent. Then Steele understood. The plan was to drown them.

"Can we run it?" he called, above the thunder of the white-water, muscles set in a crouch, nerves raw with suspense.

"Down, flat!"

With a fierce lunge of his blade, David swung the nose of the craft toward the beach as an Indian rose to his feet in the low scrub. In mockery of his victims the assassin laughed as he deliberately raised his rifle. But the Mannlicher with the lone shell spat first and the surprised Ojibway crumpled where he stood.

"Down!" cried David. A rifle exploded on the shore, and the men in the boat again flattened, as a bullet splintered the gun-wale. Then, caught in the pull of the first pitch, the canoe slid sidewise, until straightened by the lunge of two paddles, and nosed down, out of range of the beach, into the white half-mile of the boiling Frying Pan.

The thought of two women who would wait for his coming—the mother at home and the girl far on the Wailing—wait while two battered bodies lay stiff in the ice somewhere along the Jackfish, flashed through Steele's brain, then the battle was on.

Five summers of running the "strong-water" of northern rivers under the training of David had made a stern man of Brent Steele. With the pains which a woods Indian expends on the education of a son in the use of paddle and pole, the Ojibway had taught the white man the mysteries of an art, of which, in all the Nepigon country, he was the acknowledged master. And now the team-work developed by the habit of years was to meet its acid test in the wild water of the gorge of the Jackfish.

As the boat shot down the first flume, the stark despair which had gripped Steele when they had been sucked into the head of the rapid, gave way to desperate hope. For it was clear, from the insistence of David on the poles being free in the boat, that he had forseen the possibility of being driven into the Frying Pan. He believed the fight to get through worth making.

Now rising, to stop the menaced boat, dead in its course, by the thrust of their united power on the poles, while the white-water boiled over the gunwales; now on their knees, paddling like madmen, as the gorge narrowed and poles found no bottom, toiled white man and red: Through a white chaos of churning traps and pitfalls, past foam-washed boulders, grazing knife-edged rocks, raced the Peterboro. And between the desperate men, while they found the cruel odds of their forlorn hope, no words passed, for the thunder of fall-waters sealed their ears.

On leaped the canoe, like a runaway horse, ever seeking the black water channels, hanging momentarily on the lip of disaster, only to be lifted and swung off by the pole of the fighting bow-man; burying its nose in the spume of broken water, to rise, shake free, and plunge on into the white riot beyond.

Finally, as the rock walls of the gorge swept past in a gray blur to eyes which hunted the water trail ahead, David's right hand shot up and circled in the air, then regripped his paddle.

"Whirlpool!" gasped Steele, the hope which had grown with the passing moments, dying.

A matter of seconds and they would take the big chute ahead; beyond this, the suck of the whirling water. Once in the grip of the eddy, the canoe would up-end and go down—into the maw of the vortex.

From braced knees the bow-man, leaning far outboard, with bowed back, fought the nose of the boat inshore as it plunged and took the chute; then, as it shot with the current for the pool below, two madmen battled with their blades for the inches—inches which meant victory or—.

With a leap the Peterboro hit the pool; wavered, caught in the lip of the eddy; but held by the lunging blades, sheered off, was free, and shot on; then, charging through a stretch of broken water, rode the "boilers" below the last pitch and out into the easy going of the open river.

With legs awash in the slop picked up in the rapids, panting, spent, the two men smiled into each other's drawn faces.

"We licked 'em both, Laflamme and the Frying Pan!" gasped Steele.

"Good job, dat!" grunted the Ojibway, proudly, between breaths. "Dey say we lie—w'en we tell dem—at Nepigon. Now we cum back—an' get de Windigo!"

"And Laflamme!"

"We get heem anyway—de Windigo, mebbe."

"Thought you said it couldn't be run?"

"Wal, I look her ovair one tam, and I t'ink eef you keep lef' side ov dat eddy, you can run eet."

"We beat it, but I thought it had us when we struck it. I heard one shot from the shore when we started; do you suppose that there were only two there?"

"Onlee two, I t'ink. Dey wait for us to come een. W'en I hit dat one, de odder get scare. He not know 'bout dat shell. Dat ees w'y he miss."

"That was good shooting, David! You fired so quickly, you couldn't have seen the sights—and our only shell."

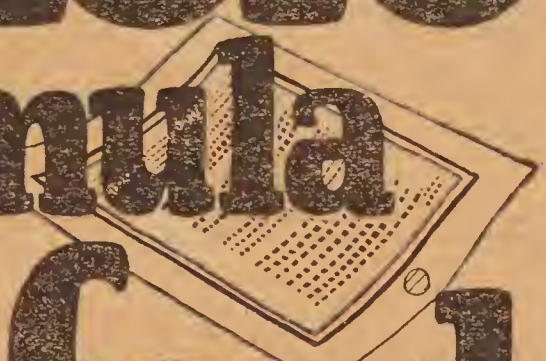
"Wal, we drop down piece, get de water out, and patch her up. I got two bad leaks under me."

"Suppose that Indian follows down the gorge, he'll get a pot shot at us if we go ashore here."

David laughed loudly. "W'en he see us head for de Fryin' Pan, he say: 'Bo-jo! Dere go two dead men!' He weel not follow."

(*To be continued*)

It takes More than a Formula to make a good feed!



Producing a dairy ration of unvarying high quality is more than a matter of mixing together a lot of feeding stuffs.

Any dairyman can buy the ingredients of Larro in the open market. He may even mix them in the same proportions as in Larro. *But the finished product would not be Larro.*

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Table Showing Variation in Composition of Feed Stuffs

	Protein Content	Fat Content	Fibre Content	Moisture Content
Dried Beet Pulp	8% to 10%	½% to 1%	17% to 21%	5% to 18%
Middlings	13% to 18%	3% to 6%	7½% to 9½%	9% to 14%
Bran	12% to 16½%	3% to 5%	8% to 12%	10% to 15%
Gluten Feed	21% to 30%	1% to 3½%	5% to 9%	8% to 15%
Cottonseed Meal	41% to 50%	4% to 9%	6% to 9½%	7% to 10%
O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	31% to 40%	5% to 10%	7% to 9%	7% to 10%

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THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

An American Citizen's Meditation

A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I WISH that we might continue to believe all the pleasant legends that spring up and attach themselves to historic events. No school boy of my generation at least but has thrilled to the tale of how all the long hot day the aged bell-ringer had stood ready until at length his little grandson came bounding up the stairs crying "Ring Grandpa—Ring for Liberty" and then the old man flung the great news out over the heads of the tense, expectant crowd waiting in the streets below and thus a fire was kindled that could never be put out. Doubtless the tale is only a fable without any foundation of truth and yet it is very pleasant to remember none the less.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Better attested perhaps is the oft repeated witticism of John Hancock whose name heads the list of signers. "Now" said the then-time merchant prince of Boston as he set his bold, handsome signature to the immortal document "Now we must all hang together or we shall hang separately." Under the circumstances and with the temper of the age it was in truth a grim enough joke and no laughing matter. Had matters gone less fortunately with the colonies, the remark might have become stern reality.

Quite as well do I like the story of how, when Charles Carroll signed, one of his associates remarked "O well, you are safe enough any way. There are so many of your name they will never know which one to take." "Not so" instantly retorted the doughty Marylander as he turned and added the famous identifying phrase "of Carollton."

Thus it was that by just a little folly Britian lost forever the heart of a continent—a land that might well have become the brightest jewel of the imperial crown. By petty exactions and little tyrannies and small oppressions England first alienated the affection and loyalty, and finally goaded into open rebellion a people who were really bone of her bone and who by every tie of nature would have preferred a place beneath her flag.

It is also true that then and there, once for all, she learned her lesson and today the different dependencies of her far flung Empire—Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa think of themselves not as subject peoples but rather as honored equals in a commonwealth of nations. Those splendid lines in which Kipling speaks for Canada are a true expression of their relations to the Mother Land.

"A nation spoke to a nation
A Queen spoke word to a throne
Daughter am I in my mother's house
But mistress in my own."

"But if we are to continue to have a great self-governing Democracy, it is above everything else necessary that we learn to play the game according to certain established and essential rules."

Competent historians have not hesitated to say that the American Declaration of Independence is the most famous and significant state paper of all time. The men who set their names to it were the most prominent and wisest and best of their generation and each one of them has thereby his secure place in history. Yet it remains that even good and true men do not all see things alike. Now that the bitterness and rancor has long since died, it is only just to say that there were other men — men who also were wise and patriotic and sincere according to their light, who could not find it in their hearts to break with the dear Mother Land beyond the seas but who followed duty as they saw it and were held up to execration but who were Tories for conscience sake.

But we shall be none the less good Americans if we remember that there is one other great historic document which in its influence upon human liberty may well be compared with our Declaration. I am thinking of Magna Charta—The Great Charter—the English Bill of Rights which may fairly be regarded as an earlier Declaration of Independence. It was long before, on June 15, 1215 when at Runnymede in England, King John's barons gathered and from that feeble and reluctant monarch wrung the instrument which from that day to this has been regarded as the very foundation stone of liberty, not only in England but whereever English jurisprudence runs and men speak the English tongue. Always when Englishmen have felt that their liberties were threatened the provisions of the Great Charter have been quoted and its principles invoked.

The 700th anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta fell in 1915 when Britian was fighting for her life in the World War and had no time to turn aside for lesser things. If she had been at peace it is sure that she

(*Continued on page* 159)

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Fruit Harvest Has Begun

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE annual fruit harvest has begun and early apples are moving freely both to local markets and to more distant points. There has been almost a glut of early apples in the Rochester market—Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent, Dutchess and others. Pretty nearly every load in the market carried some apples. Many have been brought home without sale at any price. But the price of well colored hand-picked fruit has been well maintained at about one dollar a bushel (no package charge). Early plums, too, have been moving freely at from twenty-five to forty cents per peck basket—mostly at the lower range, of late.

M. C. BURRITT

Several cars of Dutchess have been shipped from this point. The general price being paid by dealers, when they buy at all, is about seventy-five cents a bushel two and a half inches and up, the grower furnishing the basket. A few cars have been loaded out by growers at ninety cents and a dollar a bushel, F. O. B. Some growers have been unable to make any satisfactory sale of this variety. The yield appears to be rather better than anticipated. Fruit is generally large and clean.

Oat Harvest Long Drawn Out

Oat harvest is still on. A nearby late sown field was cut only today (August 22) and was still a little green. There are many crops of oats in the shock yet. Oat harvest has been spread over a long period—nearly six weeks—this year. The late harvesters are having better weather than the early ones did, there having been no rain to amount to anything for ten days. Plowing for wheat has been delayed by the late oat harvest, but a good deal of it has been done.

Tomatoes and sweet corn are beginning to ripen freely, though the canning factories are not receiving any crops yet. The movement to the Rochester public market has been heavy and the price has broken on both crops. When home grown tomatoes first began to come on the local market, the price was $1.75 to $2.00 per 14 quart market basket. It has now fallen to thirty and forty cents with buying slow even at these prices. Sweet corn has fallen to five to ten cents a dozen ears. These prices are discouraging and ruinous to growers who depend on this market and whose crops are late.

Fair Time Is Here, Too—They Present A Problem

Fairs and Farm Bureau tours are the order of the day now. Our local county Fair is three weeks earlier than usual and this fact seems to have reduced the attendance considerably. The weather has been good but farmers are still very busy. It was too early for a good fruit exhibit and the entries were not large and the fruit pretty green. The number of local exhibitors in most of the departments is small and interest appears to be hard to create. The boys and girls exhibits in the school and junior project tent seemed to be larger and to develop more interest than most of the adults 'exhibits. The boys had a larger and better exhibit of utility poultry than did the grown-ups.

These county and town fairs present a real problem that demands the best constructive thought of progressive men. There is undoubtedly a very worth while place for them. As a harvest festival, as a stimulus to the competitive spirit to excel, as a bringing together of the best products and as a meeting place or round up after harvest the fair is unrivaled. But it falls far short of its possibilities. Inclement weather usually results in a deficit. The management and the superintendents of departments are frequently unpaid or poorly paid and are likely to be either unsuited for their jobs or too busy to give them the necessary attention. The necessity of paying expenses causes management to sell too many poor and low grade concessions which often overshadow the educational and competitive features.

It seems to me that the fairs need as much as anything, the reviving of the local association idea. Real ownership and the local pride that goes with it, the participation of large numbers of people in the enterprise and local control by farmers and tradesmen are powerful factors in stimulating interest and promoting progress. The farm and home bureaus have demonstrated this, the fair associations used to have numbers and interest behind them in the same way in the early days, but they have lost it. How can this essential thing be recovered? Possibly by reorganization on a new basis possibly turning the country fairs over to the farm and home bureau associations. The fairs have been greatly improved in details by the work of representatives of the State College of Agriculture, and the farm and home bureaus and others, but the main plan remains the same. Somehow new impetus must be put into them. It is possible under the present plan and management, but less likely. In this region the Rochester Exposition and the Genesee County Fair at Batavia stand out as successful well managed fairs. The problem of all fairs is how to approximate the success of these and bring to the fairs more and more honest, earnest, competition among the best.

What really makes the world go 'round.—JUDGE.

When To Sow Wheat To Avoid The Hessian Fly

ACCORDING to the "bug doctors" at the New York State College of Agriculture, the period in which to sow wheat to avoid damage by the Hessian Fly is from September 15 to 20. According to the men at the College the infestation this year is low and by observing the recommended dates, damage can be kept down to a minimum next year.

The Hessian fly is the most serious insect pest of wheat in New York state, and it varies greatly in importance from year to year. Though present in small numbers every year, serious outbreaks have occurred only at rather long intervals. During the last of these, in 1901, the western New York crop was cut in half, with a three million dollar loss to growers.

Since 1917 the college has surveyed the Hessian Fly conditions in the wheat-growing countries of the state, in order to give farmers reliable information about the best time to sow their wheat. Probable outbreaks of the pest can be foretold with sufficient accuracy to make this service dependable, and the entomologists say the infestation this year is abnormally low.

Weather conditions and the habits of the fly make September 20 probably the best date to sow with a range of five days.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Volume 116 For week Ending September 5, 1925 Number 10

More Tools Rust Out Than Wear Out

Unhoused Machinery Costs American Farmers Millions of Dollars Yearly

By B. A. JENNINGS

Who stores his tools within four walls
And during winter overhauls,
And gets new parts, will find it fun
To see how well his tools will run.

Insuring winter's coat of rust
While he who stores 'neath snowy crust,
And waits to buy new parts, will find
That his spring work is far behind.

UNCLE ZEB says "There is one thing about a sermon even if you don't live up to it, you get a mouthful ter chaw on."

The little poem above is a sermon all in itself and even if one doesn't live up to it entirely, it is at least something to think about seriously. The purpose of this article is to aid in living up to the sermon, something to "chaw on" if you will.

With binders selling at $200 and the rest of farm machinery equally high, with farm returns exceedingly low, in fact lower than they have been in years, a farmer can't afford to do other than make the most economical use of his tools. To the mind of the writer this means three essential things; a shed, a shop and a program.

A tool shed of some kind is a recognized necessity. Almost any kind or shape of building will do so long as the roof keeps out rain and the sides keep out snow. It does not require an expensive layout. In fact, the cheaper the building so long as it excludes moisture, the more economical will be the housing charge per tool. Open storage under the trees is not economical although its first cost may be quite low.

A shop of some kind, preferably connected or near the tool shed, is getting to be a necessity. Although it is often cheaper to hire things repaired than do them at home, there are times when the delay is expensive. With so many blacksmiths going out of business or perhaps going out part-time it is often impossible to get things repaired for a couple of days. The cost of the shop is cheap insurance against a costly delay. In addition the shop makes it possible to keep the farm tools in A-1 condition.

The equipment of the shop need not be expensive. It should contain only necessary tools, a few good grade serviceable tools are much better than a cheap complete set. The shop should also contain an anvil, a forge and a drill press. There are three requirements for a successful shop, heat, wide doors and light. First there should be some means of heating it, since there is nothing quite so disagreeable as trying to do repair work in a cold shop, it will be far from inviting, in fact it will drive you away from doing odd jobs. The second requirement for a successful shop is wide doors, so that tools may be driven or brought in to repair. The third requirement is light enough so one can see what is being done.

The shed and the shop are important in getting the most out of our implements but there is still another thing and that is a definite program for taking care of these implements. Getting the farm tools out in the spring leaving them out all summer and then storing then till another spring is only a little better than not storing at all. Nearly every tool after a season's use needs attention, its oil holes cleaned out, parts straightened, and new repair parts added. If this be left until spring's work begins, part or all this is bound to be neglected and, what usually happens, a serious breakdown in the rush season.

We all know how disagreeable it is to start out full of ambition on a Monday morning wanting to do a big day's work only to have some tool break down about 9 o'clock. Our ambition is gone, our religion is gone and the beginning of a perfectly good week is spoiled and perhaps all because of mere bolts. Why not fix that tool up some stormy day this winter? With the old shop fire roaring, the wind and snow won't be noticed, in fact repairing tools would be a good excuse, not to go outside on blustery days.

Our fathers knew little of the problem of housing machinery. Their equipment was insignificant—labor was plentiful and cheap, and most of the work was done by hand. The present shortage of help makes it economical to use labor-saving machinery, but this must be protected lest the overhead become too great.

To go back to our sermon on Farm Machinery, the most economical use of our tools demands more than repairing. Below is given what the writer thinks is an ideal way of caring for tools as it is successfully used on a farm recently visited. As soon as a tool is through the season's work it is taken to the shed for storage. All parts where rust will do damage as plow bottoms, cultivator teeth, etc., are greased with cheap grease. Any part of the tool that is broken or doesn't work correctly is noted on pad hung in the shed. Later in the fall the necessary repair parts are ordered. Along with these are ordered a few extra parts of those things that are most likely to break as rake teeth, plow points, links for binder chain, etc.

During the winter each tool is thoroughly cleaned, oil holes cleaned out, any parts straightened and new parts added and then the machine is checked over to see if it is correctly adjusted. If the wood work needs painting it is painted and then stored again for spring's work. If all tools were given this sort of treatment there would be much less delay and trouble when the time came to use them. Not only will proper care of tools make them last longer but they will do better and more efficient work. Take the spring tooth harrow for example. I use this purposely because it is relatively simple, perhaps the simplest of farm tools. This tool as well as others after a few seasons work is like the old grey mare "she ain't what she used to be". The teeth get worn, some perhaps have been broken and replaced by new, bolts have worn allowing the teeth to loosen and it is almost impossible to get them tight again. And lastly the handles do not shift as easily as they once did, perhaps one or both are bent. Perhaps I have painted too sad a picture of the old faithful harrow, but there are few harrows, especially adjustable ones, that have had three or four years service without some of the above ailments if not all. The direct result of these ailments is that the tool does most of its work with a few teeth. In order to accomplish something the levers are drawn back and the few teeth are now busy digging up hard dirt and sods, making the horses sweat as well as spoiling the job.

One way to fix the old harrow is to buy a new one. Since farming is not as profitable as it might be perhaps a better way to fix that harrow is to draw it out on the barn floor, tilt the lever back and adjust the teeth until all of them will just touch the floor at the same time. Then set the harrow up on some two by fours under the rails and try again. This will show if all teeth are doing same amount of work. If the teeth can not be made to aline replace them with new ones, while you are at it see that the handle moves all the teeth the same amount.

Those rusty bolts that have stripped their thread need persuasion, a cold chisel and a hammer. Replace these old ones with new and use a lock nut or washer. If this were done each year it would not take long nor would it be costly, perhaps you think it not worth while but the horses will thank you. I do not believe there are many horses that object to work but like people they do object to being "worked" and one way to work a horse is by hitching a poorly adjusted harrow behind him. I wonder if they realize how much horseflesh is wasted because of hard running and poorly adjusted tools. But if they

(*Continued on page* 159)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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All Progress Comes Slowly

DOWN in Philadelphia this summer officers and leaders interested in cooperation from all over the country have been sitting in a kind of school or institute for several weeks comparing notes and studying the whole cooperative situation. This swapping of information and studying what the other fellow is doing is one of the best things that has been done for farm organizations. Before this institute, Honorable Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, recently delivered one of the most common sense and best addresses on farm organization that we have ever read.

In this address, Governor Lowden called attention to the fact that while farmers will have much less in quantity production this year, they will have much more in actual dollars.

"When a situation like this exists," said Governor Lowden, "when people are going hungry in the world, is it to be wondered at that the farmers distrust present methods of marketing farm products?"

With few exceptions, there is demand for practically all that the farmers can raise. The trouble is to get the products where that demand exists and at the time it exists, and this, Governor Lowden pointed out, must be the great job of organization.

"It is the surplus and not the entire stock of any commodity that affects the price. So, if the dairy farmers had some way by which they could have taken last year's surplus of butter off of the market and held it for a demand which later developed, then the great depression in the dairy industry would not have occurred.

I am indeed puzzled to know what to do. I have been taught that to produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre is a finer achievement than to produce forty-five. I like to see the milk pail brimming full of sweet pure milk. But when I see forty-five bushels of corn worth more than sixty bushels, and when I see the milk pail but two-thirds full worth more than the brimming pail of another year, I become confused and hardly know what to do.*

"Now there is no music sweeter to my ears than the patter of rain drops upon the roof, breaking a drought in the summer time, and yet, to save my life, I cannot tell whether that rain is a sweet and fragrant bearer of a benefit—or bankruptcy. When the hot summer winds scorch the fields, I do not know whether to pray for rain or to thank the Almighty for the unbroken drought.*** hardly know what to do.***

"Last summer a cargo of butter imported from Denmark was used to break the price of butter in the United States, several cents a pound. There was not enough of butter in this importation to supply the breakfast tables of New York City for a single day.

"Now, what would have happened if the dairy business of the United States had been as thoroughly organized as our other industries? Great progress has already been made in local organizations of producers. Suppose such organizations had become general all over the country. Suppose too, that they had been federated so as to have acted in harmony with one another. When such an importation as I have described should reach New York, the organized industry would permit the good people of New York City to enjoy their cheaper foreign butter for breakfast, but would withhold their butter from the market until at least luncheon time—and maintain their price. This is exactly what every organized industry does. Sometime ago I was narrating this very episode to one of the most successful manufacturers of America. He expressed amazement and said that such an importation in his industry would have no effect upon domestic prices. He went on to say that if the farmers permitted such a situation it was their own fault."

"This is very well," we can hear some of our doubting friends say as they read this, "but we have been trying to organize for some years now and some of us think we have not made the progress that we should."

Certainly the organizations have not come up to expectations. We have expected too much. Perhaps some of us individuals have been to blame by not doing enough ourselves; but there have been many others who have worked hard who are beginning to wonder if all of their work for organization has not been in vain. We think not. We do not go along with a lot of the organization propagandists who are claiming altogether too much as the benefits of cooperation. But on the other hand, there have been some benefits, and we are firmly convinced with Governor Lowden that the permanence of agriculture in America depends upon the ability of American farmers to get together.

This fight for economic freedom, that is, to get more of our products, is strangely similar to the fight of the fathers of this country for political freedom. And you will remember if you have read your history that the soldiers who sacrificed so much in the Revolution reaped very little benefit for themselves, but their children and their children's children came in for the greatest reward in the world's history.

The Revolutionary soldiers fought through from 1775 to 1781. Then the country was in a turmoil until the treaty was signed in 1783, and from then until 1789, there was constant confusion and little results to be seen from the great war. It was not until after the War of 1812 that the principles which the Revolutionary fathers had fought so hard for were finally firmly made safe and permanent. By that time men of the generation who fought in the Revolution were old or had died.

The point is, these great principles of right and justice, take many years to fight out, and to win. But if the world is to go forward in its progress, and if we are to pass on to our children a heritage which he is a little better than that which we received, the fight must be fought no matter how slowly the results may seem at the time or how hard the sacrifice may be.

Prizes For Boys and Girls

AS we have mentioned before in these columns, one of the most interesting and worth while exhibits at the coming New York State Fair will be that of old farm machinery and equipment used in the early homes and on the early farms of our forefathers. The exhibit is being put on by the New York State Agricultural Society in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets.

In connection with this exhibit there will be an essay contest for boys and girls eighteen years old or under. The subject of the contest is: ADVANTAGES TO AGRICULTURE OF IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

Prizes will be as follows: 1st prize $25, 2nd prize $15, 3rd prize $10, and ten prizes of $5 each. There are enough of these prizes so that everyone who makes a real effort has a good chance of winning a prize.

The essay must not be longer than 600 words and must be submitted during the period of from September 12 to 16. Manuscripts received later than September 16 will not be considered. Essays may be submitted by mail or in person to Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society at the exhibit of old farm tools and implements in the Grange Building, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York.

The essays will be judged on development of ideas, originality, grammatical construction and neatness.

Automobile Death Harvest Increases

IN the month of June alone in New York State, 150 persons were killed and 5,360 were injured by automobiles. If this number of people were killed and injured in a battle, it would go down as one of the big events of history. But murdered or injured for life by the motor vehicles, no one pays much attention to it except the sorrowing relatives.

No one should be allowed to drive a car except he who realizes that he carries the power of life and death almost equal to that of the kings of olden times, and that he has under his control a machine capable of instantly blotting out his own life or the lives of others. There is only one thing that will stop the slaughter and that is more common sense, care and caution on the part of those who drive cars. Incidentally, no one who ever goes upon the highways in any capacity should be without some kind of accident insurance.

Barnyard Golf At the State Fair

THE majority of the farm counties of the State have so far stated their intention of entering a candidate to participate in the great horseshoe pitching contest at the coming State fair. This contest is under the auspices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in cooperation with the farm bureaus of the State. For weeks local county contests have been in progress and interest in this fine sport has been running high.

The State Fair tournament will start at 11 A. M. September 14 and all contestants, together with their alternates or scorers, should report at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters tent at least one hour before the contest starts. Each contestant should bring his own regulation horseshoes for the games. It is expected to finish the tournament in two days.

Lincoln Said—

As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden onto the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race.

* * *

If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WHILE the section gang was at work Mike hung his coat on a neighboring tree. One of the men though to play a joke on Mike and drew a donkey's face on the coat.

When Mike returned and saw what had been done, he asked, "WHICH ONE OF YEZ WIPED HIS FACE ON MY COAT?"

Production of Good Hay an Art

But These Men Say Hay Caps Are Not Practical

THE production of good hay is as much an art as any other of the farm practices which a farmer finds it necessary to follow during the year. The most palatable hay, with the highest amount of digestible nutrients at the lowest possible cost is what we all should be striving for.

We have used haycaps to a limited extent in curing clover hay. The hay resulting from this method of curing was par excellent, at least the cows seemed to think so when it was passed to them at dinner time during the winter. But the high cost of labor has forced us to change our methods.

At the present time we use a side delivery rake and hay loader in all of our hay making where the surface of the ground will permit. And we are mighty well pleased with the results. We give our clover fields and new seeding the right of way on the weather. We study the weather reports from our nearby station very carefully, both morning and evening. Then we balance this with our own judgment and observations. If the clover is about ready to cut and there are indications of bright weather for two days we start cutting in the morning. As soon as it has dried pretty well on top we go through with the side delivery rake and put it into windrows, one rake swath to a windrow. This is usually about 3 o'clock although the time may be a little later in the afternoon. This places the dried hay in the center with the partially wilted grass on the outside.

Thus the cured hay is protected from the night moisture to a large extent. The next morning the windrows are turned over again with the same tool and after an hour or two of hot sun are ready to go into the barn. The hay is then run onto the wagons with the loader and is soon in the mow. There are three prime advantages as I see them from the use of a side delivery rake:—first, it does not knock off many leaves; second, the cured hay can be protected from sunburning and the partially wilted grass placed on the outside; third, it provides for very rapid curing. In very heavy clover it may be necessary to turn the hay more than once during the day and even to set the rake to tedder the hay.

I wish Mr. Editor you could see some of the clover hay we put into our mows this year. The dried clover plants are a dark green, and althrough they are thoroughly cured you can crumple them up in your hands without hardly cracking the leaves. You have to be on your toes and keep one jump ahead of Jupiter Pluvius all the time if you expect to make prime clover hay. I imagine the same thing applies to alfalfa. I hope to find out some day.

The only regret I have is that I have got to feed a lot of this good hay to cows, that with one or two exceptions will make less than 10,000 pounds of milk for the year.—J. F. E.

Good Hay Machinery Better

I SAW your statement regarding hay caps on page 86, issue of August 8.

I wish to say that in the long run hay caps do not pay. I have some that I never use; it takes time enough to put them on and take them off to get in two loads of hay. If a person has 10 or more loads out it takes from 20 to 40 caps to load, or 300 on an average to 10 loads. They cost from 65 cents to 75 cents, or $225, according to size—enough to purchase a side delivery rake and hay loader and save the time of bunching altogether, besides other advantages, chiefly putting more hay in in less time.—J. A. J., New York.

Make Good Muslin Curtains

ANSWERING your request for information on use of alfalfa caps, I made 300 caps in 1912, but never found them really practical. For a wealthy estate, run apart from financial gain, caps may be excellent; but for a "dirt" farmer, I doubt their value. The time expended in hauling caps from the barn and placing over the alfalfa cocks and then gathering up and rehauling to the barn once more would give a farmer a big start in drawing in his hay crop. We used these caps for two or three years and finally abandoned their use entirely. However, as we also raise chickens, we are by degrees using them up for muslin windows and find we will not lose on our investment, due to the present high price for cotton goods.—J. R. S., New York.

MEN AHEAD OF THEIR TIME

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Courtesy New York Tribune *By Winsor McKay*

Alfalfa Needs No Nurse Crop

I have a piece of green sod plowed last June, which I intended to sow to winter wheat and seed to alfalfa. Which would be advisable to sow the alfalfa with the wheat in August or sow it on top in the early spring?

J. H. L., New York.

UNLESS land is especially well adapted to alfalfa, a nurse crop is not generaly recommended. If you do use a nurse crop it is more advisable to sow it on fall wheat in the spring in the same manner as with clover.

Hutchins and Wolfe in their treatise on field crops say that the use of nurse crops is not generally advisable. Where nurse crops are used, spring barley and spring oats are generally used. They maintain that alfalfa usually succeeds in spite of a nurse crop.

The local practice in your county is generally a good thing to go by. We would suggest that you consult farmers who have tried different methods. In order to get in touch with them we would suggest that you consult your county farm bureau manager, who doubtless is acquainted with a number of farmers who have tried both methods and their experience will be valuable in guiding you.

Lose Too Much Time

YOUR question in the issue of August 8th I will be very glad to answer. After having experience of 12 years, good weather and bad, with alfalfa will say using covers did not pay; what I mean is the use of them on a large scale. They may pay with a small piece, but in my experience of handling 30 acres I find too much time is lost. I have had 15 acres covered and then a rainy spell set in so that when you got ready to haul, the alfalfa would be dead. Under my conditions, the answer to your question is *absolutely no.*

J. P. B., New Jersey

When To Cut Wheat

My neighbor and myself differ as regards the best time to cut and harvest the wheat crop in New York State. I think the time is when the wheat is in the dough stage and he claims it should be fully ripe before cutting. Will you please state which of us is right.

A. U. H., New York.

OF course it is too late for our opinion to be of any value for this years crop, but it may guide you another year. A great deal depends on what you call the dough stage. There is the green dough stage and the hard dough stage. If you refer to the hard dough stage you and your neighbor are very close.

A review of experiments and tests indicates that the proper stage of development for harvesting wheat seems to be in the dough stage. It is at that time the straw is turning yellow and the grain is soft enough to be readily dented by the thumb nail. However, it is not soft enough to be crushed between the fingers. As the grain reaches maturity there is apparently an increase in yield up to the fully ripe stage. The most rapid increase comes just before the hard dough stage is reached. It is therefore not advisable to cut early in the dough stage because a low yield of grain will result and the berries will be shrivelled, of poor color and quality.

However, the crop should not be harvested too late, as there will be danger of grain shattering as well as the danger of lodging. Here in the east we use binders and therefore as much of the wheat should be cut in the late dough stage as possible to avoid loss from shattering. Out in the west where they use headers, the crop is allowed to reach maturity.

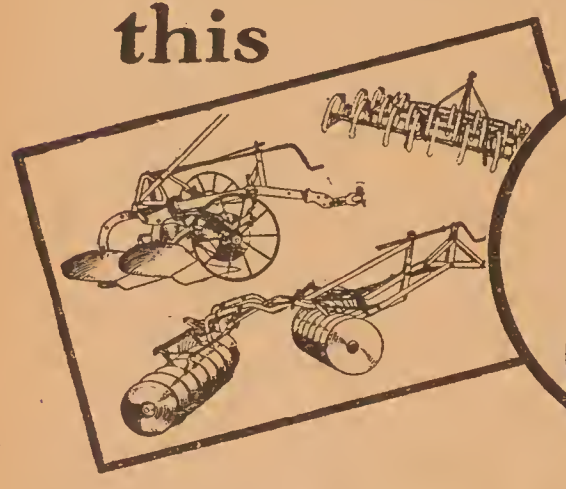
A Comparison of Yields

An investigator in Utah, by the name of Cardon carried out some interesting experiments in 1915. He found that wheat harvested in the green dough stage yielded 10.86 bushels per acre; hard dough stage 14.86 bushels per acre; fully ripe, 14.06 bushels; over ripe 13.43 bushels per acre. It is therefore quite evident that wheat harvest should begin in the hard dough stage and be completed before or at least by the time the crop is fully ripe.

"He who sings frightens away his ills."—Cervantes.

When you buy equipment to prepare your seed-bed will you choose—

this



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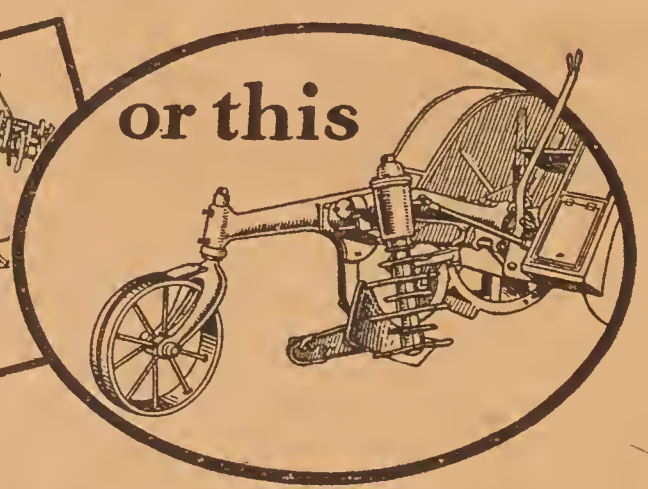

STOP for a moment as you read this advertisement and figure out the cost of your seed-bed equipment—a two furrow plow, a double disc harrow, a spring tooth harrow, and perhaps one or two other pieces. Then figure out what it costs you to maintain this equipment. With ordinary implements from six to eight trips over the field give you only a fair seed-bed and take many times the labor and time.

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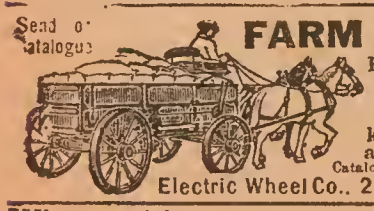

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Gassing Peach Borers

When to Prune Raspberries

When is para-dichlorobenzene applied to peach trees? We have a small orchard that is quite badly infested. If we have to get rid of the borers by the old worming process where we use the wire, we are going to let our trees go because there is entirely too much work involved for the value of the crop. We have been told that this chemical is good.—M. J. H., New York.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE will control peach tree borers very satisfactorily if the trees are not too young. It is dangerous to put the chemical on real young trees. Stock that is three years old can stand it very nicely. The chemical does away with all of the tedious labor connected with worming by means of a wire.

Para-dichlorobenzene is usually applied anywhere from the first of September on. In the northern half of New Jersey, September 15 is considered about the proper time while south Jersey growers can gas borers as late as the first of October. Fall treatment is most satisfactory because the majority of the larvae or borers are small and easy to kill. Furthermore during the fall most of the borers are located in the outer layers of the roots. If the application is properly made in the fall, that is all that is necessary for the whole year.

Remove All Trash

In order to administer the chemical, all grass, weeds, leaves, sticks, stones and other trash, are removed from around the base of the trunk for a distance of 12 inches. The soil is left perfectly clean about the base of the tree. However, it is not advisable to dig down beneath the surface more than is necessary. All gum is removed. Then the chemical is distributed in a narrow circular band around the trunk of the tree. This circular band of chemical should be about two inches from the bark. Under no consideration should the crystals touch the bark lest serious injury result. After the chemical has been distributed in a ring about the tree, four or five shovelfuls of clean soil are placed on the crystals and gently compacted.

If the borer has been working rather high in the trunk, it may be necessary to divide the dose in half, placing one half on the ground level, covering it with 3 or 4 inches of soil and placing the remainder on the upper left again covering this with soil, bringing the entire mass of covering soil up to a peak so that it forms a cone at the base of the tree.

How Much to Apply

From three- quarters of an ounce to an ounce per tree is recommended where the trees are six years of age or older. One-half ounce per tree is said to give satisfactory results where the trees are from three to five years of age, provided the soil maintains a temperature anywhere from 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has found in experiments that on one and two year old trees ¼ to ⅜ ounce per tree respectively have controlled the borer satisfactorily.

Be cautious when you purchase para-dichlorobenzene. Be sure you get the proper material and make sure it is pure.

Pruning Raspberries

"How and when should raspberries be pruned? Is there any harm in leaving the old canes? Does pruning give a better quality of fruit?—A. M. B., Pennsylvania.

AFTER harvest, the old canes should be cut out as soon as possible and burned. They are of no further use to the plant and may spread insects and disease if allowed to remain. In the spring the canes of red raspberries are cut back to three or four feet, and thinned if they are too thick. Blackberries, black raspberries, and purple canes are usually pinched back during the growing season, when they reach a height of three or four feet, which causes them to send out laterals. In the following spring these lateral are cut back some. Red raspberries are not usually headed back during the growing season, because it causes them to send up an excessive number of sprouts.

The quality of the fruit can be increased by a few minutes attention to pruning each year.

Freak Trees Will Win Prizes

EIGHT cash prizes will be awarded for photographs of unusual or "freak" trees by the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

The prizes to be given are—$5 for first; $4 for second; $3 for third; $2 for fourth and four prizes of $1 each. The photographs must show trees growing within the boundaries of New York State although any citizen of the United States may submit a picture. The contest will open at once and close December 1.

Many trees that seem to have defied the laws of nature in assuming strange shapes will be encountered by those who enter the woods and fields this summer. Trees living under unusual conditions and in places where trees are not ordinarily seen will be eligible for prizes. Historical trees will not be considered unless they have some exceptional form or relationship to the place where they are growing.

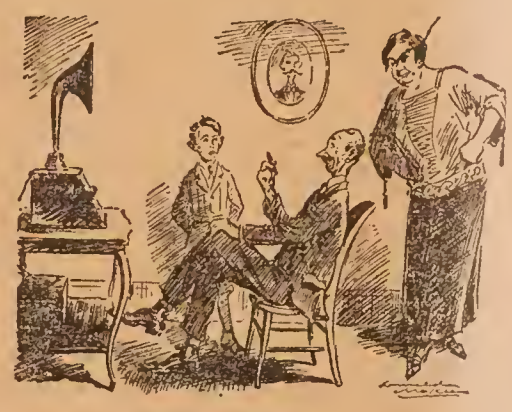
Each contestant should attach to the photograph a description of the tree—maple, pine, beech, or whatever it may be—also the location of the tree stated as accurately and completely as possible. Photographs not accompanied with this information will be disqualified. All pictures should be addressed to the Contest Editor, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Filling Cavities and Bracing Trees

"We have several apple trees with large cavities in them. Can you tell us how to treat them to lengthen their lives? What is the best way to brace a tree that is in danger of splitting?"—B. E. C., N. Y.

THE growing part of the tree is directly under the bark. In treating cavities all of the decayed wood should be cleaned out with a mallet and chisel so that further decay will not take place. Take especial care to make a smooth cut next to the growing bark. The inside of the cavity can be charged with a blow torch and painted with asphaltum paint, or painted first with creosote, and then with cone tar. The cavity can then be filled with a mixture of cement, sand and water taking special care that it does not overlap or cover the edges of the bark. If properly done, the growing tissue should in time, cover the cement much the same way that a pruning wound will be healed.

The bracing of trees must be done in such a way that the growing tissue is not injured. In young trees, screw eyes are put into the two branches that need bracing and connected across the center of the tree by a wire. In large trees, a hole is bored directly through the tree and a rod of sufficient length is put through with large washers and nuts at each end.



WIFE (who has been discoursing)—*Well? Are you going to start that thing this evening or not?*

"As soon as you sign off, my dear."

—Judge.

Ford

Important Changes

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Closed Cars In Colors—
No Increase In Price . . . .

All-steel bodies on Tudor Sedan, Coupe and open cars. Bodies and chassis both lowered. Larger, more attractive fenders, affording greater protection. New improved transmission and rear axle brakes on all types. One-piece ventilating windshield on closed cars; double ventilating type on open cars. Curtains opening with all doors on Touring car and Runabout. ¶ Closed cars in colors, with upholstery of finer quality to harmonize, and nickeled radiator shells. Many other refinements now add to the beauty and quality of these cars. See your nearest Authorized Ford Dealer today for complete details.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

Ask The Nearest

No change in Fordson price. It is now possible to buy a Fordson with implements on attractive terms. Ask about the new Fordson payment plan.

Authorized Ford Dealer

THE END OF PASTURE TIME

The fall feeding season is just ahead. Better milk prices are on the way, and the dairymen who will profit by them are the dairymen who have brought their cows through the summer without a slump in milk flow. . . If your cows are in good shape now and producing consistently on grass and a little grain, don't take any chances with them at the close of the pasture season. Pasture at this time of year is treacherous. A simple grain mixture, made of the right feeds, is necessary to prevent a late season slump.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

contain 23% and 40% protein, respectively—the kind of protein that is easily converted into milk. Buffalo or Diamond, as the basis of a simple mixture, filled out with bran, oilmeal and your homegrown feeds, makes the economical way to bring your cows in perfect trim to the beginning of the fall and winter season. . . Our large ration card tells you the best way to feed each. Write for it.

23% Protein

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refg. Co.
New York Chicago

40% Protein

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor.** The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from Centuries Old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The Only Silo on which you can get those famous

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS

Provide Now for Winter Insurance against the loss of the Hay Crop.

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Dairy Talks

Some Everyday Cow Problems

MANY dairymen are interested in the question as to whether or not a high-producing herd can be stimulated to even greater production thru extra feeding and an extra milking each day. Opinions differ widely as to the possibilities in this respect, so dairy specialists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva have set out to test the practice experimentally.

The Station herd is comprised of registered Jerseys that when milked and fed twice daily produced on an average of 375 pounds of butter fat in 11 months and a calf in 13 months. For purposes of testing the possibilities of three milkings and three feedings per day as a means of increasing production, the herd has been divided into two parts, one part to be fed and milked twice daily as usual, and the other to receive three feedings and to be milked three times per day. The cows in this last group are milked for 12 months and are bred to freshen every 15 months, while the other group is milked 10 months and is bred to freshen in 12 months.

Increases Have Been Slight

To date only small increases in average butter fat production have resulted from the increased feeding and milking. Individual animals however, have shown a marked reaction favorable to the practice, and it is thought by those in charge of the experiment that it may be a means of discovering high producing animals for breeding purposes and thus raise the entire production of the herd to a higher level.

"The immediate effect of three milkings and feedings per day is not of much importance to dairymen," says a statement on the test issued by the Station authorities. "It is the long time cumulative effect of this treatment that is so vital to profitable milk and butter fat production, as well as to the development of high producing strains of cattle for the advancement of the breed. At some future time the record of the Station's Jersey herd should give valuable information on this question."

Feeding Steam Bone to Dairy Cows

I wish to ask if you can inform me regarding feeding steamed bone meal to dairy cows They are common grade cows. I am feeding about 5 to 6 pounds dairy feed per day on pasture There appears to be some abortion in some of the neighboring dairies and I wish to try feeding steamed bone meal, but I do not know how much I can feed with safety. If you can explain to me how to use this I will appreciate it very much. E. P. R., New York.

ANY amount of steam bone meal is safe with cows provided the steam bone meal is of good quality and sterile.

The usual amount recommended is 5 or 6 ounces of steam bone meal per cow per day. This would appear to be ample and as the material is rather expensive more would seem to be unnecessary.

Another plan is to mix in the grain mixture 1% steam bone meal, 1% finely ground limestone and 1% common salt. If one wishes he can buy the steam bone meal, finely ground limestone and common salt, already mixed together.

Does Not Cure Abortion

It is thought that the feeding of calcium and phosphorous in the form of steam bone meal is an aid in keeping the health of the animal at the best point in the growing of the calf and in maintaining milk production. If the fetus is not being developed through lack of calcium and phosphorous, the addition of steam bone meal will help. It is very doubtful if the addition of steam bone meal will help very much, if at all, in connection with the elimination of abortion from a herd. Certainly steam bone meal is not a specific cure for abortion and no one should get the idea that it is. Steam bone meal and other sources of calcium and phosphorous help just so far as they are an aid in maintaining the perfect health of a herd, but should in no wise be considered as specifics.

A Cow Does Not "Lose" Her Cud

Is there such a thing as a cow losing her cud? What does it mean when that expression is used?—C. W. W., New Jersey.

THERE is no such thing as a cow losing her cud, in the ordinary sense of the word. Whenever cattle are seriously sick they stop chewing the cud and for this reason the notion commonly prevails that they have lost it. When a cow does not chew her cud, it indicates that something is wrong and the cow should be watched closely and examined for any abnormal condition.

Gossip from the Barns

One of the outstanding females in the Jersey herd at Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, East Durham, N. Y., is Goldie's Woodlands Fairy, who finished in Class A at 6 years, 8 months of age with a record of 15,101 lbs. milk and 782.6 lbs. fat. As a two-year-old she produced 6726 lbs. milk and 341.1 lbs. fat. Another good producer in the herd is Pioneer or Sheomet's Paula with a four-year-old record of 11,658 lbs. milk and 601.8 lbs. fat. She also has a two-year-old record consisting of 6072 lbs. milk and 319 lbs. fat. The herd consists largely of daughters and granddaughters of White Hearts Rustic Sigmond, a Register of Merit sire. He has four daughters bred and tested at the farm whose records averaged 7109 lbs. milk and 412.9 lbs. fat. Three of these are 305 day records. The present sire is Rustic Ivy's Dairyman whose grandsire is an Island bred son of Oxford You'll Do. His granddam was first prize two-year-old cow at the 1916 National Dairy Show. The dam of Rustic Ivy's Dairyman has a four-year-old Register of Merit record of 11,019 lbs. milk and 774 lbs. butter. At Syracuse last year Hedges Homestead Jerseys secured many creditable places in competition with what was considered one of the strongest Jersey shows in recent years.

(*Continued on page* 158)

"What, moving, Mrs. Turtle?"
"Yes, we couldn't stand it another day; our apartment is simply full of muskrats."—Life.

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There is a Cash Saving of $50 for you if you use this book—if you send all your orders to Ward's. And we want to tell you here just how this big saving was made possible for you.

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—***Merchandise Experts.*** Our force of buyers is composed of experts—specialists with long experience and wide knowledge of the goods they buy. They know manufacturing costs, they know how and when to buy standard goods at the lowest possible prices.

—***Searching the markets of the world.*** Months have been spent in searching every market. Our buyers go to all countries in their hunt for bargains for you—to find the biggest bargains the whole world has to offer.

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Our buyers have one rule to follow: "Buy only the kind of goods our customers want—the kind that stands inspection and use. Buy at the lowest prices—but never sacrifice quality in order to make a low price."

We never offer "price baits" on cheap, unsatisfactory merchandise—we never offer cheap, unworthy merchandise in our Catalogue to make our prices seem low.

Everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family

Almost everything you or your family needs to buy—everything to wear, everything for the home is shown in this new Catalogue at Money Saving prices.

A saving of $50 may just as well be yours if you write for this book—and send all your orders to Ward's.

Your Orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your orders reach us quicker. Your goods reach you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of September* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The corresponding price of class one, a year ago was $2.60.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER MARKET

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	44 -44½	43½-44	39 -39½
Extra (92 sc)	43½-	43 -	-38½
84-91 score	39 -43	40 -42½	34 -38
Lower G'd's	38 -38½	38½-39½	33 -33½

The butter market has taken on a decidedly firmer tone of late. The demand from one source or another has been absorbing the supply close enough to give considerable support to the market. On top of this some dealers have been taking on added stocks in a speculative way. There is quite a bullish trend to the market in some quarters, although the majority of dealers are following a very conservative course, at least until the return of the large number of city consumers who are away at summer resorts. The firmness of the market has strengthened prices of last week so that now 43½ is easily obtained for creamery extras and it looks as if they may go a shade higher. There has been considerable complaint of irregular quality, due primarily to the fact that the butter which has been coming in now from the west was made during the recent hot spell, and this had an unfavorable effect upon the butter. It has thrown many standard lines into lower classifications so that the market on medium grades is a little better supplied.

CHEESE MARKET WEAKER

STATE FLATS	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24 -25	24½-25½	20 -21
Fresh av'g's	23 -	23½-	19 -
Held fancy ..	——	——	——
Held aver. ..	——	——	——

The cheese market has developed weakness of late, being evidenced by a one-half cent reduction on both fancy and average run goods. The situation in Wisconsin has been responsible for this turn, the weakness in the market there causing many buyers in the East to hold off. There is little or no speculative interest locally in fresh Wisconsin cheese at prevailing Western prices and when the market weakens it is natural that the buyers will stand on the outside and wait for things to settle. The make in Wisconsin continues quite heavy, being considerably ahead of last year. New York State production has been cut down due to the heavier demand for market milk. Many up-State cheese factories have shut down temporarily. In view of the lower Western market, sales are being made freely in the East at lower prices, especially since replacement costs are lower.

EGG PRICES IMPROVE

NEARBY WHITES	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	52-54	49-52	54-56
Av'ge extras	49-51	46-48	50-53
Extra firsts	43-47	41-45	45-49
Firsts	40-41	39-40	40-44
Gathered	35-46	36-44	36-43
Pullets	29-41	30-40	36-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-47	40-45	44-48

Lighter receipts, especially of fancy marks have been responsible for the better prices on nearby eggs. Last week there was some accumulation in the market and this has been working against better prices, but of late nearby receipts have diminished to a point that some operators have been experiencing difficulty in finding a satisfactory supply of real fancy quality eggs. The situation has not reached a point where it is altogether in the seller's favor but the trend is in that direction. Storage stocks are entirely too convenient to allow the market on fresh stocks to go very high. There has been some increase of late of storage holdings and it is quite natural that operators will try to work their holdings off as soon as prices are such that it makes it profitable to do so. Since our last report, prices have advanced from two to three cents on practically all classifications, with the exception of pullet's eggs. In this class, "peewees," the name given to very small pullet eggs, have declined a fraction. There is little to be gained by producers sending in these small eggs. It is a much better proposition to consume them at home or dispose of them at a nearby market where buyers are not quite so critical as to size of eggs, at least where they will pay a reasonable price for small eggs. The New York market is no place to dispose of second or low grade merchandise when transportation costs are as high as they are.

FANCY FOWLS HIGHER

FOWLS	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	A Year Ago
Colored	29-31	26-28	22-26
Leghorns	22-26	22-24	20-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-29	28-30	30-31
Leghorns	25-28	26-28	29-31

The fowl market has turned quite strong of late. As a matter of fact, on August 25, the market was so strong that buyers were paying as much as a 2c premium for fancy fowls. Many buyers have experienced difficulty in obtaining enough stock to supply the demand of their trade. As a result, the situation in fowls at least, is one of great firmness. The chicken market (young roosters), is not quite as good, although it may be considered steady to firm. Prices are not as good as they were a week ago. The reason for this is the rather full supplies of these young birds compared to the actual scant supply of fancy hens.

On September 19 and 20, the Jewish New Year will be celebrated. On this holiday fat fowls, turkeys and ducks will be most in demand. The best market days for this holiday will be September 15, 16 and 17, preferably the 16th. Farmers who have enough stock to ship in should time their shipments so that their stock will arrive on that day. It must be understood however, that this holiday should not be used as an opportunity to palm off some medium second grade stock with a hope of getting fancy prices for them. It has been the experience in the market year after year, that fancy stock will sell quickly but on a special occasion like this, second grade goods and under grades drag heavily and usually go begging for a sale. Therefore, it will pay to fit your birds to some extent at least.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.58⅞	1.57½	1.20⅜
Corn	.98¼	1.04¼	1.13¾
Oats	.38⅜	.39½	.47⅝
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.73	1.69½	1.38
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.17¾	1.24⅝	1.36
Oats, No. 2	.49	.50	.59

FEEDS *(At Buffalo)*	Aug. 22	Aug. 15	
Grd. Oats	34.00	*Not received in time to be included*	41.00
Sp'g Bran	29.00		29.50
H'd Bran	32.00		31.00
Stand'd Mids	31.50		31.00
Soft W. Mids.	37.00		35.00
Flour Mids	36.50		35.50
Red Dog.	44.50		41.00
Wh. Hominy	39.00		46.50
Yel. Hominy	38.00		46.50
Corn Meal	46.00		49.00
Gluten Feed	43.25		44.25
Gluten Meal	51.25		56.25
36% C. S. Meal	40.00		——
41% C. S. Meal	43.25		——
43% C. S. Meal	45.00		——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.00		48.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATO PRICES EASIER

Potato prices have turned slightly easier during the past week so that now Long Islands have got to be pretty good to bring $4.25 for 150 pound sacks. Bulk shipments from Long Island are bringing approximately $1.50 a 60 pound bushel delivered. The market has turned a little steadier and more active of late, although we do not expect to see prices recover right away to the point they held a few weeks ago. Nevertheless, it will be doing well to hold its own. The digging season is in full swing now and it is to be expected that we will have some easing in prices with receipts running a little bit heavier than the actual demands of the consuming trade will warrant. We usually find that prices turn easier during the heavy digging season. Advices that we have been receiving from up-State points indicate that it will pay a man to look into his local markets very carefully before shipping to New York City. We know of one or two individuals who developed local peddling trade that has moved all of their stock at a very satisfactory figure, whereas they would have had to accept a much lower figure had they shipped into New York City. Obviously, it meant a little more effort, but the time required to develop the local trade was more than compensated for in the returns experienced. Where there is an opportunity at all to develop local markets at this season of the year, especially for merchandise that will not pass for A-No. 1, it is strongly recommended that the local market be given an exhaustive study.

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

With the exception of fancy marks and large apples in baskets, the apple market is a weak, irregular and dull affair. Western New York Duchess, fancy and well-colored, have been bringing as high as $1.25, but that is much above the level of the bulk of the sales. Most stock has been turning out at 90c to $1.00. Hudson Valley Wealthies have got to be very fancy to bring $1.75, the average stocks bringing from $1.00 to $1.25.

Pears, unless they are fancy, are moving slowly. Western New York Clapp's Favorite, that are fancy, have been bringing better than $2.00, but only a small proportion of the receipts can tow the mark on quality. Hudson Valley stock has been selling all the way from $1.00 to $2.25 a basket, which indicates the wide range of arrivals.

Cabbage is becoming a little more plentiful and prices are trending easier. State Copenhagan in bulk is bringing from $25 to $30 a ton.

The onion market is unsettled. Some yellows from Orange County, New York, have been bringing as high as $2.50 a hundred pound sack. One car was sold at $2.65. Poorer qualities run down as low as $1.50. Orange County reds are selling all the way from $1.75 to $2.50 while New York State yellows cover the same range.

New York extracted clover honey that is extra fancy, showing extra light amber color, is quoted at from 12c to 13c delivered, while darker colors range from 1c to 2c lower..

The dried bean market is quiet. Red kidneys are selling all the way from $11.25 to $11.75 a hundred for common to choice stock. Pea beans are being freely offered at $5.75.

HAY MORE PLENTIFUL

The hay market is more freely supplied with hay and consequently prices have eased off to some extent. At the same time, trade is quiet, $27 representing about the top of the market on No. 1 Timothy, although it might be possible to realize $1.00 premium if a car of real choice stock were to come in. Other grades range downward.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Prime veal calves have been bringing from $15.25 to $15.50 a hundred. There have been no New York State veals received of late, most of the receipts coming from Kentucky and other Southern points and Canada. Lower qualities have been ranging from $10.00 to $14.50. Prime spring lambs have been selling up to $16.00 a hundred. This price was only on one car, however. The market is firm on live lambs, with $15.50 generally representing the top of the market. Common to medium stock will sell anywhere from $9.50 to $14.00.

Country dressed veal that is choice, has been bringing from 20c to 21c while prime stock will bring 18c or 19c. Common to good dressed veal has been selling from 13c to 17c.

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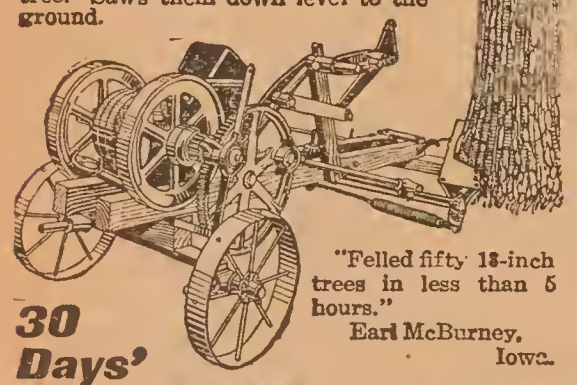
This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



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Among the Farmers

Guernsey Breeders Hold Meeting--County Notes

PROVIDED with a day that weatherwise was perfect, the joint annual picnic and midsummer meeting of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Association and the Chenango County Breeders' Association, held at Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, Chenango County, New York, on August 2, was a tremendous success. The attendance was estimated at anywhere from 800 to 1,000 men and women interested in Guernseys which was evidence enough of the popularity of this great Channel Island breed in New York State, and the hospitality with which visitors to Tarbell Farms are received. Mr. Tarbell spared no pains to make the event a most delightful one. That he succeeded was attested to by the maintained interest of those present in the farm, the herd and the program of events.

Among Those Present

There were many well-known and prominent Guernsey breeders and enthusiasts in attendance, among whom were: President Scoville of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; Karl B. Muser, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; C. L. A. Whitney of Wyebrook Farm, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Riford of Cayuga, N. Y.; W. B. Jones of White Plains, N. Y., both Directors of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Association and B. J. H. Rikert, its Business Manager of Syracuse; Harry Bailey of Mt. Tremper, N. Y.; John Clark of Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I.; Jimmy Dodge of Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; W. E. Gold of Millertown, N. Y.; E. G. Woodward of Grassland Farms, Taconic, Conn.; H. H. Buckley of Oneonta, N. Y.; C. C. Wickwire, Cortland, N. Y.; J. W. Hollis, Tuscarora Farms, Hornell, N. Y.; Dr. Mignon, Castile, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Miller, Robert Bacon Farm, Westbury, N. Y.; F. J. Gildersleeve, Union Springs, N. Y.; James Budd Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., President Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Association; Howard Slayton, Port Byron, President Cayuga County Guernsey Breeders Association; W. H. Rogers, Oxford, N. Y., President Chenango County Guernsey Breeders Association; Miss Hill, Peekskill, N. Y.; Dr. D. H. Udall, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.; Professor Crandall of Cornell University; Judge Davis, Hon. C. U. Kellogg, and Hon. James Dougherty, all of Cortland, N. Y.; H. H. Higley, Norwich, N. Y.; Mr. Tierney and Mr Ballou of the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.; and Professor J. F. Lantz of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, N. Y.

County Officers Elected

As the visitors arrived their first attention was given to an inspection of the extensive herd of Guernseys at Tarbell Farms as well as the modern barns and buildings, including the new and model dairy house which is considered one of the finest in the country. The milk produced at Tarbell Farms is put up in half pint bottles and sold to leading hotels and restaurants in New York City. The size of the business is being constantly increased and Mr. Tarbell expects shortly to be producing and selling in New York more than ten thousand bottles of golden Guernsey milk daily.

At eleven o'clock the members of the Chenango County Guernsey Breeders Association held their annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of business matters. F. R. Crumb of Mt. Upton was elected President for the coming year; L. M. Walworth of Norwich was elected Vice-president and Mrs. A. K. Wightman of Smithville Flats was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The above officers together with G. C. Wightman and V. H. Rogers of Oxford constitute the executive committee. The Association voted to maintain a booth at the Norwich Fair and also to show a County herd at the New York State Fair at Syracuse.

Stage Judging Contest

Immediately following the adjournment of the County Meeting, the members of the County Association competed in a judging contest for a silver cup which was presented by Professor J. F. Lantz of The Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, N. Y. The official judges of the cows which the contestants judged were: J. E. Dodge, Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; John Clark, Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I.; and William Gould of Oakurst Farm, Millertown, N. Y. These three are among the best known Guernsey men in the country. Only one of the contestants placed the cows as the judges did. He was E. C. Cobb of Green, Chenango County, N. Y. Mr. Cobb has recently begun the establishment of a Guernsey herd.

At noon the guests partook of a picnic luncheon on the lawns of the farm residence. Guernsey milk and coffee were provided by Tarbell Farms for those who brought their own luncheon. Tarbell Farms acted as luncheon host to those who came a great distance.

Exhibition in Afternoon

The first event on the afternoon program was an exhibition of Tarbell Farm Guernseys. Six classes were led out for inspection and were described by Mr. Tarbell. The first class, consisting of the four herd sires, were commented upon by Robert Scoville, President of

(*Continued on page* 164)

Ernest C. Cobb (left) winner of Judging Contest at Guernsey breeders' picnic recently held at Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y., receiving the cup from Prof. J. F. Lantz of Waverly, N. Y., who directed the contest. Mr. G. E. Tarbell stands on the right.

EIGHTY-FIFTH

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

EIGHT DAYS—FIVE NIGHTS

WONDERFUL FIREWORKS DISPLAY

ATTRACTIONS BEST IN THE LAND

CIRCUS ACTS — GRAND CIRCUIT HORSE RACES
HORSE SHOW — AUTO RACES — BAND CONCERT
DOG SHOW

LARGEST DRAFT HORSE, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, PET STOCK AND AGRICULTURE EXHIBITS IN THE COUNTRY

HORSE RACES WILL BE CALLED RAIN OR SHINE AS STATE FAIR PLANT INCLUDES WET WEATHER TRACK

NIGHT HORSE SHOW IN NEW HALF MILLION DOLLAR COLISEUM

COUNTRY'S LARGEST FAIR BUILDING DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO EXHIBIT OF FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARM PRODUCTS

NEW EDUCATIONAL FEATURES IN ALL BUILDINGS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS THE GREATEST EXPOSITION OF THE YEAR

SYRACUSE, SEPT. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

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—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for $3 a cord brings owner $45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today

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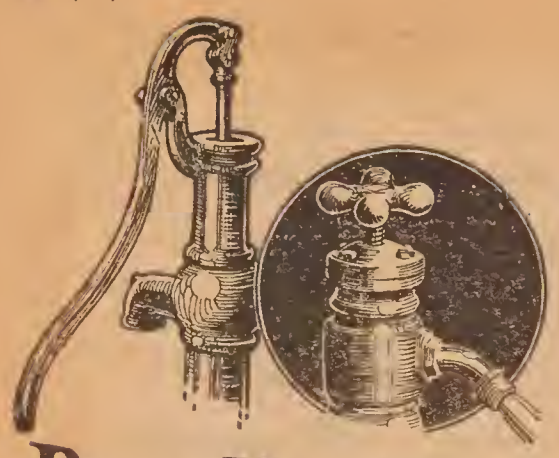

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Known and used everywhere for 41 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't leave scars or discolor hair. Buy it today. $2.00 at drug stores or direct on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R Free.

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185 PIGS FOR SALE 185

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HORSE BREEDERS

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Select your foundation stock from the Eastern Headquarters of the

FARCEUR BELGIANS

We offer stallions and mares for sale at all times. Prices Reasonable.

KNOLLWOOD FARM
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
A. L. Brockway, Owner — Oliver Jones, Supt.

September Hen Chatter

Avoiding Early Molt and Soft Shelled Eggs

Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *will recall the many articles Mrs. Owen has written on her experiences in the poultry business. Recently Mrs. Owen wrote us about one of her pullets that came into laying exceptionally early. We suggested that she write an item for the readers of* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *telling how she manages her flock to avoid losses through early molting. Mrs. Owen has enjoyed singular success in the poultry business, starting with only a few hens. Today Hillview Farm is equipped with a mammoth incubator that has a capacity of thousands of chicks a season. There is nothing phenomenal about Hillview Farm, for it is just an average farm—the same as thousands of others throughout* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *territory. It shows however, what can be done by sticking to one line and perfecting it in every detail.*

IF large, strong bodies are developed be- for laying, proper care and food given during the fall and early winter laying season, one need not fear the slight molt of mid-winter. This will not come until the peak of egg prices is passed, the pullets will take but a short time to rest and will more than repay for that rest by the number of eggs laid throughout the summer and late fall.

To insure these large-bodied, vigorous pullets, we have cared for our birds the present season in the following manner.

How the Chicks Are Handled

The baby chicks were placed under coal-burning brooders situated in colony houses or buildings having a southern exposure. From 300 to 400 chicks are enough for a colony. Plenty of heat is supplied at all times so the chicks do not huddle or crowd around the stove. Sour milk or buttermilk is given to drink. The ration consisted of eighty pounds of corn meal, twenty pounds of white wheat middlings, five pounds raw bone meal, five pounds of pearl grits, one pound of salt. The first two weeks this is slightly moistened with curd or sour milk and fed on newspapers several times a day but small quantities so that none is left after 15 or 20 minutes of feeding. A hopper of the dry mash is kept before them at the end of the first week or ten days and after two weeks the moistened mash is gradually discontinued until at four or five weeks only one moist mash is fed a day, this in the morning.

At the end of four or five weeks fine cracked corn was fed in the litter at night. At eight weeks this is replaced by coarser corn and a small amount of wheat added. At the same time 25 pounds of wheat bran was added to the mash ration and the bone meal was replaced gradually by meat scrap. When dairy milk was not at hand semi-solid buttermilk was used and forms a valuable addition to any ration.

Hot Weather Treatment

At three months they were fed a small feed of wheat in the morning, dry mash in the hoppers and a full feed at night of two parts cracked corn and one part wheat. Part of the time a moist mash is given at noon, especially on very hot days, the regular mash being used with about the same amount of wheat bran mixed in. The hoppers and water dishes are always placed in the shade and the water kept fresh and cool. The chicks are given free range at about three weeks of age; before this outdoor runs are placed temporarily in front of the brooder houses so that each chick learns his own home and not much trouble is experienced by different broods mixing. When the chicks are three days old a south window is taken out for a few minutes and the sun allowed to shine directly into the coop. The time is lengthened each day but care is taken to keep a very good fire in the stove and see that no chicks crowd in a corner and chill. The first chicks hatched this year were confined to the house until three weeks old but showed no signs of leg-weakness and the first cockerel of this brood crowed in 28 days.

First Egg at Four Months

The first pullet, as big as a hen, laid at 4 months, 6 days. This pullet was one that went to the hen-house and ate the hen's mash and was unusually large and well developed. The oldest pullets are now nearly 5 months old and weigh 3½ to 4 pounds each with great long deep bodies and combs beginning to develop and redden. They will be placed in the hen-houses about September 1 to 15 and by the middle of September will be doing their bit in paying for their board.

The mash will be gradually changed by the addition of more bran and middlings and meat scraps until the hen's ration is used. This consists of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, corn meal and meat scrap. Cracked corn, wheat and other grains are used for a scratch feed, a slight feed mornings and a full feed nights. If milk is plentiful it is given to drink and part of the time semi-solid milk is used. If this is to be used every day the amount of meat scrap is reduced. Care is taken to feed enough grain to keep up the body weight and not to force pullets beyond a 50 or 60 percent production. Lights were used on the pullets handled this way last winter and there was no drop until the middle of February when the pullets took a short rest; a part of them made a short molt. We had a severe illness in the family during February and I think this had as much to do with the result and molt of the pullets as anything, for their feed and care was somewhat neglected at this time.

Leghorn pullets hatched in April and handled this way will be money makers for anyone as they will be laying by October, and give a good yield during the season of highest prices. Keep them steadily growing from baby chicks, give plenty of growing feed, water and range, and throughout the winter feed enough scratch feed to keep their weight and you will not be troubled by an early molt.—Mrs. F. W. Owen, Painted Post, New York.

What Causes Soft Shell Eggs

What causes soft shelled eggs? We feed plenty of egg shells and still we occasionally find eggs dropped without shells or with very soft shells.—J. B. N. N. Y.

IT has been recently demonstrated that an animal does not necessarily assimilate all the lime that is given to them. It seems that some of the vitamins have an effect on the use of lime in the body. These vitamins are found in green feed, in cod liver oil, and in sunlight. It may be that you are getting soft shelled eggs because the hens have not been getting sufficient green feed.

Another possible explanation is that the hens may fall off the perch or get to quarreling, and the egg may pass rapidly through the part of the oviduct which puts the shell on the egg.

Gossip From the Barns

(*Continued from page* 154)

At Blooming Grove Farm, Blooming Grove, N. Y., Sears and Howell are securing results which tend to counteract the commonly accepted statement that Advanced Registry testing is out of the financial reach of the farmer-breeder. With a herd consisting at the present time of about thirty purebred Ayrshires, Blooming Grove Farm has won two French Cups, three Association Cups, two gold medals, and two silver medals. A fact making that record all the more outstanding is that every animal in the herd, including the sires, was bred at the farm. Moreover, every female that has finished a lactation period has gone into the Advanced Registry. The present herd at Blooming Grove was established about thirteen years ago on a foundation that consisted of two purebred heifers. These heifers came from a Vermont herd into which no females had been introduced for a period of fifty years.

* * *

Four hundred head of dairy cattle were placed on exhibition in the Crawford Co. Penn. Cattle Show and Sale at Cambridge Springs, June 23, 24, and 25. A consignment sale of high class cattle took place on the last day of the show.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

WALDORF FARMS
NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.

Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

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Accredited Herd

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Oscar F. Kinney, Owner — Clifford E. Greene, Sup't.

CALDWELL PLACE DISPERSAL & CONSIGNMENT SALE
AT MARION, NEW YORK
FRIDAY, SEPT. 18th
60 Head of Guernsey Cattle
30 Reg. Cows in milk
10 Reg. Heifers
8 Reg. Bulls—all ages
12 High Grade Cows
Catalogues on request
JOHN S. RICH, Sales Mgr.
Marion, N. Y.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO BETTER MILK PROFITS

Is producing Guernsey Milk which is today selling in many localities at a premium of several cents a quart.

With a Guernsey bull you can bring an ordinary herd of cows up to a high producing strain more quickly than with other breeds. "The Story of the Guernsey" tells much about this shorter road to a more profitable dairy. Ask for it.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
9 Grove Street 8268
Peterboro, New Hampshire

BROOKFIELD FARM
New England's HEADQUARTERS for HEREFORDS
DURHAM · CONNECTICUT

When you are ready to change from dairy to beef, we can sell you a real Herd Header Bull and some real female HEREFORDS of the right type and breeding.

PHILIP A. RICH, Manager. — ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS
FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN

We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list

Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM, Dept. A
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

Stannox Farm
A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.

For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

BLOOMING GROVE FARM OFFERS
YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULL

Sire's sire in A. R. Dams records, A. R. 2 yr. old 11659 lbs. milk, 416.9 lbs. fat; R. of H. 3 yr. old 10543 lbs. milk, 378 lbs. fat. Both granddams Gold Medal and Association Cup winners. An excellent individual bred to get producers. Priced for quick sale.

M. C. SEARS, Blooming Grove, N.Y.

IROQUOIS FARM AYRSHIRES

Males and females of all ages that combine type and production. Senior sire of a son of AUCHENBRAIN TOREADOR. Priced for immediate sale.

IROQUOIS FARM
Cooperstown New York

An American Citizen's Meditation

(*Continued from page* 147)

would have remembered the occasion with all the pomp and ceremony that a great nation can bring to an event so momentous.

The Great Charter was framed in a far off day when the long night of the Dark Ages still brooded over Europe and when only sheltered in the monasteries was the lamp of scholarship kept trimmed and burning. It was a day when illiteracy was so universal that even great nobles of the realm were frankly unashamed to set their "mark" instead of their signature on title-deed or will and testament and when the mere ability to read a little, stumblingly and haltingly, was in its self a title to learning and distinction. Yet it is significant that those mailed knights had either among their number or at their command men who were able to voice their demands and ideals in singularly sonorous and moving phraseology. Sometimes when I wish to thrill for a moment to the thought of this heritage—this birthright of yours and mine—I say these old phases over softly to myself like a litany or creed. *"to no man will we deny — from no man will we withhold — to no man will we delay right and justice"*—******"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or banished or outlawed or disposessed or in any way destroyed nor will we send against him or cause to be sent save* IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF THE LAND AND BY THE LEGAL JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS" which means that every man accused of crime even to the sorriest knave that ever graced a gallows-tree shall have his day in open court, shall have the right to speak in his own defense, to be represented by counsel and to be adjudged guilty only upon the unanimous vote of twelve good men and true—"the legal judgment of his peers." It was a declaration that the people and the law was greater than any king, and that never again might an English soverign boast as did the greatest of the Hebrew kings "Whom I would I slew and whom I would, I left alive." It was a great mile stone of human progress and liberty that John's barons set up at Runnymede that June day long ago. Of course it is true that at times during the centuries these splendid guarantees have been overlooked and evaded and suffered to fall into disuse or kept in letter rather than in spirit but they have never been wholly forgotten and always they have been a great light shining in the darkness.

Now I have recalled our own Declaration of Independence and that earlier Declaration of our English forebears in order that I might have a text for a little sermon that I would preach because I believe there is no one thing that we need as much as we need a new baptism—a new and vivid conception of the dignity and the sacredness of the law.

It may very properly be our boast and pride that we are citizens of the world's greatest Democracy and that we live not under laws imposed upon us from above but under laws made by our duly elected representatives in parliment assembled and which we may in our wisdom at any time repeal.

But if we are to continue to have a great self-governing Democracy, it is above everything else necessary that we learn to play the game fairly according to certain established and essential rules. And the first and greatest of these rules is this: *that we give full faith and credit and obedience to every law so long as it stands unrepealed.* It is not in the least necessary that as good citizens we approve all laws. We may well believe that some are vicious and many are foolish. We are fully within our right as good citizens to agitate against any law and to use every effort to have it repealed by proper parlimentary procedure. But he who breaks or ignores the law is thereby an "undesirable citizen" of whom Theodore Roosevelt spoke so scathingly. Also he is a poor sport because he refuses to fairly play the game.

I am sure that the most sinster thing in America today is a great and growing contempt for law. There is no more dangerous heresay than the doctrine that a man may choose for himself which laws he will obey and which laws he will disregard. I am not so greatly concerned about our avowed criminals—the open outlaws, thugs and thieves. These are the vermin of civilization to be hunted relentlessly and dealt with always "according to the law of the land." But what I do worry over is the man (and we have such) who calls himself a leading citizen, who has money in the bank and a place in society, who perhaps holds an elective office and mayhaps sits in a church pew of a Sunday morning and who yet makes himself a criminal and an accomplice of criminals by seducing some miserable fellow to sell him illicit liquor in secret. If we do not protect the law, the time may come when the law will not protect us. That way lies anarchy.

Long centuries ago in the Book of the Judges an unknown Chronicler, set down certain wild happenings of the darkest and saddest days of Hebrew history and he closed those lurid chapters with a single sentence which still carries an infinity of suggestion as to how low Isreal had fallen. *"In those days there was no king in Isreal: every man did that which was right in his own eyes."*

Great Fall Sale!

20 Acres of Bargains

—Building Material and Supplies!

This is the first announcement of our great Fall Sale and your best opportunity to buy at lowest prices. Bigger values than ever are waiting for you here at America's headquarters for good building materials and general supplies.

Order Today —direct from this page or mail the coupon below for big new free General Catalog of building materials and general supplies. All prices f. o. b. cars, Chicago.

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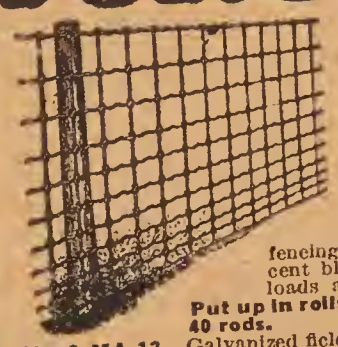

10 and 12½ Gauge Galvanized Field Fence

20c per rod

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Put up in rolls containing 10, 20 or 40 rods.

No. 2-MA-12. Galvanized field fence made of No. 10 top and bottom wires with No. 12½ stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart			Stay Wires 12 inches apart		
Height Ins.	No. of Line Wires	Price Per Rod	Height Ins.	No. of Line Wires	Price Per Rod
26	7	31c	26	7	20c
32	8	35c	32	8	25c
39	9	41c	39	9	27c
47	10	45c	47	10	31c
56	11	50c	56	11	35c

9 and 11 Gauge Field Fence

No. 2-MA-13. Galvanized field fence with No. 9 top and bottom wires and No. 11 stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart			Stay Wires 12 inches apart		
Height Ins.	No. of Line Wires	Price Per Rod	Height Ins.	No. of Line Wires	Price Per Rod
26	7	35c	26	7	25c
32	8	42c	32	8	30c
39	9	47c	39	9	34c
47	10	55c	47	10	38c
56	11	60c	56	11	42c

Galvanized Poultry Fence

Galvanized poultry fence with No. 12½ top and bottom wires and No. 15½ stay and strand wires. Stay wires spaced 6 ins. apart. Will wear three times as long as poultry netting and cost you less.

No. 2-MA-14. 36 ins. high, 16 cross wires, per rod . . 35¢
No. 2-MA-15. 48 ins. high, 19 cross wires, per rod . . 45¢
No. 2-MA-16. 60 ins. high, 22 cross wires, per rod . . 55¢
No. 2-MA-17. 72 ins. high, 25 cross wires, per rod . . 60¢

Paint

Guaranteed House Paint

Per Gallon $2.10

No. 9-MA-18. Guaranteed best quality house paint in white, black and 26 colors. Will not fade, blister or peel. Per gal $2.10

SPECIAL! **No. 9-MA-19.** Outfit of 5 gallon kit Harris Guaranteed House Paint and high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete $11.00

Barn and Garage Paint

No. 9-MA-20. Guaranteed finest. Choice of red, yellow or maroon. Per gal $1.50

SPECIAL! **No. 9-MA-21.** Outfit of 5 gallon kit Harris Garage and Barn Paint with high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete $8.00

Roofing

Galvanized Sheets for Roofing & Siding

Per Square $3.25 100 Sq. Ft.

No. 7-MA-23. Overhauled galvanized 2½ in. corrugated sheets in good condition—all sheets painted red. Per square of 100 sq. ft. $3.25

NOTE! We also furnish overhauled galvanized corrugated sheets 26, 24 and 22 gauge, same class of material as above. Give dimensions of your building and gauge of material preferred. We will then quote prices and full information.

Painted Corrugated Sheets

No. 13-MA-24. Overhauled 28 gauge painted, 2½ in. corrugated sheets suitable for temporary roofing and siding. Per square of 100 sq. ft. $2.00

NOTE! We also furnish same class of material as above in heavier gauges at comparatively low prices. All listed complete in roofing bulletin, mailed free on request.

Slate Coated Roofing

No. 7-MA-25. Brand new 85 to 90 lb. slate coated roofing. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. Complete with trimming. Choice of red, grey green or blue black. Per roll $1.75
Other grades as low as, per roll 1.50

Smooth Surfaced Roofing

Smooth rubber-like finished roofing with trimmings. Light weight for lining, gives more warmth than sheathing, per roll $1.00
Medium weight for roofing, per roll 1.25
Heavy weight for roofing, per roll 1.50

Asphalt Shingles

No. 13-MA-26. Red, grey green and blue black slate coated asphalt shingles as low as, per square of 100 sq. ft. $4.00
Write for complete roofing bulletin. Send dimensions of roof surface to be covered and preference of material.

Heating

PIPELESS FURNACE

Double Casing $69

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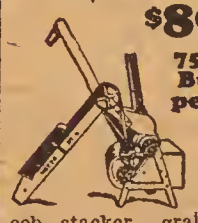

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Measure your windows for storm sash today. We furnish finest storm sash with frames of clear white pine. 1⅛ in. thick. Glazed with clear glass, best putty, at lowest prices.

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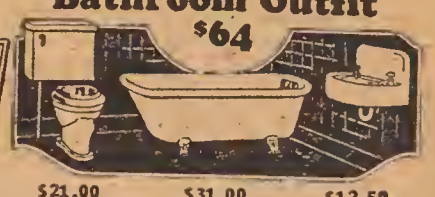
Combination Door

No. 10-MA-30. Converted in a moment to a screen or storm door by changing sections. Painted gray. Size 2 ft. 8¾ in. x 6 ft. 9½ in.

Bathroom Outfit



$64

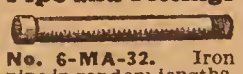
$21.00 $31.00 $12.50

No. 5-MA-31. Bathroom outfit complete, including bathtub 5 ft. long and 30 ins. wide, coated on the inside and over 3 in. roll rim, with white porcelain enamel. Fitted with nickel plated compression double bathcock with china handles indexed "Hot" and "Cold." Nickel Plated connected waste and overflow.

Closet outfit with washdown type vitreous earthenware bowl and white earthenware tank. Best fittings. Mahogany finished closet seat and cover.

Deep apron style lavatory coated with white porcelain enamel, size 18x21 ins. Fitted with nickel plated compression faucets with china tops marked "Hot" and "Cold." "P" trap to wall. Price of outfit complete $64.00

Pipe and Fittings



No. 6-MA-32. Iron pipe in random lengths, threaded with couplings. All sizes.
One in., per ft. 6c
1¼ in., per ft. 8c
1½ in., per ft. 9c
2 in., per ft. 11c
Pipe of all kinds in all sizes priced proportionately low.

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No. 13-MA-33. Gold Medal Wallboard furnished in 48 in. widths. Lengths up to 12 ft. Price per sq. ft. 3c

Mixed Nails

$1.85

No. 2-MA-34. Splendid assortment of brand new wire nails in all sizes from 3d to 40d. Handy about the home, workshop and farm. Include a keg with your order. The price per 100 lbs. $1.85

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No. 5-MA-35. White porcelain enamel roll rim kitchen sinks with two faucets and trap. Size 18 x 24 ins. Each . $12.00

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More Tools Rust Out Than Wear Out

(*Continued from page* 149)

do not our pocket books should, for an investment in the shed, the shop and an investment of time to care for tools as they should be, will return not only money, but will return us enjoyment, the enjoyment of using good running tools.

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele an his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. The tracks they find are unlike those of any beast they have ever known. In spite of well-laid plans the Windigo eludes them.. Steele soon leaves for New York to report to the museum, promising to return before winter sets in. On his way he stops at La Flamme's camp to see what he can learn. His visit is cut short when David overcomes La Flamme as the later is eavesdropping outside of Steele's cabin. They are compelled to flee to escape the vengence of La Flamme, whose men try to head them off. They escape by shooting the Jack Fish Rapids, a piece of "wild water" that has never been negotiated. La Flamme's followers believe them lost when they see Steele and his guide enter the rapids.

CHAPTER XXVI

AS the backwaters of the rivers and the coves of the lakes were nightly icing over in the increasing bite of the frost, and the first norther from the great bay stripped the last leaves from birch and poplar, driving laggard rearguards of armies of gray and snowy geese in raucous retreat from the succulent goose grass of the freezing marshes, two pinch-faced voyageurs raced the winter in to Nepigon House.

For a week they had traveled on half rations eked out with an occasional pike or doré, which had been lured with much patience from their winter lethargy, but each morning as they ruefully surveyed the fading food supply, Steele had reiterated: "You can't starve two men who've run the Frying Pan!"

Then followed silent hours of paddling in which the thoughts of David centered largely on the future consumption of savory moose steaks at Nepigon House, while for Steele, heart hunger and the necessity for an early solution of the problem at Wailing River had served as anodyne to his craving for food.

Another week and Steele was hurrying east on the Canadian Pacific. Arriving in New York and reporting at the Museum, he readily obtained permission to follow up this most amazing example of the abnormal in the habits of Canadian mammals, inextricably involved with Indian superstition is so baffling a manner as to defy any ordinary methods of solution. But at home he met objection to an early return to the north.

"My boy, you are away so much," protested his mother, "why do you go again so soon? I want you to myself for a month or two. I'm sure this zoological mystery can wait."

Steele had sketched to his family in the briefest manner his stay at Wailing River, barely mentioning the St. Onge's and Laflamme, and attributing to accident the running of the Frying Pan. But, when, at length, dissembling had failed to convince the devoted woman of the necessity for a winter on the snow, he put his arm about her in the seclusion of her room and talked of what was in his heart.

"And she is a lady—a woman of breeding, whom you have found in that lonely valley?" asked the incredulous mother.

"She comes from an old family in Touraine and has more refinement—more breeding, than anyone I know here; and talent, approaching genius. She'll sacrifice herself—crush that rare heart of hers, unless we can put St. Onge on his feet."

"And you really think you can help the father out of his difficulties?"

"Yes."

"But does she really care for you, Brent?"

"I am not going back, mother dear, for reward. It is because I care for her. To have that rich nature of hers—the fineness of her, numbed, dwarfed, in a life at a fur post with a man with nothing besides a nose for profits, is unthinkable. She couldn't endure it—she'd kill herself."

Mrs. Steele patted the calloused hand of her youngest son affectionately.

"You do love her, boy. And if she does not you, she will lose the staunchest heart in the world. You make me pity her so, in her terrible position."

"I knew you would understand," he said, smiling at her with her own gray eyes. "And you want men to go back, now that you know?"

"Yes, Brent, I want you to go back."

On the way west, Steele made frequent trips to the baggage car to talk to a long-eared, wrinkle-faced hound.

"If I had had you, old bay, last September, upon Big Feather Lake," he often repeated regretfully, rubbing the ears of the great black and tan beast, "there would be one less Windigo in the Wailing River country. I don't know what you can do on the snow. You may freeze in that country, with your short hair, but you're surely going to have a chance to help us out when we lose a trail. The huskies haven't got your nose, and won't hold to a trail as you will. And when that foghorn bay of yours booms out over the hills, there's going to be a general scramble for cover among the beasts and devils that hear it."

The bloodhound, trained in the Tennessee hills, had arrived in New York in response to an urgent telegram from Steele to a friend who bred the man-hunters on his southern plantation. There was no doubt in Steele's mind that the riddle of the Windigo would have been solved in the autumn, had he had a bloodhound at Wailing River. But the ability of the southern-bred dog to hold a trail on the strange medium of snow or ice, was a matter outside the experience of those he had consulted. However, as there would be no crust until March, daylight tracking would be easy in the new snow. It was for night work when the absence of shadows obliterates a snow trail, and when a trail followed wind-swept ice, that Steele had gambled on the sensitive nose of the bloodhound to aid them.

In his wallet he carried a sealed letter of instruction from the Montreal headquarters of the Revillon Fréres, addressed to Lascelles at Fort Albany, supplementing orders to be sent with the Christmas mail packet by the Abbitibi route. But, as he was informed, "business was business," and the payment to the company of the value of the fur lost by St. Onge would not justify the management, against the advice of their inspector at Albany, in keeping the post open, as it had never done well.

At Ottawa, Steele had been assured that a police canoe would be despatched to Ogoké in the early spring, but that all available men would be on duty elsewhere during the winter on more pressing matters.

So, as his train carried him west through the white wilderness to Nepigon station, where David was to meet him with the best dog-team obtainable, the problem he faced continued unchanged by his trip east. It still remained for Michel, David and himself unaided, to run down the beast or beasts which had spread terror through the valley of the Wailing, and to hold the Indians on their traplines. There was yet the mysterious tragedy at the Devil's Mile to be solved before the taboo would be lifted from the lower river.

At Nepigon station a five-dog sled, driven by a half-breed, waited in the snow for the passenger with the bloodhound, and only the swift use of David's long, caribou-hide whip saved the dazed beast from speedy annihilation by the team of half-wild huskies.

"Hello, David!" cried Steele, keeping his dog at a distance from the white fangs which threatened him. "Are the trails open?"

"De Jackfish bin close onlee few day. You cum back queek, boss" answered the Ojibway, a wide grin furrowing his face.

"We've got plenty of planning to do at Nepigon House before we start. Guess how many shells I've got for your Mannlicher."

"Wal, I need one for fr'en' ov yours, an' 'noder for bear dat seeng lak de cat—two ees all, I t'ink."

Steele laughed. "Oh, I've got a few more than that for you. You may need moose, or meat someone at the Frying Pan sometime, so I've brought you three hundred. How's the family? Does your wife object to your going?"

"She say she t'ink I got girl down at Wailing Riviere."

Three days of sledding over a good trail, for the snow was not deep, brought the team to Nepigon House at the head of the great Nepigon Lake which was partly iced over. There, while the bloodhound, wearing a blanket, became somewhat more acclimated to the cold, and the huskies were forcibly taught to respect him as a permanent member of the party, David and Steele made their plans for a campaign on the snow.

With the coming of the first severe November cold, which would seal the swift Jackfish and Rouge, except in the "strong-water," making sled travel easy to the valley of the Wailing, the two friends started.

Up the Jackfish and down the Rouge, with the bloodhound at the tail of the sled, day after day the dog-team hurried into the north. At Ogoké, to escape the possibility of being seen, they took the opposite shore of the lake, passing the post in the night. And each white mile they put behind them, each camp they made at night, meant to the impatient Steele, one mile, one day, nearer the girl who needed them. But, as he broke trail ahead of the team, when they cut back from the shore to circle rapids or quick-water, or rode in the easy going of the river ice, the task he had set for himself and his two friends appeared more and more difficult of accomplishment. Suppose the Windigo were not again cross its trail? What then? The harm had been done, and the Indians would continue to desert the Wailing as the rumors spread.

In that case, it was a lost cause—hopeless. Only in the event of the early reappearance of the beast at the post when they could speedily take up the trail and stay on it until they came up with the owner of the voice, could a swift solution of the mystery be possible. If the Windigo wandered over on the Little Current or the Drowning, or into the Medicine Hills, it might be weeks before the news reached per pipes, the optimism of David was so marked that the American knew that the clue which had, for some reason, been kept from him deeply impressed the Indian.

CHAPTER XXVII

AT last, through the early dusk which shut down on the valley one November afternoon, gleamed the yellow lights of Wailing River.

The pulse of Steele speeded as he made out the blurred shape of the house which Denise St. Onge had called home. Minutes now and they would wring the hands of St. Onge and Michel in the tradehouse. She would be in the kitchen with Charlotte, and he would have to wait—wait while his pounding heart beat out the dragging moments. And later, at the table, while she served them, he would watch the changing expression of her sensitive face—the light and shadow in her hair—unruly hair which brooked no confinement. He saw again the raven plume of it waving in the breeze as she played on the hill top. The morning he went away she had come to him with mist in her eyes. Would they shine again, he wondered, with that new light, now that he had come back to fight for her, or would she freeze into that other self—hold him at a distance because of her quixotic bargain with Lascelles?

Steele opened the door of the tradehouse, followed by David. At their entrance, St. Onge turned in his chair behind the slab counter where he sat in conversation with his head man.

"Good evening, gentlemen!" The voice of Steele rang in the silent room.

With eyes wide with amazement and surprise, St. Onge slowly rose to his feet, while the lean face of the Iroquois thrust forward, tense, apprehensive, as if he feared a trick of vision.

"Bo'-jo,' Michel! W'at you t'ink you see, de Windigo?" And David advanced with outstretched hand.

"We have returned as we promised, Monsieur!" added Steele, approaching the counter behind which the startled men stood staring at the hooded apparitions.

Then, with a yell and a bound, Michel cleared the counter and was hugging the blocky Ojibway.

"By Gar! You not drown een de Frying Pan, Daveed? We t'ot you dead men. By dam! I glad to see you, Daveed, and you, M'sieu, all right, bot' you two, beeg an' strong jes de same?" The delighted Michel repeatedly wrung the hands of his amused, but preplexed, friends. Then St. Onge reached Steele.

"Mon dieu! Mon dieu! Monsieur Steele! Welcome to Wailing River," he exclaimed in a voice, strained—unnatural. "Doubly welcome, my dear Steele! We thought we look at the dead when you entered that door—Michel and I. An Indian brought word that you were lost in the Jackfish rapids, last month. We were hopeless—and now we are overjoyed."

"Thank you sir, I am glad to be back. We ran the rapids—it's a long tale, Colonel."

St. Onge suddenly started, turning in bewilderment from Steele to Michel.

"What was that?"

David doubled with laughter at the surprise of the Iroquois. Again, to the bewilderment of the Frenchman and his headman, the bloodhound, outside, raised a deep-throated protest at the cold and his empty stomach, which initiated a bedlam of howls from the huskies.

"Why, that's Windigo; he's hungry!" laughed Steele. "You'd better look after them, David, before the home dogs start a fight."

"That, a dog? It sounded more like a lion."

"I've brought a bloodhound to track the Windigo; also to give him a bit of his own medicine. His name is Pete, but David and I call him 'Windigo.' If we'd had him in the fall, it might have been dif-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

ferent. But Mademoiselle St. Onge? Is she well?" Steele hastened to ask.

The face of the older man sobered.

"She has not been well," he said, pointedly, "since the news came from Ogoké."

"You mean?"

"The news of your drowning in the Frying Pan, Monsieur."

Steele thrilled at the words. Then the realization of what it had meant to Denise St. Onge—this blow to her hopes—swiftly saddened him.

"I am sorry—so sorry." The eyes of the two men met in mutual understanding.

"I will go to her at once," said St. Onge. "The shock would be too great—and the joy," he added. "If you will follow shortly, you will find your old room, such as it is, ready."

At Michel's shack, Steele shaved with a hand strangely beyond control. Returning to the traderoom, he found St. Onge waiting for him.

"I trust, sir, that your daughter is well enough to see me—that she will join us at supper?"

"Of course, it was a great shock," replied the smiling Frenchman, "to learn that you were alive—and here; a very great shock—to one of her temperment; but her joy, Monsieur, I cannot describe to you her joy. She was singing—actually singing—in her room when I left the house."

Mist filled Steele's eyes—mist which he made no attempt to conceal—at the words of St. Onge. She cared—this rare girl he had found in the forests. Charlotte was right, she cared for him.

In the living room of the factor's quarters Denise St. Onge waited for the man returned from the dead.

Entering, Steele went to her and took both her hands.

"I have come back, Denise St. Onge, as I promised," he said, as her dark eyes bravely met his, but the convulsive movement of her lips betrayed the imminence of tears.

"We are—so glad—so glad you are here!" But the strain was too great and she turned from him to hide her emotion.

"It is a happy night for Wailing River, Monsieur," broke in St. Onge, as Steele turned to the factor to permit his daughter to regain her self-control.

"A happier one for me, Colonel!" replied the man who yearned to take the girl, who had walked to the end of the room, in his arms and comfort her—promise her that all should be right in the end.

Then the smiling face of Charlotte appeared at the door of the dining room.

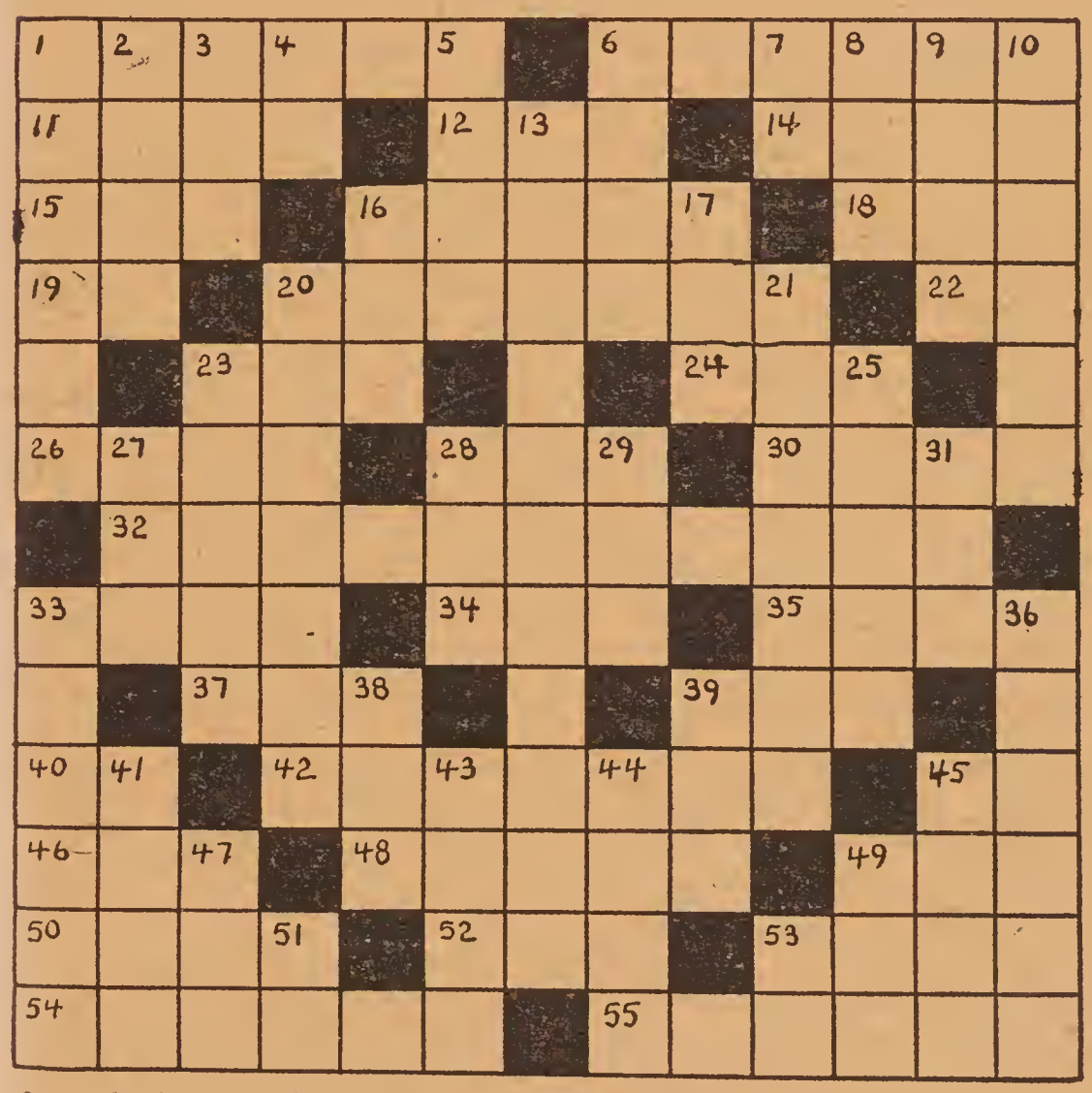
"Charlotte! I'm mighty glad to see you!" cried Steele, glad of this release of the tension.

"Bo'-jo', bo'-jo', M'sieu Steele!" And

(*Continued on page* 164)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 1



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HORIZONTAL

1—Change from bad to good
6—More beloved
11—Scent
12—Playing card with single spot
14—Manufactured
15—Blend
16—Intense suffering
18—Loosely tangled mass
19—Near
20—Blood-red
22—Myself
23—Alcoholic beverage
24—Negation
26—Place for storing grain
28—Bleat of a sheep
30—Labor
32—Separates
33—Sweetened and baked composition
34—Join on
35—Fiber used for rope
37—And so forth (Abbr)
39—Nourished
40—Toward
42—Struck with a cavalry sword
45—You and I
46—Endeavor
48—Made like new
49—Wager
50—Amorous look
52—Devoured
53—Dissolve
54—Regard as having worth
55—Liable to cause death

VERTICAL

1—Citizens of Rome
2—Prepare for publication
3—Animal noted for its cunning
4—Conjunction
5—Wise men
6—Lairs
7—Part of "to be"
8—Male sheep
9—Later name of Esau
10—Annul, as a law
13—Authoritative mandate
16—Part of "to be"
17—Yonder (Poetic)
20—Small rooms for storage
21—Made nicks in
23—Like one another
25—Carried (Colloq.)
27—Mountain in Crete
28—Large snake
29—Conjunction
31—Doctrine
33—Bovine animals
36—Beautiful
38—Vehicle
39—Not many
41—Metallic substances
43—Long heavy piece of timber
44—Tall grass
45—Healthy
47—In addition
49—Couch
51—Second note of musical scale
53—Mother

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

R	A	I	N	E	D		A	C	T	I	V	E
A	C	T	O	R		A		L	A	M	E	R
D	O		T	R	A	C	T	O	R		R	A
I	R	E		S	I	R	E	D		A	S	S
O	N	C	E		M	E	N		F	L	E	E
S		L	A	S	S		T	I	L	L		S
	R	I	S	E				L	O	O	K	
A		P	E	T	S		P	L	O	W		O
B	A	S	S		O	H	O		R	E	S	T
O	R	E		W	A	I	L	S		D	O	T
A	M		T	I	P	T	O	E	S		B	E
R	O	S	E	S		S		N	E	W	E	R
D	R	O	N	E	S		S	T	E	E	R	S

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Schedule Troubles

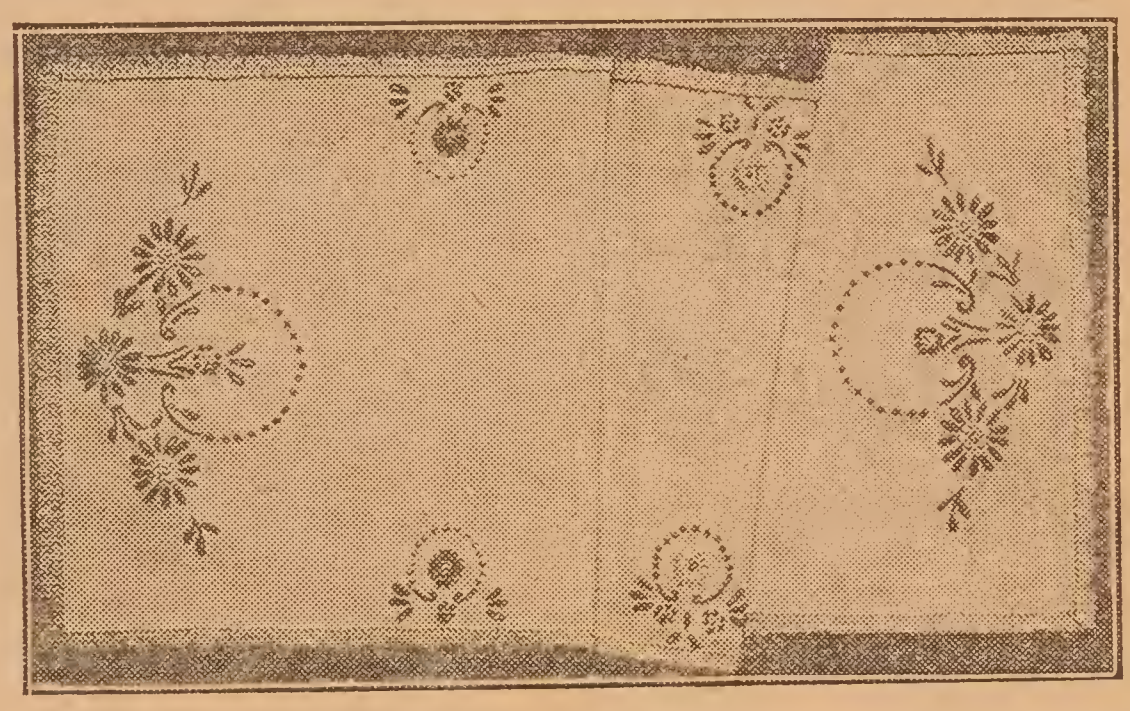
Schedules Are Plans--and Plans May Change

WE hear very much of late, about the benefits to be derived from working on a schedule, but somehow we women here can't make it work out well. It is claimed that the farm has more interruptions than the town and perhaps it has. I suppose here we have a combination of the two, since we live on a 29-acre village farm, and run 55 acres six miles away where we used to live, but the town certainly has plenty.

Any schedule that can be followed at all must allow for these interruptions and, having done that, why isn't it just as well to work as rapidly and steadily as possible till the work is done, without losing time looking at a written plan? We all know what there is to do anyway and we know about how long it takes to do it. Obviously we always work more or less by the clock, else our meals would never be on time and we should miss all our engagements: (as a matter of fact, we do forget some of them anyway, not being such full-fledged society people that we keep all our dates written in a note-book) but it seems to me that our usual plan amounts to about the same except that we don't waste time writing it down and referring to it afterwards. The latter method somehow reminds the average busy housewife of the sermon or lecture that is read instead of being memorized—both time and effectiveness are lost during the delivery.

Sometimes for several days there won't be many appreciable interruptions and then a lot come all at once and I don't believe ten carefully prepared schedules could keep them away. All households seem very similar in this respect and the reason must be psychological but surely it is inexplicable—for a while we will be as quiet as anything and then a steady string of guests and callers will continue to arrive, often over a period of several days. We are delighted to see them, of course, but we could enjoy them more if they were more "spread out." Similarly we start our work nicely some morning according to our conscious or unconscious plan and an agent arrives. Perhaps before he is gone a telephone caller drops in. Presently there comes a message to deliver somewhere—maybe several of them. A wood fire would be out by this time, and if we burn kerosene we will have turned it out because we know we musn't leave it. Everything is at a standstill, with the dishes probably unwashed, and another agent and a couple of morning callers arrive. One can't wash dishes and entertain at the same time very well, so we retreat to the living room, considering ourselves lucky if we can snatch a bit of sewing or mending to do while we talk. The chances are that by the time we are at liberty we must hurry and get the dinner over, finish the dishes while it cooks and serve it in a more or less disorderly kitchen and dining room, and do up the morning work after dinner. The perfect homemakers who tell us so glibly about always having everything done and being ready for a bath and clean clothes by 1:30 must live in an isolated section frequented by neither agents, callers or guests and have perfectly behaved children and stock that never interrupt; but honestly I believe I prefer the lazy, time-honored way with its chatty friends, and normal little folks, a little less immaculate homes and perfect housekeeping.

—MRS. E. M. ANDERSON.



E-368-8. This scarf of tan art cotton is embroidered in two shades of blue, with black dots and green leaves. The spots of embroidery on the side give a more elaborate effect although the work is very quickly done, since both flower petals and leaves are in lazy daisy stitch. Tan art cotton stamped for scarf 17½ by 48 inches, 75c. Floss 40c extra.

Reasons Why

AS stated in a previous issue the articles run under the heading "Reasons Why" will be based on chemical tests made time and time again in the chemical laboratory. The information is furnished by an expert in chemistry who is also a home-maker with years of experience.

We invite you to send in questions which you would like to have answered under this heading.

Is Your Sour Milk Biscuit Yellow?

Most of us know the unsightly yellow and the characteristic odor of a biscuit which has had an overdose of soda. But comparatively few of us know what that unfortunate biscuit contains to give it such a bilious appearance.

Ordinarily, if amounts used are correct, the acid of the sour milk uses up the soda and gives off a gas known as carbon dioxide. It is this gas which raises the biscuit and makes it light. The baking process drives away the gas but it will have done its good work by then.

A cup of slightly sour milk requires only a quarter teaspoonful of soda to neutralize the acid, while if the milk is very sour, a half-teaspoonful of soda is needed to raise the bread. Some baking powder may be used also if desired.

If more soda is used than the milk can take up, it merely unites with the milk sugar in the milk, making a yellow combination which results in a yellow biscuit.

If molasses is used in the bread or cake in addition to the milk, the amount of soda may have to be doubled because the molasses itself contains acid which must also be neutralized by the soda.

To remove grease stains from wall-paper, crush magnesia carbonate and apply it to the spots. In twenty-four hours the stains are gone.

* * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Gratitude is the most inexpensive commodity of which the world never had an over-supply.

Looking for *extra* help? You get it in Fels-Naptha! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Washes clothes clean safely, quickly, thoroughly! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

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AGENTS $72 a WEEK

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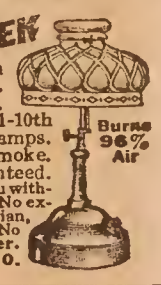

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STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5137 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

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Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
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Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

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Beautiful assortment of serges, Tricotines and Suitings at less than wholesale prices. All newest colors.

Each Remnant Sufficient To Make Complete Suit or Dress.
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.
Save money. Make your own clothes. These mill remnants save you up to $1.50 a yard. WRITE FOR FREE LIST.
Textile Products Co., Dept. A-20 Kansas City, Mo.

Keep to the Simple

In Disinfecting---or in Dress

I REMEMBER that as a child in rural East Texas we were told by horror-stricken travelers what was taking place at the county seat where a few cases of small pox had developed. A state of panic existed: people could hardly be secured to nurse the victims and many families left town. Afterwards the old shanty which had served as a shelter for the small-pox sufferers was burned to the ground to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is true that cause for alarm existed. In those parts at that time health officers were few and far between, comparatively few of the people had ever been vaccinated and care of infectious diseases as now practiced was only beginning to be understood in the larger centers. When a case of small-pox broke out it usually meant several deaths before the disease was stopped—and it was no respecter of persons.

Even yet I don't know anyone who would take a case of small-pox as of light concern, but the emphasis for precautions is now placed on the patient rather than on his environment.

In a recent radio talk Dr. Matthias Nicholl, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, stated that by the time a child had recovered from measles or whooping cough the things he has handled are not dangerous to others. However, the germs of diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis may live a long time in the dark, whereas direct exposure to sunlight kills them quickly.

Antiseptic versus Disinfectant

He further explained the difference in meaning of the term "antiseptic" and "disinfectant". An antiseptic merely prevents the growth of germs while a disinfectant actually kills them. It is natural to expect that a substance strong enough to kill germs would also be poisonous when taken internally. Any container of disinfectants should be labelled plainly and kept out of the children's reach.

If we could believe labels we might know what to use as antiseptics or disinfectants. But when one manufacturer advocated putting his product in the water pan of a furnace to purify the air of the house, the height of absurdity was reached. We must look to unprejudiced scientists for guidance there.

Burning Does Not Disinfect

Burning ill-smelling things as sulphur and formaldehyde for purifiers is more and more a thing of the past. Thorough airing and exposure to the sun is the best methods of room disinfectant. For the hands, soap and hot water are best as a rule. If the occasion demands a stronger disinfectant, rubbing alcohol may be used. Some of the coal-tar preparations which give a milky appearance to water are good when used as directed. Boiling the bed linen is best.

For disinfecting bodily discharges it may be necessary to use carbolic acid in 5 per cent strength, but this should be done according to the instructions of one's family physician.

Dr. Nicoll further suggests that everybody should be interested in knowing what disinfectants on the market are good for household purposes. A false sense of security when one has used something which was "said on the bottle" to be efficacious has more than once been disastrous. Some of those mixtures advertised as disinfectants may be only mild antiseptic, although some mixtures when used in different strengths serve either purpose. But one should know what to expect when using it.

A strong brine of salt and water or a solution of boric acid will serve as an antiseptic but not a disinfectant. Peroxide of hydrogen soon loses its strength after being opened.—Grace Watkins Huckett.

Helpful Hints

Use Your Old Canrubbers

SAVE your old canrubbers—but not for canning. Try using them when packing dishes. Put one or two between saucers and small plates. For larger plates, lay three or four in a circle between the plates. This method will save paper and greatly simplify the process of packing.

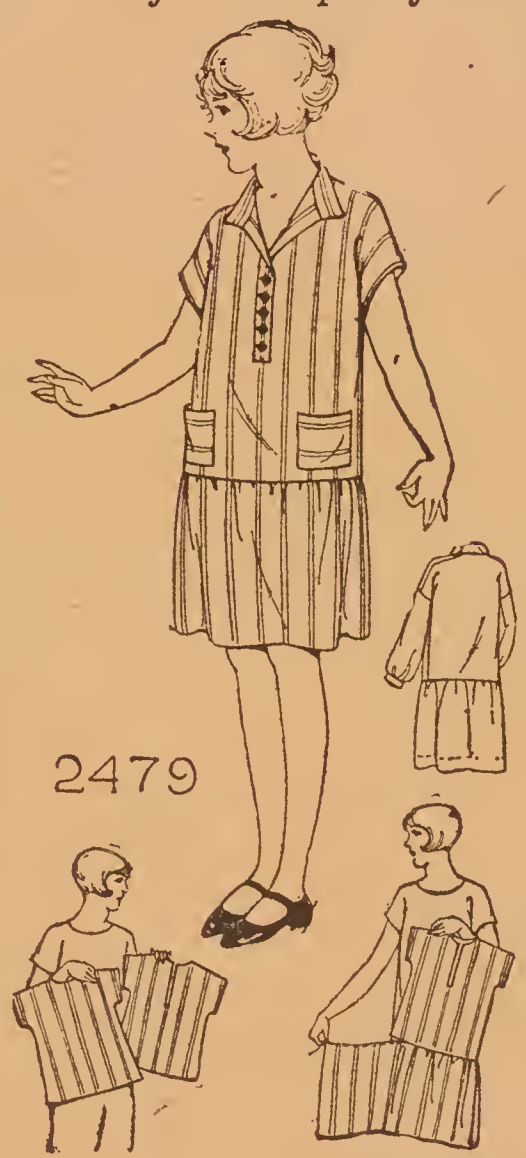
Try Peeling Fruits This Way

When peeling grapefruit, oranges, or pineapple, stand the fruit upon end on a board and slice the peel off with a sharp knife. Time and juice are saved and a better looking product results.

Prunes with Orange Peel

Prunes are much more delicious if cooked with orange peel. Use the peel from half an orange with one pound of prunes. Let prunes simmer very slowly until tender. Remove from liquid, add 1 cup sugar to liquid and boil for a few moments. Pour over prunes and let stand till cold.

Stylish Simplicity



This little girl's frock is simplicity itself, yet it has all the points of style for a dress of its kind. **Pattern 2479** *comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Gingham, cotton, broadcloth, English prints, or similar materials are well adapted for this pattern. The 8-yr. size requires 1⅞ yards of 32 or 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Cooked Cucumbers

(Continued from last week)

Here are some more of the cucumber recipes, the first of which appeared in last week's issue under this heading.

Stuffed Cucumbers—Cut large cucumbers in half lengthwise and remove the seeds. Fill the space left when seeds were taken out with a force meat made of one-half cupful fine bread crumbs moistened in sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter, one cupful chopped roast beef, one cupful chopped boiled ham, a few drops of onion juice and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Tie the halves of cucumbers together with a soft white twine and put in roasting pan with one cupful soup stock or sweet milk. Bake until tender, remove to platter, thicken liquor in pan with a little flour dissolved in cold water and rubbed smooth, pour over cucumbers and serve hot.

* * *

Broiled Cucumbers—Remove paring and cut in quarters. Dip each section first in melted butter and then in very fine bread crumbs, pressing down so that as many crumbs will cling as can be made to. Place in wire broiler and cook over hot coals. Remove to hot serving platter, dot each piece with a little butter and serve at once.

* * *

Cucumber with Cheese Sauce—Pare large cucumbers and quarter. Cook until tender but not soft in salted water and serve on a hot platter with a sauce made as follows: melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in pan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until smooth; season with salt and pepper. When flour and butter are perfectly smooth stir in two small cupfuls of hot milk and one-half cupful of grated cheese. When the cheese is melted pour sauce on cucumbers on the platter. To make a good cheese sauce requires almost constant stirring.

* * *

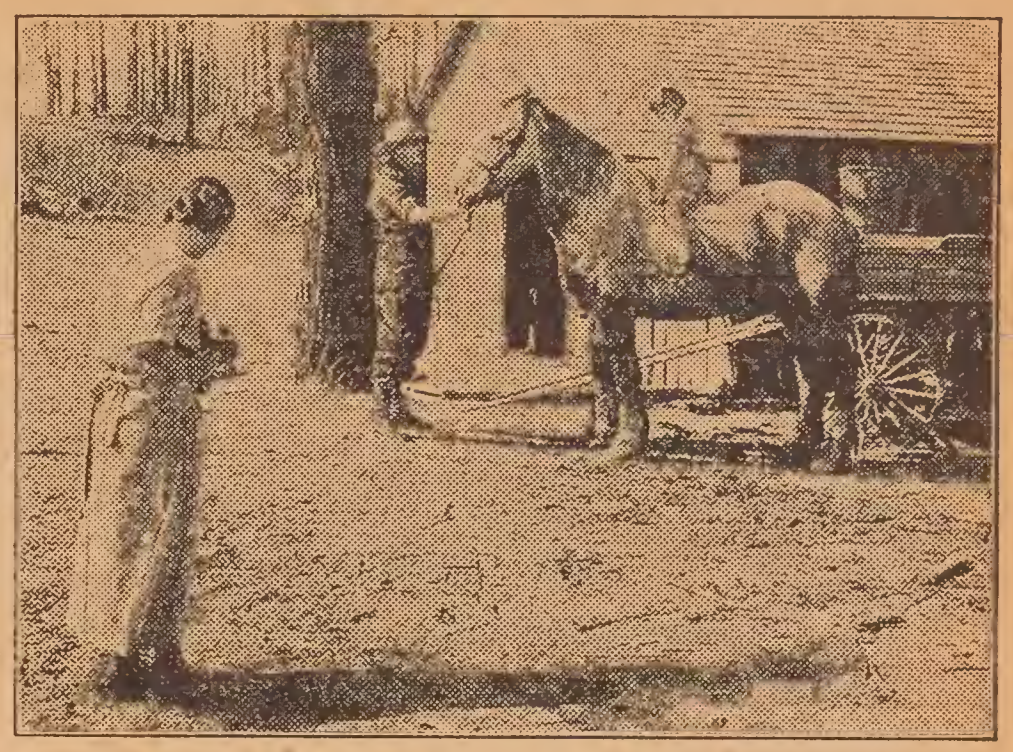
Fried Cucumbers—Pare and soak for one hour in salted water. Dry between towels, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cut in slices an inch thick. Dip each slice in an egg batter and fry in deep fat or in well buttered pan.

* * *

Cheese and Toast

Butter toasted bread, now spread with very thin slices of cheese and place in a hot oven until the cheese is melted. Serve at once.

This is a dish quickly prepared and well worth while if company comes unexpectedly.—E. M. F.



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Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.

Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN

Post Your Farm

— and —

Keep Trespassers Off

These signs are printed on extra heavy linen. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist

461 4th Ave. New York City

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madisor "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer No capital or experience required Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS Gingham House Dresses $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalogue ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 450 Boston, Mass

AGENTS, Make money selling BRISKO. Something new. Easy to demonst te. Sells in every home, 25c Sample free. THE BRISKO COMPANY, Bennington, Vermont.

CATTLE

BARGAIN: 50 Jersey and Guernsey springers, and 50 Holsteins. Not tested. Always 100 or more on hand. E. L. FOOTE, Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, Sec., Rockville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Purebred Guernsey calves, male and female, from high producing dams. SUNNYGABLES FARM, R. F. D. No. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check. a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

FOR SALE—Straight legged English Beagler. Broken on rabbits. Pedigreed, eligible A. K. C. 17 months old. C. CALKINS, Harris, N. Y.

BEAGLE-FOX CROSS rabbit hounds four months old starting to hunt. Males $10. Females $8. GERHARD JUNG, Colden, N. Y.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL young male coonhound started $25.00. Litter extra. Good coonhound pups—Males $8.00, Females $5.00. NEY ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ready for shipment, eight to sixteen weeks old. Also eight hundred yearling hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels from 200 egg or better hens. Sires high record pedigreed Tancred Strain, $4 and $8 each. Breeding stock, pullets. DEWSNAP, Owego, N. Y.

FOR SALE:—Full Buff Orpington Cockerels. March & April hatch. Free from disease. Price $2.00 each. MRS. MINNIE OSCHE, Box 78, R. D. 1, Mars, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528 Salina, Kans.

GOATS

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—Purebred and grades. 3 to 6 quart milkers, priced, $45 to $200. J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED:—Married man, no children, life experienced farmer. Address: WARD-HAVEN HALL, Troy Road, Albany, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Wright's Quality Honey, pure clover, raspberry, buckwheat, in 5lb. net wt. pails, price, $1.25 each. W. EDGAR WRIGHT, Westerlo, N. Y.

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs $1.50, ten $2.50; smoking 5 lbs $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGIE FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

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WINTER RYE and winter vetch mixture, sown in corn, saves fertility. Gives earliest feed or pasture in Spring, $1.75 100lbs. H. M. PEARL, Grand Isle, Vt.

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ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

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EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. Quick service. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF fine smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 10, $2.00, 15, $2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing best 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS UNION, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF rich mellow Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 20, $3.50. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Quality guaranteed. T. WALDROP, Murray, Ky.

PRICES SMASHED! 5 H.P. Gasoline Engine $65; 7 H.P. $75. 500 pound Cream Separator $30. Brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. FANTUS-MAJESTIC, 1353 South Oakley, Chicago.

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

NEW WONDERFUL SELLER. Cost 10c, profit $1.40, monograming autos. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. WORCESTER MONOGRAMS, B 68, Worcester, Mass.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, excellent grain and dairy farm; buildings, stock, implements; 5 miles east of Poughkeepsie. MATILDA M. HENRY, Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FARM with all modern improvements, located on shore of Lake? Future summer resort. Write H. C. TRIPP, Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

FARM, 130 ACRES, 4½ miles from a good town, 1½ miles from state road. U. S. Mail daily. A good productive farm, splendid place for camp or summer boarding house. Good spring water, also nice pond, a healthy place. VAN E. WILSON, Delhi, N. Y.

WANTED—To trade residence in Batavia for good, small, place on State road in Western New York. Full description, price, first letter. M. J. BRAINARD, 209 Ross St., Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farms near Monmouth Junction and Dayton, to settle estate, JAMES L. CAHILL, Jamesburg, New Jersey, R. D. 1.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS PREPAID: 125 Asters, asst. colors, $1; 50 Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, mixed colors, $1. Catalog free. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept A.

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure, field inspected, Junior No. 6 seed wheat, $2.65 bu. F.O.B. Sack free. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SHEEP

MONEY INVESTED in a good ram is good business. Heavy shearing Rambouillets, Illanes, Shropshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

REG. HAMPSHIRE ewes and rams. Flock of 50 young ewes, $1,000. Also rams and ram lambs. See them at Scio, New York. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

Among the Farmers

(*Continued from page 157*)

the American Guernsey Cattle Club, who told his audience some of the important factors to look for in a good dairy sire. The second class provided an interesting study in progeny. Libbie of Vloman's Kill 3rd, a fourteen year old cow was shown with six of her daughters, seven granddaughters, and one great granddaughter. Mr. John Clark used his grand old matron in illustrating many of the characteristics found in great reproducing dams. The remaining four classes also provided a study in progeny of dam.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied with speeches. Mr. Tarbell just introduced President Robert Scoville of the National Association who spoke of the relationship between the national and the state or local association, asserting that the national organization looks to the smaller, local organization to maintain a closer contact with the individual breeder than is possible for the national association to maintain because of the wider field the latter has to cover.

Mr. Scoville was followed by Karl Musser, Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. After telling something of the organization and growth of the national office at Peterboro, N. H., Mr. Musser then outlined a number of points that a breeder of purebred cattle must follow if he is to be successful. The speakers' program was completed with a short talk on the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association by B. J. H. Rikert, Business Manager of the State Organization.

The day's events were brought to a close by Mr. Tarbell who presented H. H. Buckley, owner of Cathedral Farm, Oneonta, with a silver cup given by his friends in recognition of the great record made by his cow Cathedral Kate, now dead. Kate was bred, developed, and tested at Cathedral Farm where she produced in Class G 16,339 lbs. of milk and 801 lbs. butter fat.

Mr. C. L. A. Whitney, Albany, acted as spokesman for the assemblage in thanking Mr. Tarbell for the pleasant time made possible by his kindness and generosity.

New York County Notes

Tioga County—A severe wind, rain and hail storm hit Tioga County on August 19. The wind and hail were most severe at Appalachin where seven acres of tobacco on the farm of Frank B. Tracey were totally destroyed. The damage was heavy in other parts. A large barn on the farm of Alex Pedgets near Gaskill was blown down. On the Calker Farm near Campville, lightning struck the barn, burning its contents of crops and machinery. Between Appalachin and Vestal the damage was very heavy. Acres and acres of buckwheat and corn were reduced to a total loss. Great damage was also done in the towns of Spencer, and Candor. Orchards and crops suffered heavily up Newark Valley way and through Flemingville. A number of family reunions are being held. One of the most recent was that of the Andrews family which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Petzold of Weltonville. About 90 were present. The Andrews family have traced their ancestry back to the 16th century.

Much satisfaction is felt over the recent purchase by the Endicott Johnson Corporation of the unoccupied shoe factory in Owego. This means much to both the village and country people as more work means better markets for farm products.

* * *

Essex County—The hay crop was a good one through the Champlain Valley, but considerable rain delayed the harvesting of it. Oats rusted quite badly, but other grains were good. New potatoes have been bringing $2.75 per bushel; eggs, 45c a dozen; broilers, 75c to $1.00 each. Dairy products are higher than a year ago. Pastures are keeping up good.

* * *

IN WESTERN NEW YORK

Steuben County—Haying was practically completed by the middle of August which was a very wet month. Hay will only make a half a crop. Oats and barley are turning out fairly well. Buckwheat is also doing well. Potatoes will average very light. There is considerable blight in our section. Our local Grange observed its 10th anniversary on August 12. S. L. Strivings of Castile, Master of the New York State Grange gave an excellent address.

* * *

Livingston County—The early pea crop was a total failure. Anyone who got his seed back considered himself very fortunate. The late pea crop was good with the exception of a few fields which were ruined with root rot. Root rot has also hit the bean crop. Red kidneys have been quite badly hit with bacterial blight.

* * *

Wyoming County—The oat harvest is about over. Rainy weather hindered getting the crop in. Corn is looking fine, but most of the beans are diseased. There are very few fields that have not been damaged to some extent, especially the red kidneys.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

LOOMS ONLY $9.90—BIG MONEY IN WEAVING Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, silk-and-wool scarfs, etc., at home. Weavers everywhere rushed with orders. Write for FREE Loom Book, it tells all about home weaving and our wonderful $9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St. Boonville, N. Y.

HOUSEDRESSES—Flannelette $2. Order early. Switches, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 161*)

the eyes of the cook narrowed to slits as her expansive mouth widened. "We ver' happee you cum back—live, stron' man!"

"I am happy to be here, Charlotte." Steele shook the proffered hand of the Indian.

"I got good stew for you. You're hongree?"

"You'll find my appetite as good as ever."

At supper St. Onge insisted on hearing of Steele's trip home.

"Before I begin, tell me if Laflamme has shown his hand?"

"No, we have heard nothing. One of his Indians on the way to Albany with a letter told Michel you had been drowned. That is all."

"When I met him," continued Steele, "he acted cold and suspicious, wanted to know my business, but warmed later, asking me to dine with him and the woman who passes as Rose Laflamme. He became so polite that I was under the impression that he believed my story. After dinner he was suddenly called to the tradehouse. One of his men had started to bother David, who, of course, had his eyes open, which they evidently resented, and David broke some of his fingers. This worried me considerably; it meant leaving on the jump in the morning before there was trouble."

"Did you see any whiskey?" asked St. Onge.

"Yes, but I forgot to tell you that there were a number of bush Indians still at the post. He must have six or eight men besides. What he uses them all for is beyond me."

"And this Rose Laflamme, what is she like?" asked Denise.

(*Continued Next Week*)

Service Department

Another Knitting Company Failure

IN answer to the several claims which we have had pending for subscribers against the Gearhart Knitting Machine Company, we have just received a letter from the Receiver for the Company, stating that this concern has gone into bankruptcy.

Let us repeat what we have said in these columns a good many times, that the home knitting proposition is SOMETHING TO LEAVE ALONE. For the very few who have made a success of it there are hundreds who have lost their money, their time and their patience. None of these companies show any great amount of willingness to make any adjustments. It is too bad but we must repeat that most home work schemes are disappointing and often fraudulent.

No Change in Tuition Law

Has the recent rural school legislation, passed by the New York State Legislature, affected the payment of high school tuition for country or non-resident pupils?

THERE has been no change whatever relative to the payment of tuition for high school pupils. Such pupils who live in a district that does not maintain a high school may attend high school and have their tuition paid for by the state and the district in which they live. The state will pay $50.00 for each such pupil and the district must pay the balance if there is an excess charge by the high school over the $50.00 paid by the state.

The district meeting has the right to designate the high school which pupils may attend but the voters must designate a convenient school. If the meeting does not make a designation, the district superintendent may do so.

In every case where the district has designated an inconvenient high school the commissioner of education has set aside the designation upon appeal.

Liable For Fence

Can you tell me what to do in this case? Mr. A sold Mr. B the timber on his farm. This farm joins my farm on the back end. Mr. A was away from home when the timber was cut, but Mr. B's m told me Mr. B would build up the fence he broke down in felling the trees.. I asked him about it. He doesn't think he has to build the fence. Can I make him build it or not?

IT is our opinion that this man is liable to you for the damage caused by the destruction of your fence, and that such damages can be recovered in an action brought against him for trespass.

Making a Sound Investment

Will you kindly inform me as to some good reliable banks or savings banks which pay 5% or 6% or more interest.—A. S. C., New York.

THE prevailing interest rate for savings banks is 4 per cent. and we know of none to recommend paying more although possibly there are a few which pay 4½ per cent. If you want a higher return than this you must find it in securities. There are plenty of high grade bonds which pay 5 per cent. and good high grade preferred stocks which yield around 5½ per cent. The best example of the latter is U. S. Steel preferred paying $7 a share and selling around 125 to yield 5.6 per cent. You can buy one or more shares through your bank or through any member of the New York Stock Exchange. The dividend on this stock is as well assured as any dividend can reasonably be. The market price of the stock does fluctuate but the range is small. Still another good way to save money in small sums is to take out shares in a local building and loan association. Your bank can recommend a good one operating in your neighborhood. Federal Farm loan bonds are as good as any.

Look Out For This

A few days ago an agent came around saying The American Automobile Service League, Inc., was on a 30 day campaign giving new members 2 years for $45.75 for automobile accidents, insurance. Thinking it was a reliable firm and it would be a good thing to have our car insured, we gave him part of the amount, that is, $24.00. He gave me three months to pay the rest in. There were quite a few around here gave him part payment but we are afraid now that it is a fake scheme and before we give him any more money we would be glad if you would investig us and let us know if it is a reliable firm.

EVERY mail brings letters like the above. Hundreds of people are investing their money in this so-called automobile service and we have yet to learn of one satisfied customer. Claims of these concerns that pretend to give automobile owners cheaper service than can be had at the regular garages are in every case that we have investigated, exaggerated or entirely fraudulent.

Service Is Free

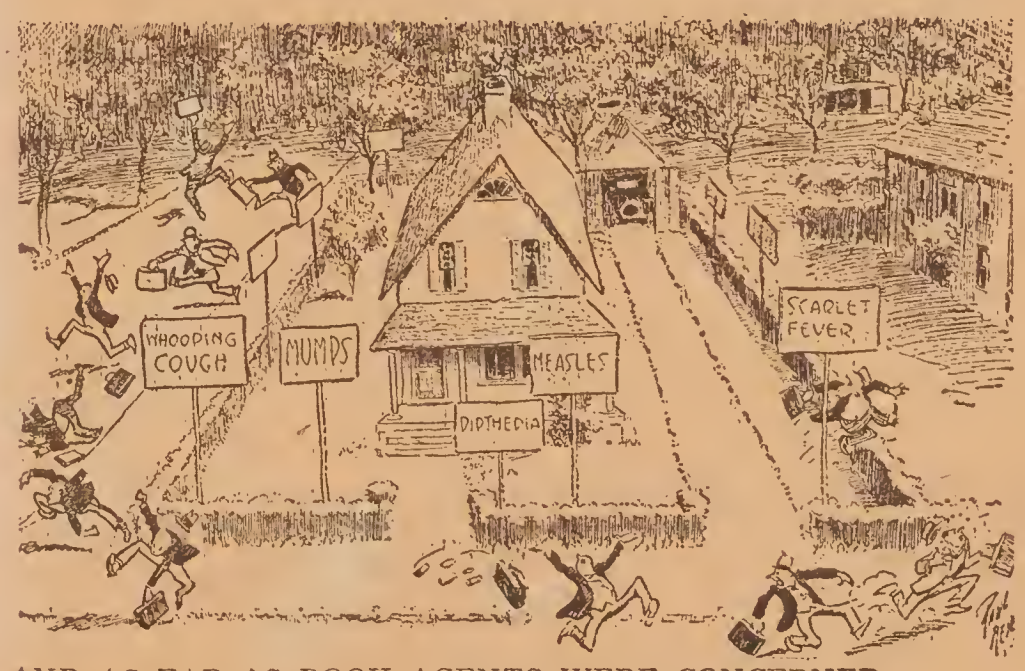
I received premium from the seed company. Many thanks to you for I feel certain that I would not have received it otherwise. If there are any charges, let me know. Enclosed find six cents for which please send me Service Bureau sign. R. J. S., Oswego Co., N. Y.

Pleased With Settlement

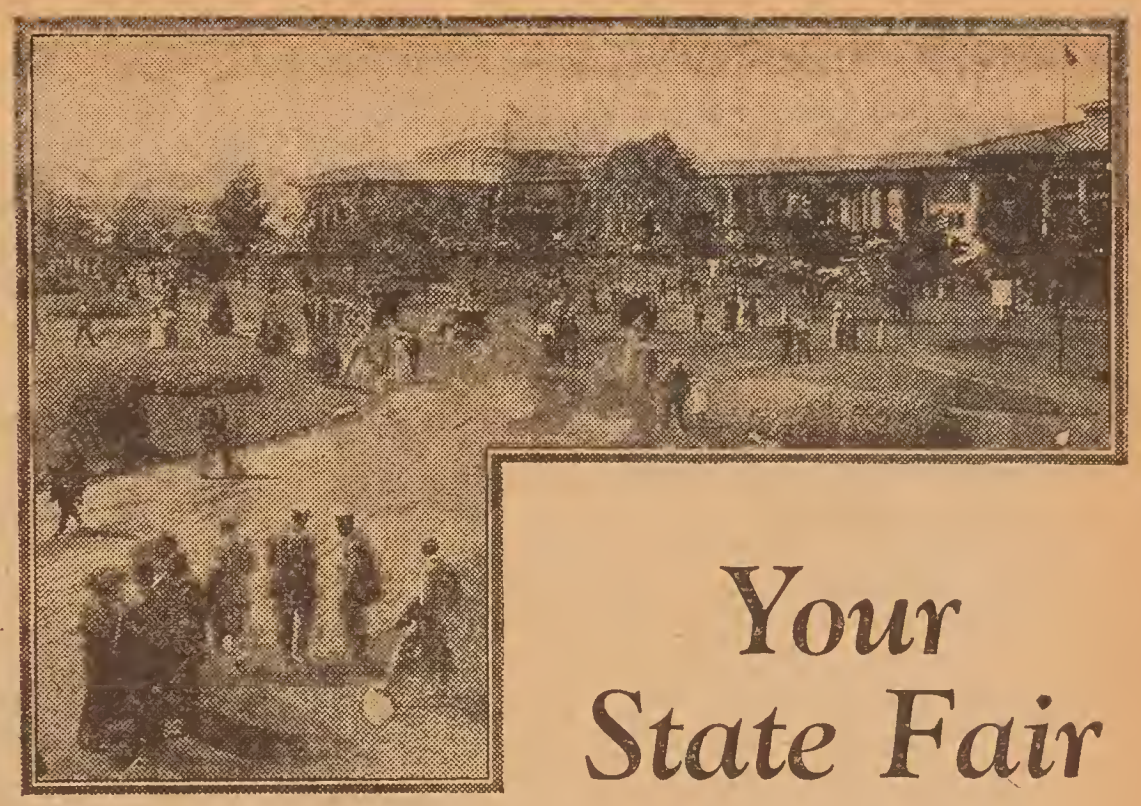
Check received, and I thank you very much for the same. I am perfectly satisfied with the settlement and shall do all I can for your paper for no one could have been more fair. Thanking you again, I am, H. C. A., Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Never Again

I received the check of four dollars that you collected and want to express my thanks for the same. I think that it will teach me a lesson not to send for anything like that again. Mrs. G. S., Otsego Co., N. Y.



AND AS FAR AS BOOK AGENTS WERE CONCERNED
They Lived Happily Ever After—JUDGE.



Your State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.

At the New York State Fair a facsimile of the famous 20th Century Limited and many safety appliances used by the New York Central Lines will be shown.

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De Laval Milker Outfits Now Sold for

$175.00

and up - depending on the number of cows to be milked

Slightly higher on the Pacific Coast

The Most Economical As Well As the Best of All Milkers

After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

—we have never known of one to injure a cow;
—the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
—the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
—it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
—it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

S 1
A 513

The State Fair Should Be a Farm Fair

It Was So When It Was Controlled by the State Agricultural Society

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

President, New York State Agricultural Society

UP IN the State Capitol Building at Albany there is a floor that contains all, or nearly all, of the battle-stained and scarred regimental flags that hundreds of thousands of New York State soldier boys have followed to make America what she is today. Having a little time on my hands recently, I visited this old flag museum. As I studied the long list of battles that many of these flags had been through, I fell to thinking and to dreaming of the men who had followed them through the turbulent days of some of our history and particularly of the great part that New York farmer boys had in the nation's battles. I remembered in particular that New York State boy who came in from a hayfield one summer day in 1861 and, hanging his scythe on a tree, went away to the South never to return, while his scythe still hangs where he put it.

E. R. EASTMAN

In all the glorious history of this nation of ours, New York has always been a leader and the list of great men who have contributed to the nation's progress, both in war and in peace, contains the names of literally thousands of New Yorkers, hundreds of whom came from the farm homes that dotted the hills and valleys of this great State. No people of any nation, nor of any state, have a greater or richer heritage than do the farm folks of the Empire State, and this is true not only for what farm trained men have done in the public work of the nation, but it is equally true for the part our farmer fathers have taken in the development of their own business—the business of farming.

For many years in the nineteenth century New York held first place in agriculture. With the development of the Mississippi Valley and of the Western states of so much larger acreage, New York lost her position as the first farm state, but even today she holds fifth place in the total value of agricultural products. The situation is all the more unusual when we know that the State ranks thirtieth in the country in land area. It is true also that much of our land is in mountain and forest and hills, where good farming is difficult or impossible.

Outstanding in the development of this rich farm history of New York has been the work of the New York State Agricultural Society and of the institutions which this Society founded, such as the New York State College of Agriculture and that other famous child, the New York State Fair. At this time, when so many of our citizens are thinking of the local fairs and of the state fairs, and when many of them are attending these farm fairs, it may not be out of place to consider for a moment the history of the Society which founded the fairs, which founded agricultural education in the State, and which has done so much in the past for New York State farming and farmers. We may well consider too whether these fairs are doing the work and maintaining the ideals for which they were founded.

Few people know that the New York State Agricultural Society is the oldest farm organization in New York State, the third oldest in America, and one of the oldest in the world. Under the name of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, it was organized in New York City in 1791 and after passing through different periods of "ups" and "downs" it was organized under its present name in 1832. Considering 1791 as the real beginning of this association, it can claim a birth previous even to the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain. The first president of the organization in 1832 was a Frenchman by the name of Le Ray de Chaumont who was the owner of large estates in Jefferson County.

One of the first acts of the Society was to establish a farm paper, called "The Albany Cultivator," one of the first farm papers in America.

During the winter of 1841 a committee representing the State Agricultural Society met and adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved that the New York State Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair in the village of Syracuse on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29th and 30th."

In accordance with this resolution the first State Fair was held in Syracuse, then a small village, in September, 1841. About the same time the Society brought pressure upon the Legislature to do something for the farm interests of the State and as a result a bill was passed making an appropriation to be divided into small sums among the counties of the State. County societies were formed tributary to the State Agricultural Society and these county societies used the appropriations to promote the agricultural and household

(*Continued on page 173*)

Two old prints (woodcuts) of New York State Fair History. (Left) The old Court House that stood corner Salina and Ash Streets in the "Village of Syracuse", where in 1841, resolutions were passed establishing the first fair. (Right) A woodcut view of the State Fair when it was held in Auburn in 1846.

For the fire that makes no smoke

lead paint is the extinguisher

NEARLY five and a half million farm buildings in this country are burning without sign of flame or smoke. This burning is so slow that it is not noticed. Perhaps your own farm buildings are burning and you don't know it. They are if the surfaces are not painted.

This burning, also known as combustion, involves oxidation, during which oxygen is taken from the air. There are three kinds of combustion—*explosion*, which is instantaneous; *fire*, which is rapid combustion; and decay, which is slow combustion.

It is *slow combustion*, or *decay*, that is destroying the millions of farm buildings. This combustion, or burning, goes on ceaselessly wherever unpainted surfaces are exposed to the atmosphere. It causes porch columns, window sash, exterior walls, to decay and crumble.

Lead paint will prevent your farm buildings from burning. You can keep your buildings safe from deterioration, from this smokeless fire, by keeping them always covered with a film of lead paint.

Why use Dutch Boy white-lead

Thousands of farmers use Dutch Boy white-lead paint to protect their property. Dutch Boy white-lead is *pure* white-lead. It contains no cheapening adulterants. It is *ground fine* (it must pass through a silk screen containing 27,000 holes to the square inch). This gives a smooth dense film with the maximum of spread. It makes a *tough, elastic and waterproof* film that sticks to the surface, that does not crack and scale, that has great *hiding* power.

For covering the outside of your buildings use a combination of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy linseed oil. For interior flat finishes mix Dutch Boy white-lead with Dutch Boy flatting oil. The paint in either case can be tinted to any color desired. Dutch Boy white-lead and flatting oil, either white or tinted, make a paint that gives particularly soft, beautiful flat finishes that rest the eye.

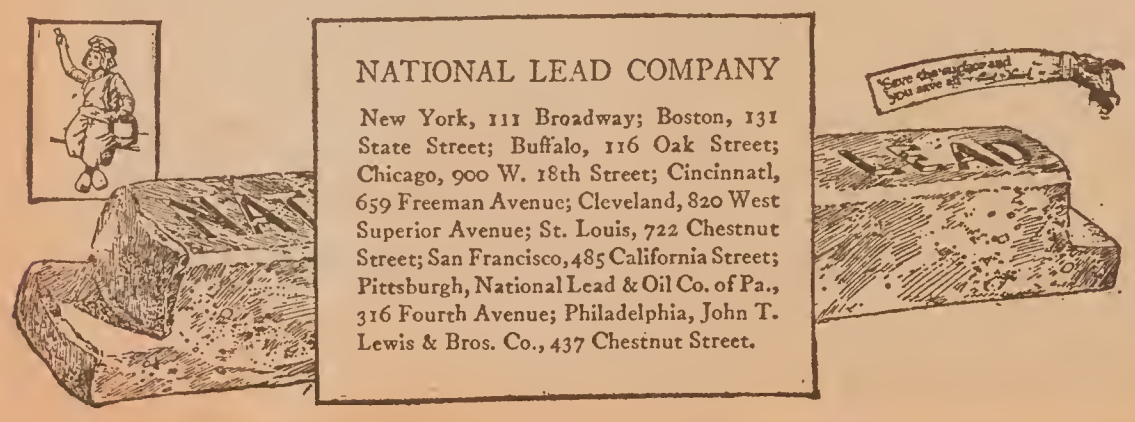
Dutch Boy red-lead keeps rust from attacking metal roofs, fences, trucks, metal equipment and machinery. It has become the standard for protecting metal as has Dutch Boy white-lead for saving wooden surfaces.

Free paint booklet

We will be pleased to send you a new booklet, "Painting, Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does, and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house exteriors and interiors and also of interesting and unusual artistic wall finishes that can be obtained with paint. This booklet sent free on request.

In the famous Dutch Boy series of products made by National Lead Company, besides white-lead, red-lead and flatting oil, there are solder, linseed oil and babbitt metals.

National Lead Company makes, in addition, lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you desire specific information about any use of lead, write to our nearest branch.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 W. 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Early Fruit Market Weak

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

FRUIT harvest has begun. Early apples, plums, peaches and Bartlett pears are all moving freely. Of course there is not the rush and volume of fruit movement that there will be when the main crop of apples comes on. But fruit harvest will gain in intensity from now on. A few Bartletts have been picked and shipped this week. They will practically all be handled the first week in September. Rochester and Carman peaches are practically all sold and Elbertas will begin next week. Burbank and Bradshaw plums will be finished, too.

M. C. BURRITT

The fruit market which promised well early is very unsatisfactory now. All fruit seems so far to be picking rather more heavily than anticipated and this together with some lack of strong demand is holding prices down to too low points to give the grower a fair return. Dutchess apples which started out at one dollar a bushel are now slow at fifty cents F. O. B. Bartletts were expected to start at two dollars or better per bushel, but the market has fallen to one dollar fifty and less. Early apples and plums have been almost a drug on the local market, but there are some signs of recovery now.

Lack Of Rain Being Felt

Only one or two fields of oats are still out. Threshing is proceeding rapidly and will soon be finished in this neighborhood. Yields continue to run about as reported two weeks ago. The harvesting of tomatoes for canning factory will be in full swing next week. Sweet corn will have to be picked also. Both crops, especially the latter, are very good. There has been no rain during the week and the ground is becoming dry.

Farm bureau tours, referred to last week as quite prevalent just now, have, I believe come to stay as an efficient means of teaching good practice, new or old, to progressive farmers who want to learn. We have had some alfalfa, poultry, farm management and fruit tours in this country just recently. The tour is not in itself a new thing, but rather a modern adaptation made possible by good roads and the automobile, of the old, old practice of looking over the neighbors fence and consciously or unconsciously copying what we see there. The farm bureau has extended the fence.

More Should Take Up Tours

Many refinements have been added to this good old custom. The county agent and the college specialist have organized it as a teaching method. They lay out the route carefully, they call attention to important factors they point out details which the ordinary observer might miss entirely, and they encourage questions and discussion. Each stop has a purpose—a point to bring out or to emphasize—sometimes related to other stops and sometimes a different and unrelated factor. The automobile and the roads too have enormously increased the range of observation and make possible the covering of a wide and new territory in a short time. Farmers appear to like the tour method of teaching and to have learned a lot from it.

In spite of the fact that the latest method is to use a police whistle to keep the crowd together and attention focused on particular points or the professor's talk, the crowd scatters easily and likes to follow its own leads. In fact I think the average man on a tour goes as much to visit with other growers and to observe the crops and conditions as he does to see the demonstrations and hear the talks. On a fruit tour this week, several men drove twenty-five miles and back to see codlin moth control work well worth the trip, but spent most of the time when they got there looking over the trees and crops independently and commenting to each other on cultivation, pruning, etc. They did not even listen to the instructor's explanation of the experiments. Both courtesy to the instructor and what the farmer could better learn about the orchard, would seem to justify a criticism of him as a learner on this point. Sometimes of course, such distraction from the main point is the fault of the teacher or the county agent.

Not as many farmers as might very profitably do so go on these tours. Especially are those who might most profitably attend likely to remain away.

There are always many useful things to learn on any good farm. The most common excuse for not going is the work at home. Too busy. But too close attention to work and details may cause us to fail to see big mistakes or improvements. While we save pennies, we may miss ideas and stimuli which would make us dollars. These tours should be more generally used.

The farmers in forty counties in New York State have been killing woodchucks wholesale, by using calcium cyanide under the direction of M. D. Pirnie of the State College and M. A. Stewart of the U. S. Biological Survey.

* * *

The National Dairy Exposition will be held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17. The new building for the show completed last year will accomodate 2400 cattle.

GROCER—*Are those eggs fresh, ma'am? Here, George, just see if those eggs are cool enough to sell yet.*—JUDGE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending September 12, 1925 Number 11

What About the Deserted Farms?

Poor Land Is No Longer Needed---Why Worry?

RECENTLY the author, in a desire to get away from where traffic is so thick that one becomes merely a part of a procession, made a trip to Beaver Meadow, over Cole Hill, navigated "Mud-Lane" onto "Johnson Street" in the Town of Pharsalia (in which town the writer was born) and from Johnson Street, by degrees worked back to more thickly populated country and home. For fear of being recognized when I go there again, I did not dare say back into civilization. Forty years ago I was familiar with all this section personally, and by neighborhood anecdotes and legends, felt posted on places by their old names for fifty years back of that.

"Gone to seed" comes somewhere near describing the territory travelled. The beginning dilapidation of the home of Ezra Webb, as one goes out of Beaver Meadow, and the Webster place also, would partly prepare the traveller for what was to follow. Cole Hill exists in all it's former glory, just as steep, rough and crooked as it ever was, unchanged by passing time. Devillo Robbin's (in my time Menzo Finch's) is the jumping off place and last outpost of habitation. Journeying west, where was once a well travelled road, it gradually becomes a cow-path, and the cows should carry a compass. The Vanderveer house, even the location thereof cannot be seen; where Barney VanDeusen farmed it and later Jonah Campbell raised a large family is completely gone and yielding to the call of the wild. Next on the panorama came the George Henry Atkins place, already in the throes of passing. The house, neat and well built, probably would cost to rebuild today over three thousand dollars, is yet in good condition but abandoned and will soon go the way of the VanDeusen—Jonah Campbell place, next east. The two barns on the Atkins place, equally as expensive to build as would be the house, are already past redemption. The land to the south, once well tilled and productive, is already farther back than pasture, and where once was the hop-yard, would be excellent pheasant cover, if there are any around there.

Continuing westerly on this hill road four miles to South Otselic, a bustling inland hamlet came the John Hilliard place, uninhabited for years and unredeemable, once the home of a large family, now scattered, and a productive place. Tattered curtains flap through the windowless sashes against the weather beaten siding. No vestige of the barn remains. At the foot of the little hill, not a vestige of the Daniel VanDeusen place, likewise no trace of the dwellings in the open glade in the "Fritz" Swamp. By this time the complete ruins of the Joel Carpenter farm showed a little above a tangle of burdocks, elderberries and other weeds and shrubs. One would be willing to get off the road, already narrowed to two swail-flanked mere ruts, but the turn to the north down where was raised Grace Brown, of tragic end, was less inviting. On this old farm now lives Hagop Topuzian, an Armenian, and if his recollections of Mount Lebanon make him homesick, from his present home he can observe hills enough to effect a cure.

Thus continuing to where a view of the Andrew Hicks place catalogued that beyond doubt, it's being in perfect harmony with the decadence of the rest of the neighborhood, it was fair to assume that this was typical of the conditions the rest of the way on this road to South Otselic, and therefore useless to travel.

Johnson Street was never any boulevard, and has not improved. Neither was it as thickly settled as the lower east side in New York, nor was the land anything like the truck gardens near Rome, N. Y., but it was inhabited tillable land, and here yet a few stragglers make a living and save the section from utter desolation.

It is now proper to disclaim any intention of exaggerating the unfortunate existing conditions, or giving them publicity without reason or having any desire to detract from their welfare in the least. The motive behind this writing, was the question that occurred to me, and I know it has occurred to others, "What is going to become of this kind of country?" And the question is bigger, wider and of much wider extent than described above, in fact it is typical of much of the former populous, industrious and even prosperous back rural sections, and which in these motor days are even less far back.

The same situation may be found in some parts of most all the counties of the State. I picked this Cole Hill road because it afforded the most extensive continuity within my observation wherein I had personal knowledge of former better conditions, before the gradual decay, now at it's zenith.

For the reader to consider the problem, all he or she must do, is substitute other names and localities within their knowledge, and the stage is set.

Fifty years ago this section was within sound of the car whistle on a railroad nearly that long ago abandoned. Every house held a fairly large family, who well worked the land, made a living, raised children who got education commensurate with the facilities therefor as was the common lot, and went out into the world for themselves. Nearly every farm sent forth a father, or in other cases two or three sons to partake of the privations of the campaigns around Port Hudson, The Red River, or Shenandoah Valley, wherein was engaged the 114th, the Chenango County Regiment.

What is going to become of such lands? The cost of repairs already precludes preserving these places as human habitations and serviceable

(*Continued on page* 174)

I Have Faith In Our Future Farmers

THE story on this page about deserted farms discusses local names and places and brings the problem right down to your own community.

Maybe I am wrong, but I refuse to get excited over the large number of deserted farms. In my opinion, the chief trouble with farming right now is over-production. I have before stated in these columns that if we were to use the methods of growing wheat that our forefathers had to use, it would have taken the entire population of this country, of 115,000,000 plus 59,000,000 more, to grow the wheat that our American farmers grew last year. Why then do we need any more farmers or any more farms? If we should increase the number of our farmers even 10 per cent, it would ruin American agriculture. Much of the poor lands of our Eastern hills should never have been farmed in the first place, and the only thing that they are good for now is to grow trees.

The only danger from so many people leaving the country to go to the city is that the better ones may go and that we may not be able to maintain the class of people on our farms that have made them the backbone of America. I do not think there is much danger from this because it takes more brains, more training and more real character to make a success in modern farming than it ever did. Those of little ability and character will soon drift on to something easier. So that the men and women who stay on the farm and make it succeed will still on the average be the best of our American citizenry.—E. R. Eastman.

"The land once well tilled and productive is already farther back than pasture, and . . . . would be excellent pheasant cover . . . . ."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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No Prize Fights At State Fair

THAT excellent publication the *Syracuse Post-Standard,* asks a very pertinent question, "Are prize fights a part of farm life?"

"Should not," says Mr. Barnum, the publisher, "the farming interests oppose the use of the fair grounds and particularly the coliseum during State Fair week for any spectacle that is not incidental to agriculture? What is needed is more exhibits such as horse and cattle shows, or other fine exhibits, community sings, or other inspirational entertainments."

The answer to this question is so obvious that it hardly needs comment. If those wise founders of the State Fair, the early leaders of the State Agricultural Society, could know how far the State Fair has departed from those early standards set up by them, they would almost turn over in their graves. As we have said in the feature article in this issue, the State Fair should be a farm Fair, otherwise it has no justification for existence and for the use of public money.

Of course, every farmer, no matter whether he likes to see a prize fight or not, will agree with the Post-Standard and Mr. Barnum that the State Fair or any county fair is no place for a prize fight or any similar entertainment. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pledges itself to work with the State Agricultural Society, with other farm organizations of the state, with publications like the *Post-Standard* and with farmers themselves to make the State Fair of greatest possible value to the farm life of the State by helping to bring it back to the ideals of its early founders.

Forests For the Abandoned Farms

IN one of the feature pages of this issue there is an extremely interesting and well written article on the old problem of the abandoned farm. As we have stated many times, we cannot get so excited as some people seem to, over the desertion of the country side. We simply do not need these poor lands to supply our markets and if any more of them were worked farmers would be much worse off than they are at the present time.

There is just one answer to the problem of what to do with the thousands of acres of deserted and worthless hill lands of the East and that is to reforest them. While it may be something of a new idea to think of trees as a crop, they really are a crop and bid fair to be a very profitable one. We do not hesitate to predict that men who have the foresight and the courage to look ahead and plan for a crop of trees twenty-five years from now, will succeed well in the venture financially in addition to doing a very worthwhile thing for our country and for prosperity.

Coal Strike On—How's Your Woodpile?

ON September first, another big coal strike was started, involving 150,000 miners and 828 mines. We stated the facts which caused the strike as we understood them in a recent issue.

The agreement between the miners and the mine operators expired on August 31, and although many meetings have been held between the leaders in recent weeks, no new agreement could be reached. The miners received a ten per cent increase two years ago. The government has announced a policy of "hands off," believing at least so far, in letting the operators and the miners fight it out. Unfortunately, however, whatever agreement is reached, the consumer will be pretty likely to suffer.

Fortunately for farmers, they are not quite so dependent upon coal as city folks, although the growing scarcity of woods has greatly increased the consumption of coal in the country. It will be well for farm people this year in particular, to look over their wood lot and prepare to get most of their winter fuel from it. If this can be done as early as possible this fall, the wood will have a longer time to season before it is to be burned.

Meet Us At The Fair

SOME of our older readers will remember the popular air which everybody was singing at the time of the St. Louis world fair. It went something like this:

"Meet me in St. Louie—Louie,
Meet me at The Fair."

Well, this is just to say that we hope you will revive the spirit of this old song and meet the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at our Tent on the New York State fair grounds, sometime during the week of September 12 to 19.

Last year we had an exhibit in a Tent located between the dairy and poultry buildings which attracted a large amount of attention. This exhibit was so successful and we met so many of our friends there, that we are repeating it on the same location this year, but making the exhibit larger and better. The great Horseshoe Pitching tournament will be played on Monday and Tuesday near our Tent.

Some time during the week there will be present at the tent Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; E. R. Eastman, Editor; Mrs. Grace Huckett, Household Editor and E. C. Weatherby, Circulation Manager. During the entire week Mr. Birge Kinne, Advertising Manager and Irving W. Ingalls, Assistant Advertising Manager, will be on hand to meet their friends. If you wish to meet any of these representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, either on business or just for a visit, call at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tent and someone there will tell you just when the one you wish to see will be there. Any and all of us will certainly be glad to see you.

Electricity Coming to the Farm

NO one knows how much time, trouble and work are saved by good electrical service until one has had experience with it. One woman said she begrudged all of the years that she had washed and cared for kerosene lamps and lanterns and that she thought of it every time that she went from her home, which was now electrically lighted, to some more unfortunate neighbor who was still using kerosene. Of course, the lighting equipment is only a part of the labor-saving devices which electrical power brings to a farm. Unfortunately, up to the present time the cost of electricity on the farm has been beyond the financial means of most folks, although there has been some excellent service rendered by the manufacturers of independent plants.

During the past year many of the largest electric power companies working in cooperation with the State Colleges of Agriculture, have been making a real study of the problem of getting electricity to the country at a price within the farmers' means. State wide committees in many states have been formed, committees on which the farmer point of view is well represented. These committees are making a careful study not only of the problem of bringing electric power to the country but, of the proper equipment to use it. Out of this activity we predict that the time is not far distant when the farm will be as nearly well served with this great modern convenience as are the city homes.

Potato Market Prospects

IF you have any potatoes to sell, don't miss the report that we are giving of late crop conditions published on page 172. These reports have been secured from potato sections all over the East at much expense and should enable all potato growers to reach a decision on how they will market their crop this fall.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE American army has always been a rich source of good humor. Probably if one could have set down all of the wit and natural humor that has taken place among soldiers, much of it would be better than most of the stuff which is printed.

Two old army jokes come to mind that make me smile every time I hear them. The first one goes something like this:

Battered and bunged up, displaying two black eyes and a torn shirt, a recruit came into his tent late at night.

"What happened to you?" asked the corporal

"Nawthin. Just had a mixup with that sentry on No. 3."

"How'd that happen?"

"Well, when he yelled 'Halt, who's there,' and I said, 'General Pershing,' he ups and gives me a butt stroke to the shin, jabs my ribs until they creaked, blackens my eyes so I can hardly see and, what's worse, tears that new shirt I just drew this morning."

"Well, why didn't you tell him who you were?"

"MY GOSH, MAN, IF HE DOES THAT TO PERSHING, WHAT IN THUNDER DO YOU THINK HE'D DO TO ME?"

In the second story, the exasperated sergeant was trying to teach the new recruit something about his rifle.

"Do you know how to take a half sight?" snapped the sergeant.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see a fine sight?"

"Yes, sir," said the recruit.

"Well, what's the finest sight you ever saw?"

"A BOAT LOAD OF SERGEANTS BEING SUNK!"

Lincoln Said—

In this age, and in this country, public sentiment is everything. With it, nothing can fail; against it, nothing can succeed.

* * *

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, mauling rails, at work on a flatboat—just what might happen to any poor man's son. I want every man to have a chance.

Says VanWagenen Is Right on Road Taxes

Farming in Wisconsin and Other Letters from Readers

IN your issue of August 8, I have read with a great deal of interest, the article by Jared Van Wagenen, "Roads and Taxes." I do not claim to be a writer, but when a man voices the welfare of the masses so ably and conclusively as Mr. Van Wagenen has in this article, we ought at least, to pat him on the back and say well done.

The State roads are very fine and some through lines are necessary, but what we need most is, not roads for tourists and joy riders from all over the United States, who have time and money to spend in this way, but roads that can be built within our means, that will connect us with these highways which lead to business centers where it is necessary for the common people to go.

Two years ago one of these state highways was built past my place, within forty rods of my buildings. It was a comparatively easy road to build, but it cost the tax payers not less than $35,000 per mile. The common labor was done mostly by Spaniards and Italians who were paid $.55 per hour. Those men were able to earn more per day, than the farmers along that line of road, who had fifteen or twenty thousand dollars invested.

We are unable to get help on the farms because we cannot pay the wages that we as taxpayers are paying for building these roads. Some of the roads leading into this splendid highway are impassable at certain seasons of the year. Some very good roads have been built in this township recently by simply plowing out the road bed and filling about a foot of crushed stone, not necessarily crushed except for the top. These roads are rather rough for a while, but after the traffic wears them down, they are very good roads and can be built for one-tenth what our State Roads cost. Any reasonable load can be hauled over them and a reasonable speed can be made over them.

But the question arises, How are we to stop this extravagance of the people's money? Many of the farmers in New York are not able to pay their taxes now, and if they continue to go up as they are now doing many more will not be able to pay in a few years. It seems to me, the only resource we have is for such able writers as Mr. Van Wagenen to keep these things before the people until they see the need of putting only such men in office, from Governor down, as will pledge a reasonable economy in all branches of state, county or township improvements.—C. W. H., New York

THE GAMBLER

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Courtesy New York Tribune *By Winsor McCay*

Cattle Dealers Got Off Too Easily

Editor's Note:—We agree with the writer of the following letter that the Cortland cattle buyers recently convicted got off altogether too lightly. However, the ring leaders were sent to jail and they got the limit of the law. The difficulty was that the existing law did not provide strong enough penalties. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *is advocating that the coming session of the Legislature pass a law with real teeth in it, covering the crimes that these cattle dealers committed.*

I HAVE been reading in your paper about the great cow scandal in Cortland and think that a great miscarriage of justice has been perpetrated on the cow buying public. The mere fining of those rascals is not enough. They should be sent to jail for a good, long time. They bought those cows, knowing that they were reactors and sold them again. Little did they care whose children they killed.

I live near Oyster Bay and keep some dairy cows and have heard the name of two of these defendents discussed for the past two or three years about buying and selling reactors. They have sold cows which have been shipped down here in our vicinity which I expect (I do not know) were reactors from the way they turned out. It is a burning shame that men can do those things knowingly and make money out of endangering the health of children as well as adults and when they get caught plead ignorance of the fact.

I have read a good deal in the daily papers about this case and was wondering what the outcome of it would be. I think it is a shame that they were let off with fines. They can pay those very rapidly out of their ill gotten gain. It is "Blood Money." We have a lot of trouble with cattle from certain parts of the country. When such rogues can get off with such light fines, it only encourages others to take the chance first like bootleggers. The investigation will cost twenty times what their fines amount to and being let off so lightly they no doubt will take another chance to make easy money at the cost of other people's health. Can't there be some way to stop it?"H. M. V. S., New York.

Good Spraying Means Good Apples

Editor's Note:—For many years, the Hitchings' orchards at Syracuse have been famous among horticulturists. The orchards have always been noted for heavy production of very high quality fruit by the sod method. Our readers will be interested in this letter from Mr. R. C. Hitchings, telling why good orchard equipment pays.

I NOTE that in visiting some of the orchards this year that the men who did not have clean fruit last year put a great deal of the blame on their old spraying rig but I find these same fellows cutting down their order for materials and trying to patch up the old rig for another season. I believe this is where the fruitgrower makes a serious mistake. A dependable outfit preferably a sprayer and a duster, are the best insurance policies that a grower can own and I think that the best is none too good, especially when you put all your eggs in one basket so to speak. If the old rig breaks down in a critical time an infection of scab will more than cost the price of a good outfit.

I asked a neighbor why he ordered less material than usual this year and he said he did not want to invest too much until he was sure he was going to have a good crop. I wonder if it is not like a lot of growers who fail to realize that lack of material and poor equipment will prevent the good crop that they are hoping for to materialize.

There are plenty of insects as usual this year but taken in proper time they can be successfully combatted. I have one block of over five hundred spy eighteen year old that has a fine showing of buds that were covered with green and rosy aphis which was sprayed one afternoon with a Boyce gun attached to a new bean outfit using 350 pounds pressure and five pints of nicotine to 250 gallons water. Alone this gave me 90 per cent control and in fact, this morning it was almost impossible to find any live ones left. On our four hundred acre orchard I have two Friend rigs running continually every day until way after blossom time for I feel that it pays to spend money on good equipment and material rather than in the fall on extra help to help sort out the scabby and wormy fruit. I deem it a pleasure to watch good fruit mature while we always have to find an excuse for having the poor to pack.

I find plenty of Woodchucks sitting around in our sod orchards waiting for an apple to get ripe but as we have a remedy now think we will be safer. I bought some of the Cyanogas and followed directions but did not have the best of results but now found a plan that will work. We take a piece of cheese cloth about eight inches square, place a tablespoon of Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide on the cloth then wrap it up and tie a string around it. Make up a lot of these pellets and put them in a glass jar with a cover on it to keep the gas from evaporating. When you go out with a shovel take a little water along and when you get ready to plug the hole take out a pellet sprinkle it with water then roll it deep down into the hole, being careful not to put fine dirt down to cover it as was the case in many times with the old method. The gas will start at once and it is sure death for the animal in the hole.

R. C. HITCHINGS

How They Do It In Wisconsin

"MOTHER sent us the copies of the Agriculturist that has your story "The Trouble Maker" in it. Jennie read it and enjoyed it very much. I didn't get to it as Spring's work and 4:15 A. M. do not allow much time for fiction. Yesterday I read your article in the Wisconsin Agriculturist on The Job of Selling Milk. There was just one thing that I didn't approve of and that was your

(*Continued on page* 179)

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Potato Market Prospects

Yield May Be Lighter Than First Expected

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

"We hear reports that there is bad blight in late potatoes in New York State and Aroostook County, Maine. Can you give me any information if it is true and how bad it is? Do you think the next Government crop report will be up or down? Thank you."—Herbert M. Reeve, Mattituck, Long Island.

THIS letter from Mr. Reeve is characteristic of a large number of inquiries we have received of late concerning the potato situation, which is creating greater anxiety than usual, especially since the distressing experience growers have had the last few years.

In order to get reliable information for Mr. Reeve and our other subscribers, we sent a number of telegrams to growers and Farm Bureau men in various representative potato growing sections of New York and Maine. These sections include Franklin and Clinton Counties in northern New York; Steuben and Monroe Counties in Western New York; Onondaga, Oneida, Cortland, Chenango and Cayuga Counties in Central New York as well as Washington County in the north Hudson Valley. In addition to that we wired the College of Agriculture and the State Department of Farms and Markets and other central agencies that may be in close touch with the situation. Advices from Maine were not received in time to be included in this report. They will be included in later issues.

Prospects for Lighter Yield

The New York State Department of Farms and Markets will release its official report on September 9 and nothing official can be obtained until that date. However, Mr. Huey, one of the staff in the Department of Crop Estimates informs us unofficially, that if reports continued to come in as they have been coming, it looks as though the crop will be lighter. This was confirmed in a communication from Mr. Huey which reads as follows:

"New York potato forecast July, 37,184,000 bushels. August forecast 35,932,000 bushels. Harvested last year, 46,620,000 bushels. Crop now depends upon weather until harvest. Several reports of blight are coming in from commercial sections of state. If this increases further declines may be expected."—Huey.

E. V. Hardenburg, of the New York State College of Agriculture is one of the best posted men on the potato situation in the State. Mr. Hardenburg replied to our request for information relative to the crop situation, as follows:

"Stand and condition potato crop, northern New York, good. Stand through central and western counties generally poor due to dry, hot soil in early June. Growth has been slow until recently. Anticipate reduction in estimated yield due to light set and general occurrance of late blight in western New York. Growth good now but late rain almost certain to result in much rot."

We wired J. M. Hurley, manager of the New York State Certified Seed Potato Growers Association, as follows:

"Send us whatever information you have about the potato situation up-State. Is late blight much in evidence. If so, how severe? Will yields run as high as anticipated."

A similar telegram was sent to several county agricultural agents and growers throughout the State. Fortunately our wire reached Mr. Hurley at a very opportune time. His reply is as follows:

Syracuse, N. Y.

"Just returned from tour of eastern and northern New York. Blight is general over State but not severe. To date hopper burn has done more damage than blight. It is very severe. I expect New York potato forecast will be reduced but crop will depend upon date of killing frosts and whether rot follows this blight."

Franklin and Clinton Counties include the important potato producing section of the North Country. The following advices indicate that the crop around Malone is going to be lighter than anticipated:

Malone, N. Y.

"Very little late blight in Franklin County. Yields estimated at fifty to sixty percent of last year. Some farmers estimate only half a crop. Hot dry weather and lice hurting potatoes to great extent."—C. W. Radway, County Agricultural Agent.

* * *

"Potatoes are in very poor condition. Blight is appearing rapidly and the yields will be far under the promises August first."—H. M. Spencer, Secretary, Malone Potato Growers' Association.

* * *

Plattsburg, N. Y.

"No blight here. Leaf hopper doing much damage. Yield will probably be about 75 percent."—Leonard E. Allen, County Agricultural Agent.

Indications are that the crop in Central New York is not as satisfactory as first believed. This is reflected in the wire we received from Charles Huff, a prominent potato grower of Cayuga County. Mr. Huff wires as follows:

"Potato conditions showing considerable blight. Probable yield will be cut considerable by reason of blight and dry weather setting in at this critical time."

Apparently the potato situation in Onondaga County is none too favorable as is indicated by a report we received from D. D. Ward, Manager of the Farm Bureau in that County. Mr. Ward writes:

The potato crop generally does not look as well at this time of year as it has the past few years. Leaf hopper injury and tip-burning has been very severe and there has been quite a little late blight infection. The late blight has been very difficult to distinguish from tip-burning, but cultures taken from plants have shown the disease to be prevalent.

Yields will not run as high as was expected earlier in the summer. The set at the beginning of the season was not as good as the average. This will have some bearing on the yield. Taking it all together, I do not look for an average crop in this county.

Other advices from central New York read:

Utica, N. Y.

"Some potato blight in Oneida County. Potatoes in unsprayed fields about half dead. Hailstorm hit portion of potato section cutting crop one-half."—G. W. Bush, County Agricultural Agent.

* * *

Cortland, N. Y.

"Many fields of potatoes dying recently. Generally conceded to be late blight. Tip burn also present. No reliable information on yield which will probably be reduced as growing period is considerably shortened."—H. L. Vaughn, Farm Bureau Manager.

* * *

Norwich, N. Y.

"Potato yields not as bad as anticipated. Too much rain for low lying lands. Blight checked by recent cool dry weather."—K. D. Scott, County Agricultural Agent.

Steuben County constitutes one of the largest potato producing sections in New York State, consequently growers are much concerned over the situation there. William Stempfle, county agricultural agent with headquarters at Bath, wires as follows:

"Tip burn has reduced our crop materially. Blight is in evidence throughout county but has done small damage to date. Indications are for lighter crop than anticipated."

Jay Smith, secretary of the Avoca Cooperative Association wires:

"Estimate yield about 75 percent last year crop. Blight not causing any serious damage. Crops planted early and few farmers already starting to dig. Expect start shipping in about 10 days."

Although Steuben County is considered in western New York, nevertheless we wired the Monroe County Farm Bureau to get some information from the potato producing section around Rochester. It is very evident that the acreage is much lower than last year and indications are that the yield will be considerably lower. This is substantiated by a wire from R. C. Goonds of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, which reads as follows:

"Acreage considerably reduced in Monroe county. Blight can be found. Not very severe as yet. Yield not as good as last year probably better than anticipated in July."

During the middle of July we wrote to W. C. Stokoe, manager of the Livingston County Farm Bureau, with headquarters at Mt. Morris. His reply at that time stated that the potato crop was fair in the Genesee Valley but the hot dry weather that prevailed when most of the crop was planted caused con-

(*Continued on page 176*)

The State Fair Should Be a Farm Fair

(*Continued from page* 167)

manufacturing interests of the State. In those days much of the manufacturing was done in the good old farm kitchen. From this appropriation and from the organization of the county societies started the local or county fairs. For nearly sixty years, or until 1900, the State Agricultural Society ran the New York State Fair and was the guiding spirit in the management and direction of the county fairs. In the early years the fair was moved around the State and held at different times in Albany, Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Saratoga, Watertown, New York City, Poughkeepsie and Auburn.

It is interesting to note from the old records how the Society constantly encouraged the exhibition of all the products of the farms and the farming implements that were used in those times. At the first State Fair the farm machine exhibit consisted of threshing machines, straw cutters, fanning mills, plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, cradles, scythes, pitchforks, and horse rakes. This year the Society is exhibiting some of these old tools at the fair. A visit to the State Fair today impresses one with the long way that we have come in the development of farm equipment and machinery since the first State Fair in 1841. It also makes us wonder if the next hundred years will bring about an equal or greater number of improvements for doing the work of the farm.

The famous State Fair plowing contest is an example too of how the Agricultural Society believed in emphasizing at the Fair the work of the farm. This contest did much to add to the success of the State Fair held in 1843 at Rochester. The contest took place on the last day on a farm near the Eastern limits of the city, and among the thousands of spectators were Daniel Webster, Martin VanBuren and William A. Seward. Eighteen plowmen entered the competition—the full number that the field would accommodate. One-quarter of an acre was allotted to each man and the time limit was an hour and ten minutes. The excellence of the work, as well as the time required, was to be the test for the award. There seems to have been some doubt as to who the winners really were.

This third fair held in Rochester in late September, 1843, was the occasion of a great gathering of Western New York farmers. In those days transportation was a difficult matter and one reason for moving the fair about the State and holding it in different cities was to give the people of each section a chance to attend. At the Rochester fair in '43 much was made of speechmaking. In my opinion, the State Fair would be improved if more opportunity was provided for now to listen to good speakers throughout the Fair week.

In 1843 John P. Beekman, the President of the State Agricultural Society, lamented the fact that New York sheep were disappearing. How strange are the events of history! Sheep kept on disappearing from New York, after Beekman's time, until the industry was of little or no account here. It all went because of the great pastures of the Plains. Now that the West has become settled and the big ranges are disappearing, sheep are coming back again to our Eastern hills. Beekman's talk was followed by a speech by Ex-President Van Buren, who told about his farm down in Kinderhook, Columbia County. But the great occasion at the Rochester fair was a speech by Daniel Webster, who was then at the height of his fame. He dwelt on the proper relation of Government to Agriculture. "One great object of Government," said he, "is to see that the products of the farmer may be easily and speedily transported to the place of sale." How well that same statement applies to the farmers' marketing troubles today. And again he said, "The great markets of this continent lie close before you Eastern farmers." So do they today.

At later fairs there appeared, under the auspices usually of the State Agricultural Society, such speakers as George Bancroft, the historian, John Quincy of Massachusetts, John A. Dix, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Henry Clay, Governor Hamilton Fish, Stephen A. Douglas, and that grand old champion of American agriculture, Horace Greeley. After the Civil War, the Fair was still attended and speeches often made by such men as Governor Reuben E. Fenton, Horatio Seymour, John A. King, and two famous Union Commanders, General Joseph Hooker and General Daniel Butterfield.

If space permitted it would be interesting to tell of the part that the Agri-

(*Continued on page* 186)

What a treat was the rare barn dance, a generation ago! The fiddler scraped lively old tunes from a little old fiddle—shouted the dances—led the grand march. But these occasions came so seldom that many a boy and girl longed for the gaiety of the big cities.

Gay times on the farm

When famous orchestras play their liveliest dance music in the great hotels, the farmer tunes in—at home! When opera stars draw formal crowds to row on row of boxes, the farmer listens in—in his comfortable shirtsleeves. Laughter, song, music, plays—everything the city has to make life joyful comes right into the farm home now—with a Radiola.

It is all clear-toned—real! The Radiola brings to the farmer not only the best in radio—but quality that is *sealed in*—to last.

What radio set shall I buy?

Radio receivers are like automobiles... Some are bought for a year. But the finest grow old in family service. Some 1925 sets will be merely last year's models in 1926. But a Radiola will keep its clear, true tone—maintain its fine performance. In the Radiola Super-Heterodyne of 1925, the supreme effort of the engineers has been—not merely to achieve Super-Heterodyne quality of reception—but to *seal in* that quality for years. The radio set to buy is the one that will *continue* to be a leader.

One of the most famous of Radiolas is the Radiola Super-Heterodyne that needs no antenna or ground wires—no connections of any kind. It has achieved distance records. It is known for selectivity—for picking out the station you want, without interference. It maintains its leadership by its *tone quality.*

Radiola Super-Heterodyne is here pictured in the "semi-portable" model, with 6 Radiotrons UV-199 and Radiola Loudspeaker.

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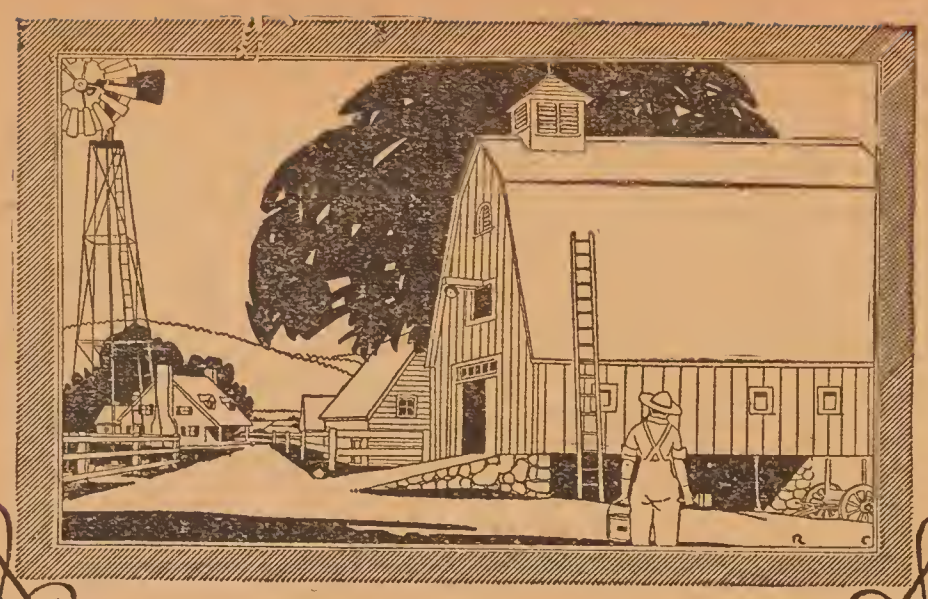

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COVER THE EARTH

FARM PAINTING GUIDE

SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES.....	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS.....	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNS, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc. ...	S-W Commonwealth Paint: S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK.....	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior...	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior.	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE.....	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES.....	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood).....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete....	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior.....	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS.....	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle..... Metal..... Composition.	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative. Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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Are Baldwins Worth While?

An Argument About Apple Varieties

NOTHING I have read for a long time has surprised me so much as the reference by Prof. Burritt in his recent notes, to the fact that he had worked over a number of other varieties of apples to Baldwin and Greening. The strange part is that one so progressive as he is, should not realize that long before even these topworked trees can recover their balance and return to normal bearing, the Baldwin will be a back number. Earlier in the winter I read an article in the A. A. by one who is an authority on the subject, I presume, recommending Baldwin among other varieties for commercial planting in New York State and similar sections, if I remember correctly. It is not so many years ago when the subject of the best commercial varieties for New York State, came up for discussion at the gatherings of fruit growers at the old Convention Hall at Rochester, there would be earnest and eloquent pleading for the planting of Baldwin and Baldwin only. In view of these facts, anyone who says anything to the contrary may be courting ridicule but it does not alter the truth, that the Baldwin is even now a back number, and about 95 per cent of all the other old standard varieties of apples are in the same boat. Ignore this fact who will while he may, but it cannot be for long.

The Influence of McIntosh

Few people have any idea of the wonderful, and indeed serious changes that are taking place in the apple situation in this country, affecting not only the apple growers of New York State, but eventually, everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The greatest trouble maker for apple growers, not even excepting the San Jose scale, that has been introduced into this country within the past century, is the McIntosh apple. It's influence on the market is altogether out of proportion to the comparatively small amount of this variety yet offered for sale. Once let it get its hold on the consumer in any market, and it not only injures the sale of other varieties while it is to be had, but long after the last one is sold, it's influence is still felt in the lessened interest in other apples; always excepting, of course the cheap cookers. Little comfort can be taken by anyone in the fact that McIntosh is a variety not adapted to a wide range of soils and conditions, and requiring special care in growing and handling, having its full share of defects as well. It is not a question whether one can or cannot grow McIntosh to advantage. The real point is that the time is rapidly coming when one must grow something as good or better than McIntosh, quit the business, or take a low price for his product.

The happy-go-lucky plan of fruit growers in spending 365 days-5 hrs., raising the crop and less than the other 48 minutes and 48 seconds in looking after the selling end, turning it over to the dealer or cooperator; knowing nothing and caring less about the ever increasing troubles the other fellow is up against in selling their apples, is one which must perhaps, by force of necessity be followed by the great majority, but they are losing the key to the situation, ignoring the existence of the coming very serious changes, the extent of which no one can foresee as yet.

—Observer.

* * *

Mr. Burritt's Reply

OBSERVER'S comment on my top working of what were in my case two undesirable odd varieties to Baldwin and Greening is interesting because it reflects a common point of view if not always a practical and profitable one. In the first place the varieties I top worked were scattered trees which had been used to fill in or which did not come true to name and which were a nuisance to pick and I wanted to make the blocks of Baldwin and Greening solid.

It was, I think, at the Horticultural Society meeting in the winter of 1924 after a thorough discussion of varieties both new and old by Prof. Hedrick and Ralph Rees and many expressions of opinion by experienced growers that a vote was taken. It was overwhelmingly the concensus of opinion that the three best varieties for commercial planting at the present time were Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy, with the possible addition of McIntosh, although this variety is generally better known in the Hudson and Champlain Valleys.

Not a Back Number

I must disagree with Observer that Baldwin " is even now a back number" as a commercial variety. For four years Baldwins have averaged to bring the high price of all apples sold in any large quantity by the packing associations with the single exception of Greening. Small quantities of some varieties such as McIntosh, Stark and Rome Beauty have done better in some years. While some varieties surpass it in quality, its quality is fairly good and it is more or less of a standard in the market.

Most growers of apples are well aware of changes taking place in apple growing and marketing. I doubt if growers of the standard and well accepted sorts are as much disturbed by them as Observer appears to be.—M. C. BURRITT.

What About Deserted Farms?

(*Continued from page* 169)

barns, let alone rebuilding houses and barns unless the white crow appears in the shape of some cheap but sturdy building material, accompanied by a cut of two thirds of the existing carpenter's and artisan's wages, the same being isochronous with at least a halving of help wages and a doubling of prices for farm products.

Otherwise, these sections must go back to the wilds. They are more desolate now than seventy years ago when the country was almost new. I have shot woodcock in good cover, where I know that seventy-five years ago, in the morning five men went out and swung in behind each other with a hand-scythe to go around a chunk of haying.

Against my hope, I believe that these typified rural sections are hopeless of reclamation as inhabited tilled farm lands. The World War boom period landed a few strangers into them, but generally they have already gone. Analyzed, that episode was a gamble. Then potatoes were practically three dollars a bushel, cabbage forty dollars a ton, and upwards, etc., etc. The eastern farmer sold his farm for a price twice what he would have asked his neighbor. The selling farmer was betting the war would end, the buyer wagering that it would continue. It is my belief that had the war continued two years more the wail that went up from those that bought at an inflated figure, would have been a faint moan compared to the yell that would have went up from those that thought they had sold too cheap, but finally, the reaction was bound to come.

I have not answered the question in my own mind. Against my hope, I am inclined to believe that these lands will be tributary to the better located farms, which produce three fold what they did, per acre, at the heyday time of both localities. Will these abandoned farms become merely pastures and woodlots, thus freeing from the higher grade better located lands, soils driven by necessity to pastures, that could be better utilized, if these hill farms solved the cheap pasturage problem for stock not in milk.

I will read with much greater pleasure than I review my own effort, the opinion of diversified localities, on the questions presented.—A. L. DUANE.

Raising Calves on Meal

A Substitute for Whole or Skim Milk

By H. L. COSLINE
Asst. Editor, American Agriculturist

WHERE whole milk is sold from the farm the problem of raising thrifty calves is greater than where they have a good supply of skim milk. But they can be raised if sufficient care is taken. Regularity, cleanliness, and uniform temperature is just as important as when skim milk is used, in fact cleanliness is more important. The first bacteria that work on milk are those which cause it to sour. They are not especially dangerous to the calf but the bacteria that work on calf meals are much more likely to produce poisons that harm the calf.

The man who raises calves without skim milk also has the problem of finding a feed that will be the best substitute for the milk. His choice is rather limited. There is the possibility of using skim milk powder, semi-solid buttermilk or calf meal mixture, either ready mixed or mixed at home.

Powdered skim milk is a by-product which is available on the market in limited amounts. Many dairymen have used it for raising calves with good success except that the cost is rather high. One pound of powder and nine pounds of water will make ten pounds of a mixture that will contain as much nutriment as 10 lbs. of skim milk. If the milk powder costs ten cents a pound, it will be as costly as skim milk at $1.00 a hundred pounds, which is expensive. If it can be purchased for seven cents a pound or less it may be advisable to use it.

The best way to feed it is to mix enough for each calf with a small amount of water and allow it to stand for some time before adding the full amount of water. When mixed in this way it will not settle so quickly. Some dairymen feel that the powdering of the milk may destroy some of the vitamins that help to make milk so valuable, and so they follow the practice of adding about one pound of whole milk at each feeding.

I know of one dairy where some fine calves were grown on semi-solid buttermilk. This product differs from the powder in two ways. It contains a considerable amount of water, so that it has about the consistency of putty, and it is sour. It is sold in barrels and can be kept for some time, even in summer, by covering with water. The cost of feeding is again rather high, but the labor required is small. Enough of the product for a calf, is weighed into a pail and the addition of the proper amount of water will soon dissolve it. At least twice as much will need to be used as when dried skim milk is fed.

The Cornell Station has experimented with a number of calf meal mixtures fed as a gruel in the place of milk. The results have been good, and with proper care, the evidence shows that calves can be grown practically as well as with skim milk. There are a number of calf meal mixtures on the market, and good calves can be grown with them.

A good calf meal should contain twenty to twenty-five per cent of protein, should contain no ingredient that is known to be unsuitable for calves, should contain some compound of lime and phosphorus, and should be so finely ground as to pass through a twenty mesh seive. A calf meal that is as satisfactory as those that are ready mixed can be mixed at home, but one difficulty is in obtaining all the ingredients at the local feed store.

The Cornell Station recommends the following mixture which is fairly simple.

250 lbs. red dog flour	100 lbs. blood flour
250 lbs. corn meal	20 lbs. steamed bone meal
250 lbs. barley	10 lbs. salt
150 lbs. oil meal	

The time when trouble is likely to develop is during the change from whole milk to calf meal. The change should be made gradually, beginning when the calf is four weeks old. If there is any tendency to scour, a feeding may be omitted or the calf may be given milk for a few feedings. The change should be made by replacing one fifth of the milk with gruel, and every four or five days replacing another fifth. The calf must be gradually accustomed to the new feed, which is so different from milk, even though we attempt to mix a gruel with as nearly the same composition as possible.

In preparing the meal for feeding one part of meal is mixed with five parts by weight, of water at about 100 degrees F. As soon as the calf is thoroughly accustomed to the new feed the amount may be increased slowly, reaching about fifteen pounds of gruel when the calf is four months old. The gruel can be fed to advantage until the calf is six months old, although it may be discontinued at the age of four months.

The use of the best possible roughage is just as important as when the calf gets milk. There seems to be a difference of opinion among dairymen as to the proper age to begin feeding silage. Some give it to the calf relatively young believing that plenty of roughage develops the capacity of the digestive system. While the calf gets skim milk, silage is of doubtful benefit, because milk in itself is a succulent food. When milk or gruel is omit-

(*Continued from page* 180)

REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

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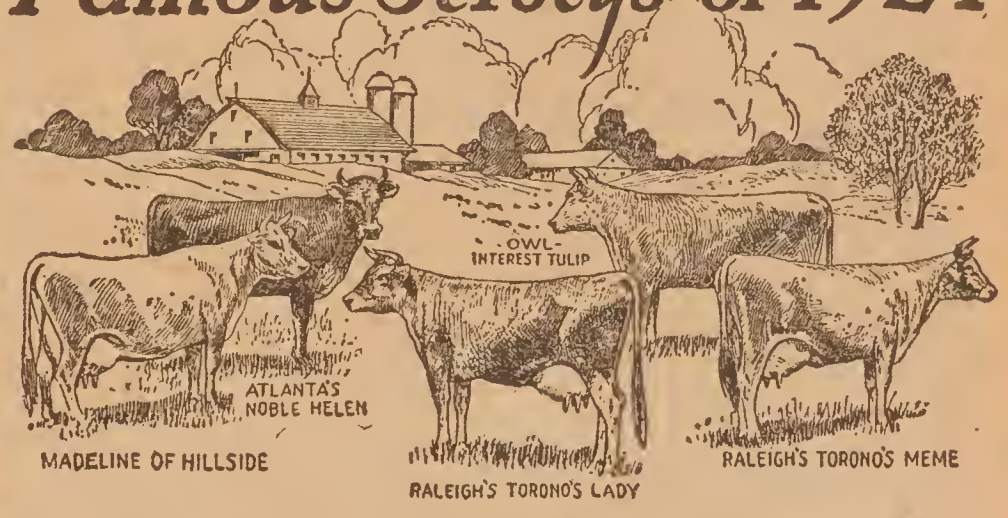
Famous Jerseys of 1924



Corn Gluten Feed Makes Champions

Again the Corn Gluten Feed ration has set the pace in milk production. The five highest producing Jerseys in 1924 have established new records for this breed.

The complete story of these cows and the way they were fed was published in Hoard's Dairyman of June 5th. A summary of this report is as follows:

Madeline of Hillside—owned by J. T. Carpenter of Massachusetts—produced 20,624 pounds milk and 1,044.05 pounds butterfat in 365 days. This is the record in the mature Jersey class for 1924. Her ration contained 160 pounds Corn Gluten Feed and 120 pounds of Corn Gluten Meal—17% of the total grain ration.

Raleigh's Torono's Lady—owned by the Sherman Nursery of Iowa—produced 18,075 pounds milk and 982.26 pounds butterfat as a senior four-year-old. She is the highest Jersey milk producer in her class. She was fed a ration containing 100 pounds Corn Gluten Feed and 100 pounds Corn Oil Cake Meal—26% of the total grain ration.

Raleigh's Torono's Meme—also owned by the Sherman Nursery—produced 16,085 pounds milk and 902.15 pounds butterfat. She is the world's champion junior two-year-old Jersey. Her ration contained 100 pounds Corn Gluten Feed—16% of the total grain fed.

Atlanta's Noble Helen—owned by Salmon P. Hall of Ohio—produced 13,555 pounds milk and 799.44 pounds butterfat. She is the highest producer in the three-year-old class. Her ration was a commercial mixed feed containing Corn Gluten Feed.

Owl-Interest Tulip—owned by F. A. Kennedy of Vermont—produced 16,613 pounds milk and 894.39 pounds fat and make this record with calf. She is the butterfat champion of Vermont and junior four-year-old champion of New England. She was fed a standard ration containing Corn Gluten Feed.

Whether you are feeding dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs or poultry, you will make more money with Corn Gluten Feed in the ration. Bulletin No. 2 contains many new facts and several tested rations. Mail the coupon for a free copy.

If you mix your own ration at least 25% of it should be Corn Gluten Feed. If you feed any of the many good commercial feeds be sure to select one that contains Corn Gluten Feed.

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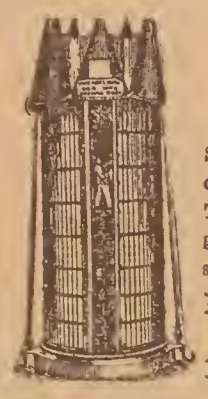

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A Double Descendent of The Century Sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. His sire is a grandson of "Old Butch" and his dam is a "Dutch" daughter with a record of over 22 lbs. butter as a 2 year old.

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in partial payment at full face value.
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Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from Centuries Old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The Only Silo on which you can get those famous

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
Provide Now for Winter Insurance against the loss of the Hay Crop.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Department 16, Meadville, Pa.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of September* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The corresponding price of class one, a year ago was $2.60.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER GOES STILL HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	46 -46½	44 -44½	38¾-39¼
Extra (92 sc)	-45½	43½-	38 -38¼
84-91 score	41½-45	40½-43	34 -37½
Lower G'd's	40 -41	39 -40	33 -33½

As we anticipated in our report last week, the butter market advanced but the gain in prices has been much greater than was generally expected. There are several reasons why the market has developed this additional strength. In the first place there have been sharp advances in the west. Reports continue to come in of less favorable conditions for butter production over a considerable portion of the western butter producing territory. The shrinkage in the make is coming faster and is much more acute than the market has anticipated and consequently there is less butter coming this way from the regular sources. Production is falling off primarily due to dry pastures in many sections as a result of the extreme heat.

On top of these conditions on the producing end, comes heavier buying on the part of jobbers and retailers, who are taking on more than their immediate needs, anticipating the return of summer vacationists to the city during the next week. Labor Day usually marks the end of the vacation season and with this heavy influx there is almost sure to be a greater demand. Even at that the immediate demand is excellent.

As yet operators have not worked into their stocks in the cold storage warehouses, although at current prices stored butter would show a profit. However, there is some movement in short held goods. At the moment there is nothing in the wind that would indicate a break in prices although such a thing is not out of the range of possibility. However, with no changes in the producing territory, we see no excuse for a change in the situation. It is most interesting to compare existing prices with those of a year ago, present prices being from 7 to 8 cents higher.

CHEESE SLIGHTLY EASIER

STATE FLATS	Sept 1	Aug. 25	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	23½-25	24 -25	20 -21½
Fresh av'g's	22½-	23 -	19
Held fancy ..	———	———	———
Held aver. ..	———	———	———

There is a slightly easier tone in the cheese market. Trading has been so light that some receivers have been inclined to reduce prices in order to stimulate business. There has been accumulation of fresh state flats in New York City and it is quite natural that some action will be taken to relieve the situation. On August 29th, northern New York markets declined a full cent. However, this had little effect on the New York City market as far as trading was concerned. Conditions have not been at all favorable in the west, the Wisconsin market being extremely weak. However, of late there has been a turn and the situation seems to be a little steadier.

NEARBY EGGS VERY SCARCE

NEARBY WHITES	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	60-62	52-54	53-56
Av'ge extras	58-60	49-51	50-52
Extra firsts	49-55	43-47	45-49
Firsts	45-48	40-41	40-44
Gathered	40-54	35-46	36-48
Pullets	29-44	29-41	36-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	42-49	40-47	44.48

Prices of nearby white eggs have advanced sharply during the past week, on the average being 8c a dozen higher than they were at the time of our last report. The extreme scarcity has been developing several days and on September 1 there were a great many unfilled orders, the supply being inadequate to meet the demand. As a result jobbers continually bid the market up.

At first the demand was more apparent in the fancier classifications. However, the situation began to react on the entire market in general until the point was reached where practically every grade showed a marked advance with the exception of pullet eggs which have remained about the same. This is a rather remarkable development in the market. With heavy storage holdings sharp advances have not been looked for. However, the receipts of nearby fresh eggs have been so extremely light that the trade that demands strictly fresh eggs could not find enough stock to meet the requirements and consequently prices have been bid higher.

LIVE POULTRY WEAKER

FOWLS	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	A Year Ago
Colored	28-30	29-31	23-26
Leghorns	21-26	22-26	21-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	26-29	-28
Leghorns	25-27	25-28	-26

The live poultry market is not quite as good as it was a week ago. Receipts have been fairly liberal from the west and these have been working against the better express market. At the moment express fowls are selling on the basis of freight quotations and it is with difficulty that the prices are selling at identical quotations although if some Plymouth Rocks were to come in they would undoubtedly bring a 2c premium. The market on all live poultry is so well supplied that stock is selling on quality once more.

Coming Jewish Holidays

During the next two months there will be several Jewish holidays when nearby farmers will find it to their advantage to dispose of live poultry. It must be understood that these holidays do not offer an opportunity to unload inferior stock. On these special occasions the holiday spirit prevails and top prices are paid for fancy birds but undergrades are not wanted.

September 19-20 is the Jewish New Year when fat fowls, turkeys and ducks will be most in demand. The best market days for this holiday will be September 14, 15 and 16, preferably September 15. Shipments should be so timed that they will arrive on the New York market on that day.

September 28 is the Day of Atonement when all prime poultry is wanted, especially chickens and roosters. The best market day for this holiday will be the 24th and the 25th.

October 3-4 is the Feast of Tabernacles. Fat fowls, ducks and geese are most in demand at that time and the best market days will be September 30 and October 1.

October 10-11 is the Feast of Law and all kinds of prime quality live poultry is in demand. The best market day for this holiday is October 7 and 8.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.55	1.58⅞	1.23
Corn	.93¾	.98¼	1.17¾
Oats	.38⅛	.38⅜	.47⅜
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.68	1.73	1.41
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.12¾	1.17¾	1.39
Oats, No. 2	.47½	.49	.59
FEEDS	Aug. 29	Aug. 22	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	32.00	34.00	41.00
Sp'g Bran	28.50	29.00	29.50
H'd Bran	32.00	32.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	31.50	31.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.00	35.00
Flour Mids	36.50	36.50	35.50
Red Dog	44.50	44.50	41.00
Wh. Hominy	37.50	39.00	46.50
Yel. Hominy	37.00	38.00	46.50
Corn Meal	43.00	46.00	49.00
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	44.25
Gluten Meal	49.25	51.25	56.25
36% C. S. Meal	39.00	40.00	——
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.25	——
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00	——
34% G. P. Linseed Oil Meal	48.00	49.00	48.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

FANCY HAY SCARCE

There is very little or no No 1 timothy hay in the market. In general the whole hay market is steady on top grades. Undergrades are dragging. Receipts have been moderate but little fancy hay is to be found in the incoming cars. In some instances there is an overabundance of well graded hay in small bales and so are suffering a penalty of as much as $3 a ton in some cases. There is no question if a few real choice hay had arrived on the market on September 1, it would have brought $29 or possibly $30. Fancy second cutting alfalfa has been worth anywhere from $29 to $31.

Potato Market Prospects

(*Continued from page 172*)

siderable loss resulting in uneven stands.

Situation Bad in Washington County

The situation in the northern Hudson Valley is not so good. As is indicated by the following telegram from C. M. Slack, County Agricultural Agent of Washington County:

"Potato situation bad. Fields on lowland drowned out earlier in season. Muckland crop quarter of average. Upland fair but late blight much in evidence. Main cause for low crop excessive wet weather earlier. Yields will not run as high as anticipated. Estimate total yield county less than half last year."

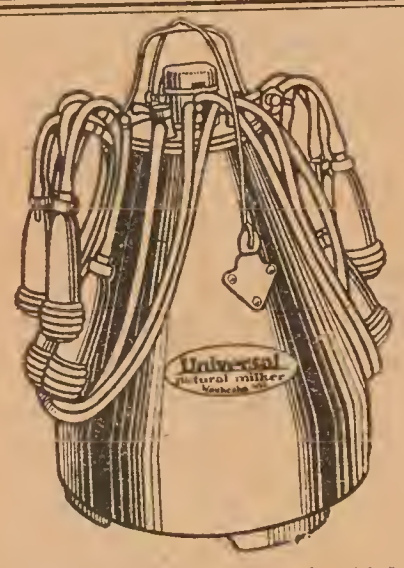
What Conclusions Shall We Draw

Now that the facts have been given, what are we going to draw as a conclusion in reply to Mr. Reeve's inquiry. One man's judgment is as good as another's. We can only take these reports and draw general conclusions. Indications are that the September reports will run as light or possibly lighter than those of August. Our next issue will carry additional information about the potato situation, but we will not know what to expect definitely until we are farther into the harvesting period.

Digging has only begun in some sections and is by no means general with the exception of some parts of Long Island. One thing is very apparent, at least in our humble opinion and that is that the prospects are for a strong potato market this winter. Reports from other producing areas throughout the country indicate that the crop is none too heavy and therefore competition from those sections will not be felt quite as keenly.

On August 31, Long Islands were selling anywhere from $3.75 to $4 per 150-pound sack delivered. In the issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of September 13, 1924, which issue reported conditions at the corresponding period a year ago, we reported that Long Islands were selling around $2 per 150-pound sack, just about half what they are bringing at the present time.

Many growers will hold potatoes this year. They will want to know when to sell. That is something no man can predict. Every man knows his own business best. A great deal depends on how badly he needs cash and whether his financial status warrants speculating with the market. What we are trying to do is to gather facts on which a man can base his judgment.



Preferred for Grade "A" and Certified Milk

Dairymen who produce Grade "A" and Certified Milk that is rated by state inspectors as "exceptionally clean", have found that the Universal Milker is the best possible assurance of maintaining a uniform, high standard of cleanliness. Milk is delivered directly from cows' teats into a dust-tight aluminum container through clean, sanitary rubber tubes (no part of the pulsator comes in contact with milk), and milker automatically *washes itself* after each milking.

Write for copy of our new catalog which describes the Universal Milker fully, and tells about the experiences of other dairymen with milking machines.

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. A
Waukesha, Wis., Syracuse, N. Y.

Universal natural milker
Milks like the Calf

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

CASH FOR OLD BAGS
Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Deal direct and save middleman's profit. Write for prices. Reference—Peoples Bank.
IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
652 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Congoleum Rug shown above is No. 552

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GOLD SEAL
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
DAMP CLOTH
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Two minutes instead of twenty—

Which one are you?—the old-fashioned housewife who spends hours beating and sweeping her woven floor-coverings? Or the clever up-to-date woman who saves her time and strength with easily-cleaned Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs.

Sanitary—Waterproof

Dirt cannot grind into the firm, smooth, sanitary surface of a Congoleum Rug. Spilled things cannot stain it, for Congoleum is waterproof and grease-proof. Just a few strokes with a damp mop, and your rug is as clean as when new.

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You don't sacrifice beauty, either. Note how this Chinese Chippendale design with its soft blue-gray and buff tones sets off this cosy living-room. Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs are famed for their variety and artistry of design. Rich Oriental motifs, all-over floral effects, clean-cut tiles—there's a pattern suited to every room.

You just unroll these rugs and after a few hours they hug the floor without fastening of any kind. There's never a rumpled edge or curled up corner.

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Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs are very inexpensive. In no other sanitary floor-covering can you find such value at so little cost. When you buy a Congoleum Rug you have secured the utmost floor-covering value that your money can buy!

Look for the Gold Seal

And the famous Gold-Seal pledge of "Satisfaction or Your Money Back" makes your purchase doubly safe. Ask your local dealer to show you the many beautiful patterns and sizes and to quote you the surprisingly low prices.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
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New Orleans Cleveland London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

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Pattern No. 321

Pattern No. 534

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ART-RUGS

Free Booklet

"*Things Every Woman Should Know About Congoleum Rugs,*" an interesting booklet by Anne Lewis Pierce, shows all the beautiful patterns in their actual full colors. Write today for your copy. It is free.

Many Uses on the Farm for Valspar—Clear and in Colors!

FARM implements and machinery represent investment of your capital. Don't let rust and rot destroy their value and usefulness.

To get the maximum return from your investment it is wise to protect your equipment from weather and wear with Valspar. Indoors, too, Valspar beautifies and preserves all wood and metal surfaces and makes them fit to withstand hard service and prolonged wear.

Valspar is made Clear and in Colors.

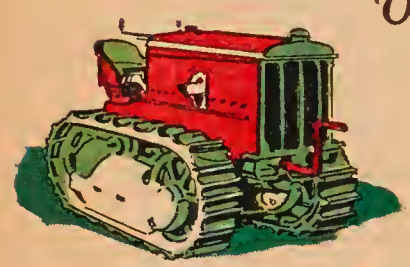
Clear Valspar is the famous waterproof, weatherproof, accident-proof varnish "that won't turn white."

Valspar Varnish-Stains are Clear Valspar plus transparent colors. With them you Valspar your woodwork and change its color in one operation, giving beautiful wood effects in Light or Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry or Moss Green.

Valspar-Enamels cover wood or metal surfaces with a solid color just like paint, but have the added advantage of Valspar's toughness, waterproofness and high lustre. They come in Red—*light and deep;* Blue—*light, medium and deep;* Green—*medium and deep;* Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black. Any other desired shade may be obtained by mixing two or more of these standard colors.

Valspar is easy to apply and dries ready for service, in 24 hours.

On the farm

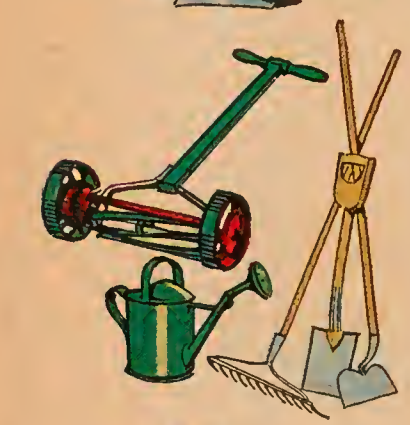


Valspar - Enamel on your *tractor* not only keeps it free from rust but keeps it looking spick and span.

A well painted *wagon* reflects credit on its owner. Your farm wagons will look better and last much longer with an occasional coat of Clear Valspar or Valspar-Enamel.

Give your *planter* a coat of Valspar to keep the wood from warping and the metal from rusting.

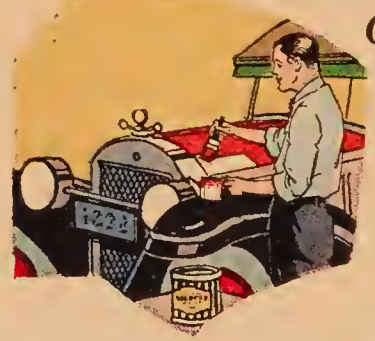
Clear Valspar is the ideal protection for *plows*. It preserves the handles from drying out or rotting and keeps them smooth. And Valspar protects the *moldboard, share, landside* and all metal parts from rust.



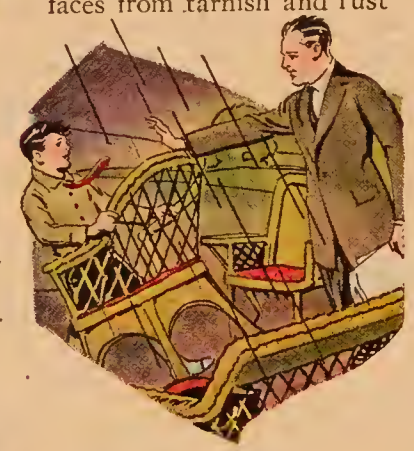
Hoes, rakes, lawn mowers—all your hand tools will profit from Valspar's protective coating. Wooden handles won't warp or split; nuts, bolts, and screws won't work loose or rust. Valspar prolongs their life.

Use Valspar in the *dairy*. Valspar-Enamel will make the old *cream separator* look like new, and keep the *woodwork* sparkling. Valspar will keep your *milk cans* bright and free from rust.

Out of doors



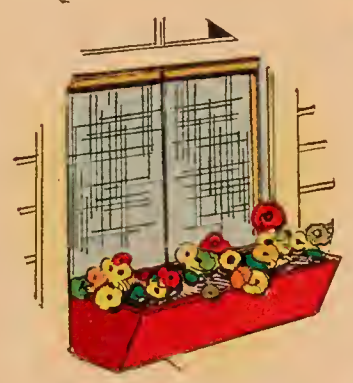
Your car! Don't let it grow shabby. Valspar-Enamel keeps *body, wheels* and *fenders* looking new; Clear Valspar protects metal surfaces from tarnish and rust and also protects ignition wires from oil and water.



Rain or shine can't hurt *porch furniture* that's Valsparred. Valspar is waterproof and weatherproof and prolongs the life of your furniture.

Use Clear Valspar on the soles of your *shoes!* It keeps the water out and doubles the life of the leather.

Valspar-Enamel will keep your *mailbox* bright and weatherproof.



Valspar your *window screens* to make them rustproof. They'll last for years! And be sure to use Valspar or Valspar-Enamel on your *window sills* and *flower boxes.*

A neatly painted *front door* reflects hospitality. Use Clear Valspar, Valspar Varnish-Stains or Valspar-Enamel.

Neither wood nor metal can stand continuous exposure to the elements without damage unless it's weatherproofed.

In the house

When your *floors* need doing over use Valspar or Valspar Varnish-Stains. You'll get more service and satisfaction than if you use just ordinary varnish. Valspar wears better and is accident-proof. Acids, alkalies, even boiling water, can't turn Valspar white!

Women appreciate the advantages of Valspar. They are delighted with the way it restores *shabby furniture.* And it's so easy to apply — dries overnight, with a smooth, brilliant lustre.

You can make your *refrigerator* last several years longer by giving it a good coat of Valspar-Enamel; and it can be scrubbed without fear of injury, to keep it always sanitary and new looking.

Printed Linoleum, Congoleum or Oilcloth which has grown dingy from much mopping can be restored and made waterproof with Clear Valspar. This is particularly advantageous in the kitchen and laundry where the wear is severe.

Everything in the kitchen is better for an occasional coat of Clear Valspar or Valspar-Enamel; *table, chairs, cabinet, dresser, drain-board and trim.* It makes the place pleasanter to work in and easier to keep clean!

Send the money-saving coupon for samples of Valspar and Valspar in colors.

Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

The famous Valspar boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.) *Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.*

Print full mail address plainly.

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- **Choose 1 Color** . . . . .
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- **Choose 1 Color** . . . .
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Dealer's Name.....

Address.....

Your Name.....

Address.....City.....

Among the Farmers

Delaware Tomato Growers Face Bad Situation

THE tomato canners of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland met recently at Easton, Maryland, to discuss the critical situation that has arisen in the marketing of their canned tomatoes. Farmers and canners at the beginning of the season had every prospect of a good season. Canners contracted with farmers for tomatoes at 25 to 30 cents a basket, based on the market price of 90 to 95 cents a dozen for canned tomatoes, but just before the canning season opened the price dropped to 80 cents a dozen leaving the canners with no hope of making a profit at the prices they were paying for tomatoes.

Canners say this decline in price is not due to prospects for a big pack, because the crop is now entering the most hazardous period, but that even with good growing conditions the pack will not be as large as it has been in other years. Some of the trade journals and other observers think the drop in price is due to the unwillingness of grocers to buy at any price, and that this attitude is caused by wide fluctuations in the price of the carryover.

The publicity attending this decline in price and the comment of trade journals has convinced leading canners and commission houses that the canners should do what they can to reinstate themselves and their products in favor of their customers. The outcome of this meeting at Easton will have great effects on the farmers. If the confidence of the public can be restored, and conditions as they exist shown to the buyers, the farmers will realize the present price for tomatoes. If the situation is not saved, farmers will suffer a great loss. There are over four hundred tomato canneries in Maryland and Delaware, packing from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of tomatoes each year. Farmers are not in shape to stand the loss that will come from lower prices, and if it becomes necessary, thousands of farmers will be affected.—Karl Thompson.

* * *

A Good Fair And A Good Picnic

RECENTLY it was our pleasure to take a trip through the good old Southern Tier in Steuben County and the picnic of all the farm organizations of Chautauqua County. Both this Fair and picnic are commendable examples of what such gatherings should be.

At the Hornell Fair a real effort is made to give a farm exhibition. The fine showing of cattle were all local herds and the care that has been taken by Secretary C. E. Shults and his associated officers, to make the Fair a real showing of the agriculture of the surrounding district is particularly commendable.

Then the next day we travelled on across Allegany and into Chautauqua County where several thousand farm folks were gathered on beautiful Chautauqua Lake for a country holiday under the auspices of the County Farm Bureau, The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, The Home Bureau and the County Pomona Grange. Every minute of the day there was something doing for everybody and as we watched the people having a good and profitable time we could not but think how very much worthwhile it is for people to get away from the everyday grind to attend a well organized picnic.—E. R. E.

* * *

Exports of Farm Machinery Increasing

THE Agricultural Division of the United States Department of Commerce reports that the value of farm machinery exported during July exceeded the value of that exported during July last year by $3,000,000. With the exception of March and April of this year the total is the largest for any month for the past three years.

Tractors accounted for a large part of the increase, showing an increase of one hundred percent over the same month last year. Threshers also showed a large increase as well as harvesters, binders and combined harvesters and threshers.

* * *

Professor Tomhave New Secretary of Aberdeen Angus Breeders

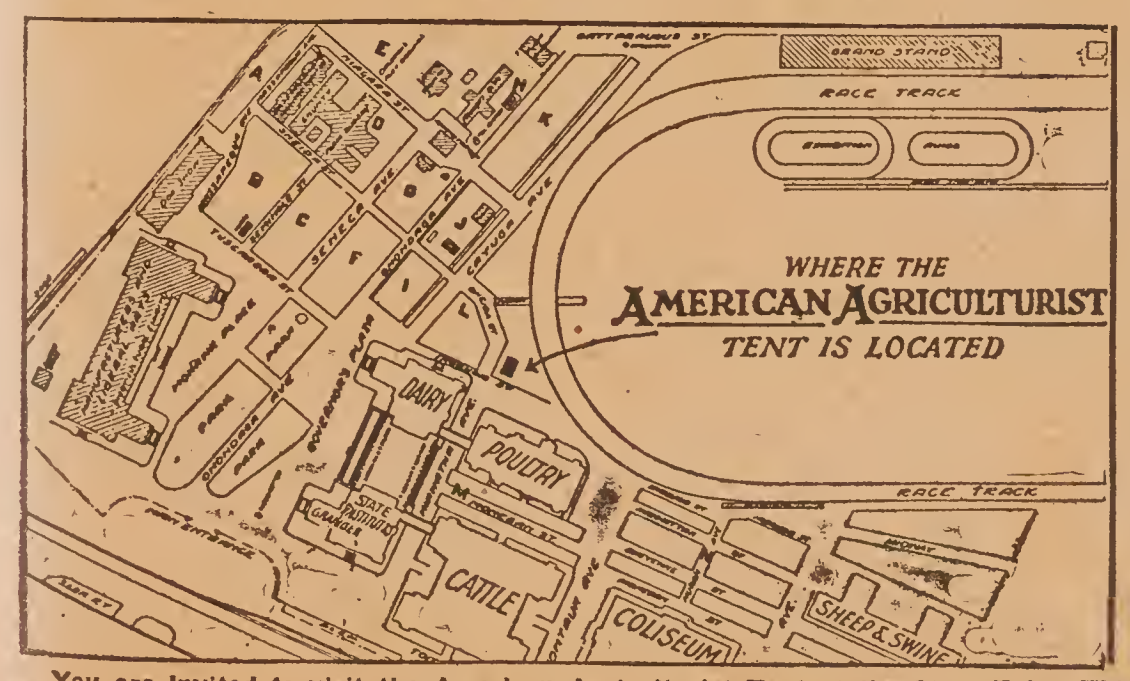
ON August 29 at Chicago, the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association elected Professor W. H. Tomhave to be Secretary to the Association. Professor Tomhave has been the head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Pennsylvania State College since 1912. He has done some important investigational work with feeder cattle at the college and is a well known authority on beef cattle. Professor Tomhave has accepted the position.

How They Do It In Wisconsin

(*Continued from page* 171)

father whipping you for tripping the hired girl.

I am renting one of the best 200 acre farms around here. It was bought before war prices for $35,000. Last year they built a modern James Way barn at a cost of $7,000. We have had a splendid spring for doing spring work. Grass and small grain are not making good growth. We have not had much rain but have had a lot of cold weather. I finished planting corn Thursday. I have checked 33 acres and expect to husk about 20 of that on the hill and hog the rest down. Seventeen acres are drilled for silage. There is not much drudgery on a large farm that is well equipped with machinery. My Fordson, Empire Milker, two row cultivator side delivery and hay loader, 4 horse grain drill, etc., are all entirely practical. Hogging down corn, self feeders, silage and alfalfa along with good stock and care and seed with careful use of manure are the essential points as I see them. Then if a fellow plans his work and works his plans, he ought to get on well. I read my farm papers regularly." R. E. GREEN, Milton Junction, Wis.



You are invited to visit the American Agriculturist Tent at the State Fair. This map shows where it will be located.

UNION CARBIDE

World's best quality Highest gas yield

Before the dawn of history

stern necessity compelled man to store up food for the winter. Now, in this land of marvelous transportation and modern distribution, stern necessity is dead. But man has learned that it is a convenience, whenever possible, to buy a winter's supply of things before winter sets in.

Order your winter supply of Union Carbide now!

THE granite-like carbide will keep indefinitely in the familiar blue and gray drums, and it is a convenience to order once and forget your carbide supply until after spring planting.

Perhaps, too, the roads over which you haul the carbide from the freight station will not be so passable during the winter as they are now.

Union Carbide is often called "crystal sunlight," because carbide light has been shown by scientists to be man's nearest approach to sunlight. Its steady glow has cheered over 400,000 farm homes and has saved the eyes of countless farm dwellers from the weakness that used to be their universal affliction.

Whenever you order Union Carbide, you have the advantage of nationwide distribution. There are 175 Union Carbide warehouses. Send your order to our nearest warehouse for immediate shipment.

Send for our free book, "Carbide Residue — Its Value and Its Uses."

UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY
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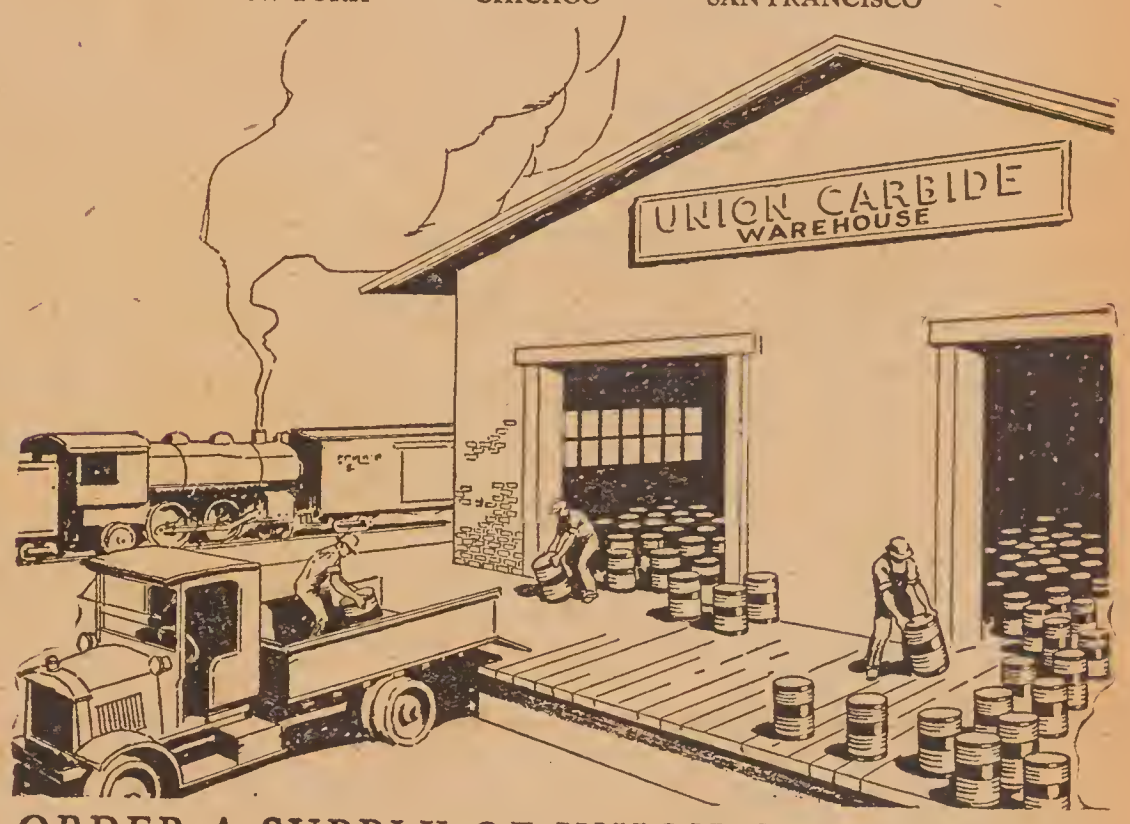

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RUNNING WATER UNDER PRESSURE

There is a Hoosier Water Service that will solve your water problems regardless of conditions. The Hoosier takes supply from any source and uses any power. Banishes drudgery and inconvenience of pumping and carrying. Saves countless steps and shortens hours. Better for the health of your family and live stock. Easy to install and operate. Low first cost and economy of operation give city water convenience at less than city water cost.

Your copy of "How to Have Running Water" now ready. Send name and address. Means no obligation. Is complete handbook on water systems and will help you figure the equipment for your needs.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
Dept. N. KENDALLVILLE, IND.

HOOSIER GALVAZINK

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

HOTEL ST. JAMES
TIMES SQUARE, Just off Broadway at 109-113 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Much Favored by Women Traveling without Escort

An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well conditioned home.

40 Theatres, all principal shops and churches, 3 to 5 minutes' walk.

2 minutes to all subways, "L" roads, surface cars, bus lines.

Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.

Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN

THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
MORRISVILLE, N. Y.

Regular Courses in Dairying, Poultry and Fruit Growing Begin October 6th

FRESHMEN HAVE THE FOLLOWING COURSES:
FARM ANIMALS
FARM POULTRY
ENGLISH
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE
CARPENTRY
MUSIC
PHYSICAL TRAINING

Short Courses in Agriculture begin Oct. 6 and Jan. 2.
One Year Course in Teacher Training begins Sept. 8.
Two Year Course in Home Economics begins Oct. 6.
Write for Catalogue and Reservation in the New Boys' Dormitory

ADDRESS: I. M. CHARLTON, Director, Morrisville, N. Y.

7 Large Rooms
"THE LINCOLN"
MANY OTHER DESIGNS PRICED FROM $150 AND UP

$455
LUMBER
NEW DOORS
NEW WINDOWS
A YEAR TO PAY

$2,000,000.00 BARGAIN SALE
LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, ROOFING, WALLBOARD

Two million dollars' worth of fine quality Army Camp lumber together with sparkling new lumber, new high grade doors, new windows and frames, new roofing, new wallboard, etc., make this the Greatest Building Material Sale of the season. Our big cash buying power brings you these Bargains at unequalled prices! Our handsome new Catalog shows new designs of homes and farm buildings of every kind at prices that save you as much as $1,000.00 on a single building.

You can buy at once any building at Bargain Prices and take a full year to pay. Here are a few examples of our low prices: New, high grade wallboard only 3c per sq. ft. New, good quality roofing only 95c per 108 sq. ft. New, first quality windows with frames, as shown above, only $4.75. New 5-panel doors, 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., only $3.25, etc.

NEW FREE CATALOG!

Don't buy a thing until you get our New Free Catalog full of bargains in furnaces, plumbing, electrical supplies, lumber and building materials of all kinds, complete house and barn designs, poultry houses, fence posts, etc. Remember, this is a Bargain Sale! Don't delay! Mail Coupon today. Send list of material for our freight paid bargain estimate.

CAMP MEADE SALVAGE CO.
CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND
CAMP DIX SALVAGE COMPANY
WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

MAIL THIS COUPON!
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Camp Meade Salvage Co., Camp Meade, Md.
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Camp Dix Salvage Co., Wrightstown, N. J.
Without obligation on my part send me your New Free Catalog.
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THESE BREEDERS WILL EXHIBIT AT SYRACUSE
LOOK FOR THEIR STOCK WHEN YOU ARE AT THE FAIR

ELM HILL JERSEYS
AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Xenia's Sultan
You'll Do's Volunteer

Breed up Type, Quality and Production with an Elm Hill Bull

ELM HILL FARM - - - - BROOKFIELD, MASS.
O. W. Means, Owner Lee Boyce, Mgr.

BROOKFIELD FARM
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Feeding Rocks to Poultry

Lime For Shells---Grit For Grinding Feed

FEEDING rocks to poultry can be excused only in one way, and that is to furnish them grit. The idea of supplying mineral feeds through the use of ground or crushed rocks, of any kind, is a very inefficient way of supplying minerals in a poultry feed.

There seems to be an insistant confusion in the minds of many, who are feeding poultry, on the subject of supplying grit and mineral elements, which are so extremely necessary to make a well balanced ration for the hen, or the growing chick. Recently this confusion seems to have become more pronounced.

Many are feeding broken oyster shell with an idea that they are supplying a good grit, while others are feeding crushed stone, of different kinds, with an idea that they are furnishing mineral elements for the formation of egg shell and bone.

Grit is conceded by all, who are supposed to know, to be very necessary in the ration of the hens, as the grit particles are used as mill-stones for the grinding of the grain food. Grit, therefore, should be made from hard stone, broken up into small particles, varying in size from that of a pin head, for small chicks, to particles as large as a large pea, for the adult hens. The stone or rock from which it is made should not only be hard, but insoluble, and the particles should be left with sharp edges.

Broken lime-stone or phosphate rock are generally used for this purpose and are good as grits. But the very fact that they make good grits, makes them very poor sources of mineral food, since, although they carry the elements of calcium and phosphorus, which are necessary, these elements are in such a form as to be almost entirely insoluble and practically useless.

Oyster shells, on the other hand, make a very poor grit since they are too soft, but oyster shells are practically 100% calcium carbonate, and being softer and more soluble than the rocks mentioned above, are better as a source of calcium, at least, than are the ground rocks.

Oyster shells, although more soluble than rocks, are still comparatively low in solubility and there are many other materials better, as sources of calcium for the ration, than oyster shells. Nevertheless, oyster shells are comparatively cheap and, no doubt, often can be fed economically, but they, like the broken rocks or grit, should never, under any circumstances, be fed in the mash feed. Both grit and oyster shell should always be fed in either boxes or hoppers, separately from the mash, or can be thrown around in the litter on the floor of the hen house, to be picked up and scratched for, by the hens, at their own choosing.

Calcium, phosphorus, and chlorine are especially necessary to feed in a ration, since these three mineral elements are quite lacking in organic or grain foods, whether they are fed as scratch food or milled grains, in the mash. Sulphur is a necessary element as well and should be supplied.

Selected, steamed, sterilized bone is a good and efficient source of both calcium and phosphorus, but too much care cannot be taken in getting a good grade of bone, since often low grade or cheap bone meal contains from 20 to 30% of useless gelatin or glue protein ,and rancid, indigestible, harmful fat. The bone found in varying quantities in meat scrap has some value as a source of calcium and phosphorus, but is not nearly as efficient, for this purpose, as a high grade, cleaned, bone flour.

Finely ground chalk is a good source of calcium and can be used with the bone.

A good grade of fine table salt is an efficient source of chlorine.

Commercial flour of sulphur is an efficient source of sulphur and is economical. The "Sublimed Sulphur" or "Flowers of Sulphur" is a great deal more costly, but no better for this purpose.

Unleached hard wood ashes, finely ground, are, when used in small amounts, helpful in the mash.

The following mineral feed or ration will be found very beneficial mixed in the mash for laying hens and growing chicks, where mixed at the rate of from 3 to 5%, by weight, of the total mash.

40 to 50% high grade sterilized bone flour
10% finely ground chalk
10% unleached hard wood ashes
10% commercial flour or sulphur
12 to 15% table salt
10% finely ground, or small sized charcoal

These mineral carrying ingredients, mentioned above, should be available, to the poultry feeder, through the same channel and from the same sources as his other feeds, and he should insist that they be carried by the various distributors who are distributing other feds to him.—V. G. Aubrey.

A Case of Limberneck

We have had several hens who seem to lose control of their heads. Their head is carried on one side and after a while they die. Can you tell us the cause and what to do for it?—H. W. W. New York.

THE symptoms you give are those of a trouble commonly known as limberneck, which is a form of paralysis caused by eating spoiled meat. If you are feeding a mash containing meat scrap examine it to see that the meat scrap is not spoiled. Heat some of the mash and if spoiled the odor will be bad. If you are not feeding meat scrap, or if it proves to be all right, make a search to see if your hens do not have access to some dead animal and if such is found remove and bury it.

Limberneck is likely to be somewhat of a mystery unless its nature is understood, but the diagnosis is usually easy if one knows the disease.

Raising Calves on Milk

(*Continued from page* 175)

ted, usually when the calf is about six months old, it will eat ten to fifteen pounds of silage with benefit.

Dairymen are growing bigger cows than in years past. I was interested recently to see a fine herd of Ayrshires where the two year old heifers averaged bigger than the mature cows. Relatively few dairymen weigh their calves to see how fast they are gaining. One good thing about calf club work for boys is the fact that they are expected to weigh their animals at definite intervals. This interests them and they attempt to grow the calves faster.

One of the common troubles with calves is scours. This is a symptom of indigestion and usually means that the calf has been overfed, irregularly fed, or fed from a pail that is dirty. The best treatment is cutting down on the feed, or omitting a feeding. Food which is not digested not only fails to benefit the animal, but produces poisons in the system that are a damage to him.

White scours are entirely different, affecting the calf soon after birth, and commonly entering the system through the navel. The best treatment is prevention by having clean places for the calf and disinfecting the navel at birth.

There is no doubt but that calves are grown better on the average than they were formerly, but there is still room for improvement. If all dairymen would start with good calves, raise them better, and if necessary, raise fewer of them, the dairy business would soon be in better shape than it is at present.

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Mixing Concrete

And a Question About Engines

A week or so ago we put down a concrete floor in our garage. The base is sand about 18 inches or 2 feet deep. It was well pounded down before the concrete was placed upon it. The concrete is two inches thick. Although it has hardened, nevertheless it is easy to drive a nail through. It dried very slowly. Can you tell us what is wrong with it?

THERE are three factors that govern the quality of concrete, which really means the strength of concrete. These factors are (1) the fineness of the materials used; (2) the cleanliness of the materials and the quantity of the water used in relation to the cement.

Usually a mixture consisting of one part of cement, two parts of sand and 4 parts of gravel, is recommended for such uses as foundations for farm machinery and concrete work in general. If too much coarse aggregate (gravel) is used, the concrete is weakened. It may also be weakened if you use a sand that is too fine.

Loam in Sand

It is absolutely necessary to have clean materials. Sand or gravel that contains clay, loam, vegetable matter or humus, will make poor concrete. From what you tell us it looks as though that is your solution to your problem. You should have washed your sand to get out the foreign material. It is easy to determine whether sand is clean or not by taking a small amount and putting it in a glass jar, filling the jar with water. If the sand is dirty, so will be the water in which you mixed the sand in the jar. It may be necessary to wash your sand to insure a good concrete job. This may mean considerable work, but it will be worth it in comparison to the job of ripping up a whole piece of concrete and putting down a new one.

Too Much Water is Not Good

A sloppy mixture will invariably make weak concrete. What is said to be the best mixture consists of equal parts of water and cement irrespective of the amount of sand and gravel you use. This may seem to be a small amount of water but if the concrete is thoroughly worked it will be found to suffice. Concrete should be thoroughly mixed anyway to get the greatest good of it. Failure to pay attention to these various factors will often result in as much as a 50 per cent reduction in the value of the concrete.

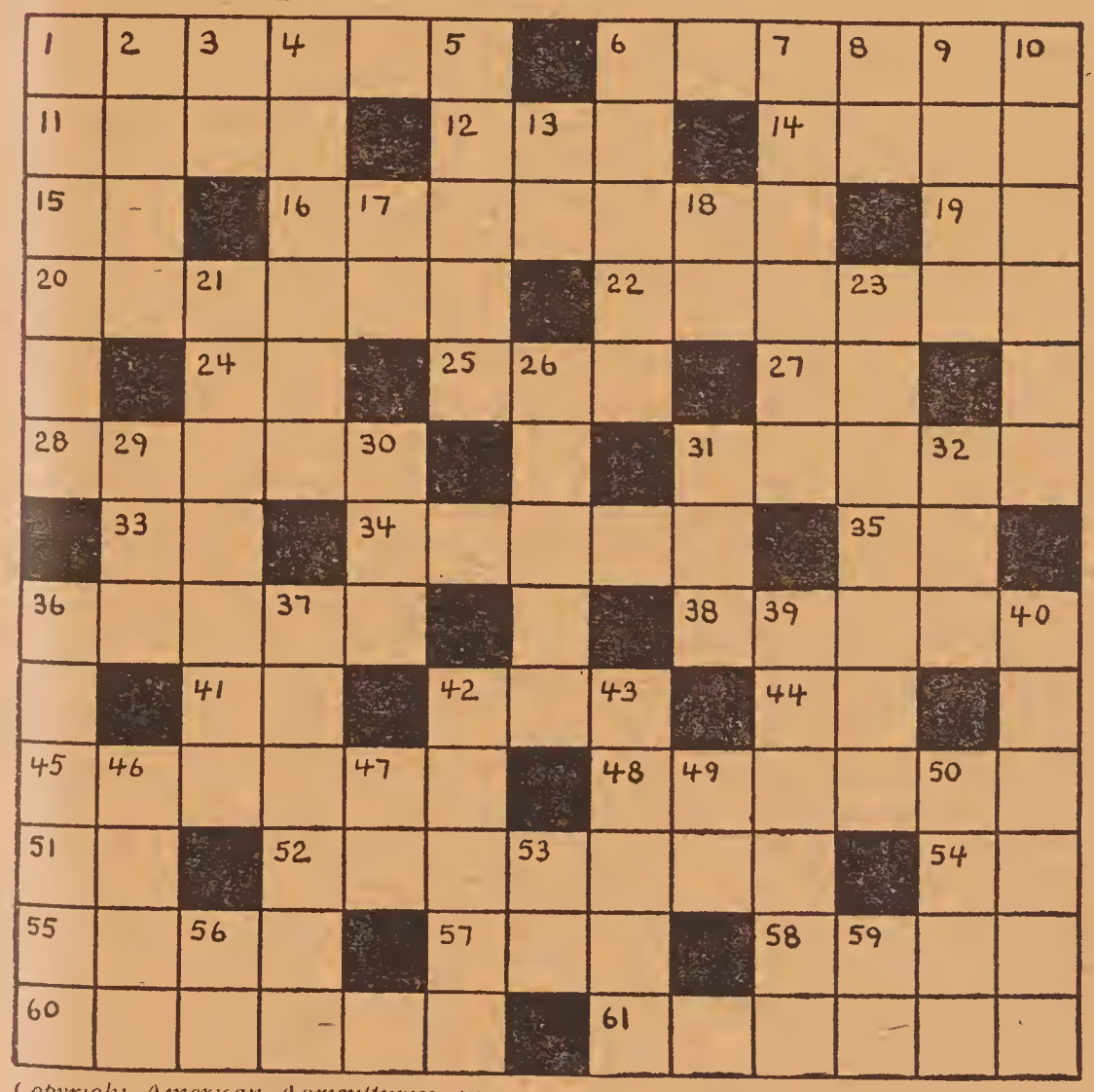
A Short in Ignition Wiring

When my Ford is running one of my coils seems to buzz all the time. I have looked but I can't find anything wrong with the coil. When I change it to another position it seems all right but the one I put in its place starts vibrating continually like the original one.—L. K. W., Connecticut.

UNDOUBTEDLY your trouble is caused by a bare wire leading to the timer. Look over your wire system very carefully and undoubtedly you will see a worn spot lying on a frame. Of course, it is advisable to get a new set of wires. If you do not wish to spend the money, however, you can make a very good temporary repair by winding it with tape. Be sure you run the tape well over each end of the break.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 2



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HORIZONTAL

1—Tell
6—Minister
11—Scent
12—Mimic
14—Cutting part of a blade
15—Exist
16—Revolved on its axis
19—Second note of musical scale
20—Within
22—Leveled
24—Four (Roman numerals)
25—And not
27—Eastern Ohio (Abbr.) fist
28—Auctions
31—Struck with a
33—Plural pronoun
34—Rub out
35—Perform
36—Faculty of sensation
38—Was sick
41—150 (Roman numerals)
42—Sack
44—Myself
45—Gentle wind
48—Humbled
51—Each (Abbr.)
52—Sketch
54—Low German (Abbr.)
55—Circular band
57—Wild animal's lai
57—Wild animal's lair
58—Comfort
60—Grimaces of contempt
61—Blood relative

VERTICAL

1—Red-breasted bird (Pl.)
2—Paradise
3—Behold
4—Reach a destination
5—Devoured
6—One of the 12 Apostles
7—Purchase back
8—South Dakota (Abbr.)
9—Demon fabled to devour human beings
10—Sewing instrument
13—Father
17—Old Danish (Abbr.)
18—Eastern Virginia (Abbr.)
21—Stillness
23—Macaroni used for soup (Pl.)
26—City in Nebraska
29—Reverential fear
30—Observe
31—Ocean
32—Foot-digit
36—Heavy cavalry swords
37—Blacksmith's hammer
39—Likenesses
40—One who dodges
42—Decorative sphere (Pl.)
43—Profits
46—Shower
47—Zeppelin rigid (Abbr.)
49—Battalion (Abbr.)
50—Instead
53—You and I
56—North-east (Abbr.)
59—Near

Solution of last week's puzzle on page 183

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

STEELE felt the blood in his face. In spite of the legitimate ends for which he had worked, the episode with Rose had left an unsavory taste.

"She is a striking looking woman, with, I am confident, a strain of Indian blood. It was very evident that she and Laflamme were not on good terms—that she desired to leave Ogoké; in fact, she asked if we would take her to the railroad."

"She asked you, a stranger?" demanded Denise.

"You mean she is held there against her will?" broke in St. Onge.

"Absolutely! But Laflamme, from what she told me, fears she would tell what she knows—inform the authorities."

"What a situation for a woman!" deprecated Denise.

"Yes, she evidently hates him—hinted vaguely at many things, when Laflamme was absent at the trade-house. But the only information I succeeded in getting was that Pierre, the Indian, who came here in September, was sent down river partly to spread Windigo rumors. David saw him at Ogoké."

"He talked with Tete-Boule, and left shortly after," nodded St. Onge.

"Oh, by the way, is Tete-Boule, the great sorcerer, still here?"

"Yes, although something happened when Michel came back. They had a long talk one night in Tete-Boule's shack. I heard the trouble from the beach and found Michel threatening to cut his throat."

"Why did you interfere?" laughed Steele.

"He's been useful as a hunter, and I'm so shorthanded. But I am interested to hear how you left Ogoké, Monsieur, and why you were so reckless as to attempt to run the Frying Pan."

"When I returned to the shack where we had left our bags, I found David repacking some of the stuff. Laflamme had had our baggage searched."

"That's why he invited you to dinner."

"Yes, that is one reason." Steele did not say that the other was to talk of Denise.

"Did you accuse him of it?"

"I never had the opportunity. Rose Laflamme came to the shack and offered to tell all she knew about Laflamme's activities if I would take her that night to the railroad," Steele boldly answered, ignoring the inferences which might be drawn from the statement.

"And you refused, Monsieur, to aid a beautiful woman in distress? Ah, that was not gallant." Although the smile was facetious, the eyes of Denise St. Onge were grave. Steele felt that he had been put on the defensive.

"I told her that we needed flour—would starve if we left that night. At that moment David knocked a man down outside, who proved to be Laflamme. What he had come for I do not know."

"Was it not clear to you what he came for, Monsieur?"

Steele turned, in protest, to the speaker. "I hoped I had made the situation plain, Mademoiselle. He was brutal to her through dinner—jeered at and insulted the girl. He's tired of her—made no pretense of hiding it. She told me she would gladly knife him if there was a chance of getting away."

"And yet, learning she was not in the house, he went to the shack of the gallant American, to find it guarded by his faithful Indian?" The girl smiled disconcertingly. Steele was puzzled at her mood.

"Denise!" protested her father. "Will you permit Monsieur Steele to tell his story? You are not fair!"

Could it be possible that she did not believe him, Steele asked himself. But the seeming composure of Denise St. Onge disarmed him and he went on.

"David had choked Laflamme into unconsciousness, and of course we had to leave without our flour. We paddled all night, pushed up the Rouge and over to the Jackfish. We also discovered that they had taken all our rifle shells. I was sure we had distanced pursuit but at the Frying Pan two Indians who had traveled overland were waiting for us. We didn't know they were there until we were right on the carry. Thinking we were helpless and would come ashore, they didn't fire on us until they saw we intended to run the rapids. Then one raised his rifle, but was shot by David who had found a cartridge which Laflamme's men had overlooked."

St. Onge listened to Steele's story in amazement.

"He sent his men to kill you—keep you from getting out of the country?"

"He rightly saw that after what had happened he couldn't afford to have us leave the bush. You see, notwithstanding my two bags of Indian stuff, he suspected me of spying on his place—and probably chose the Frying Pan as a safe means of getting rid of us."

"You mean he intended to have you drowned in the rapids?"

"Yes! He wouldn't anticipate our running them voluntarily, but evidently had ordered his Indians to capture and throw us in. Then, if our bodies or canoe were ever found, it would appear like a straight case of drowning. But David's shot stampeded the survivor into firing at us."

St. Onge glanced curiously at his daughter, who had been strangely silent and distrait during Steele's narrative; then asked:

"And you went through that white-water they say has never been run?"

"Yes, somehow we got through, with a foot of water in her and a few leaks where we scraped some sharp stones. As I look back on it, I can't understand how we did it—flumes and cross-currents and sunken ledges! And the big pool at the end! It would have got us if David hadn't looked it over once years ago, and decided it could be run on the left-hand side,—and we did it."

They had left the supper table and were in the living room, and as Steele finished he realized that Denise, who sat with eyes on the rug at her feet, had not been listening. Was it the old depression, he wondered, or—

"And without shells for your guns, you traveled clear to the Nepigon on short rations?" broke in St. Onge.

"Worse than that. We got but few fish and before we reached Nepigon House, were down to one meal a day."

St. Onge shook his head. "That would have been serious if you had been caught by the ice. But Laflamme certainly met his match, Monsieur, in you and David."

"David wished to do away with him before we left that night. It might have been well for you if he had, but, of course, a bound man, helpless—it was unthinkable."

"Yes," said Denise, looking up, "I am glad you did not allow that. I have a headache," she continued, rising, "I am very tired, Monsieur. You will pardon me? Good night!" And she left the room.

That day Steele had traveled forty miles to avoid camping another night on the snow before seeing Denise St. Onge. He was tired from the hard day on the river ice, and disturbed and mystified by the mood of the factor's daughter. Her emotion on meeting him, her father's description of her joy when he carried the news to her—news which meant so much to her future—had raised him to the heights.

Once he knew beyond all peradventure that this harassed girl cared for him; bound though she was, once she unreservedly placed her future in his hands and rent the veil of her former reticence—her strange aloftness, then the fight for the fortunes of Wailing River would be a battle of joy; and at last, when they met, it seemed that his dream had come true—that he had won. But her air of incredulity, the irony of her comment on his story of that night at Ogoké, sent him to his bed mortified, trouble, stung with the injustice of her attitude. Was it jealousy? He had held Denise St. Onge on too high a plane for such a descent. Had she been merely facetious, or had she, without benefit of the doubt, drawn a sinster inference from the coming to the shack of Rose, and their surprise by Laflamme? But he had frankly told the full details, he argued. That, of itself, was proof enough of the singlemindedness of his actions at Ogoké. It seemed so foreign to his conception of the character of Denise St. Onge, that, when his tired body finally drew him into the oblivion of sleep, he had attributed her manner and her silence to the strain of overtaxed nerves.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge.. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow.. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. Steele leaves for New York to report to his superiors, returning immediately better equipped to hunt the Windigo, bringing with him a trained blood hound. On his way he stops at La Flamme's camp to get information about the Windigo. La Flamme's common law wife, Rose, begs Steele to take her with him. La Flamme interrupts their conversation and is overpowered by Steele's guide David. David and Steele flee, escaping through a treacherous rapids. La Flamme spreads the news that they were lost in the rapids. Steele's return to St. Onge's post is hailed with great joy. Denise shows concern over Steele's experience with Rose.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE following morning the council of war met in the shack of Michel where, as the Iroquois was unmarried, there would be no interruption. Steele learned that in his absence the Windigo had appeared at the Medicine Hills, where he had robbed a line of marten traps, but owing to the fact that it was rich fur country, some of the hunters had returned to their trap-lines after the first fear had subsided. By the time the head man and St. Onge had arrived at the hunter's camps on the Little Medicine River, new snow had wiped out the trail. The Little Current and Drowning River Indians were on their lines, as they had not been bothered, but in the wide area of the Feather Lakes, rich in mink and otter, and for eighty miles in the valley of the wailing, the frozen floor of the forest and muskeg lay unmarked by the webbed trail of snowshoes, the smoke of no hunter's lodge hung in the still air of the November mornings, a white column against the spruce.

"Now what has Tete-Boule been doing? Did you make him talk?" demanded Steele when Michel had described the situation in the valleys of streams tributary to the Wailing.

"W'en I cum back I ask Tete-Boule w'at Pierre say to heem w'en he was here. I say we know Pierre spik wid de double tongue—dat he come from Laflamme. I tak' de knife een one han' an' de t'roat ov Tete-Boule een de odder. Den I say, 'You tell de trut' or I feed your tongue to de husky.' "

"Did he talk?"

Michel smiled grimly. "He talk!"

"What did he say?"

"He say Pierre ask heem w'at was goin' on at de pos'. He ask w'at you doin' here, an' he talk ov de Windigo scare. He ask eef you was poleece, an' eef you lak m'am'selle. Tete-Boule say you was Windigo hunter."

"Did Pierre ask how long David and I had been here?"

"Yes, he ask manee t'ing."

Steele looked at David. "We didn't have a ghost of a chance to get away from Ogoké, except by accident. Laflamme had learned all about us from his spy, Pierre."

"Wal, we leeve queek, for sure, but we leeve jes' de same. We geeve heem headache we'en we go, ah-hah!"

"Now, Michel," continued Steele, "I've kept my word and come back on the first snow and I've brought a hound that will help us if we have the luck to hear that Windigo again. I've also brought these."

The speaker stripped the lashings from a canvass covered bundle, which David had carried in from the sled the night previous, to reveal to the curious eyes of Michel two massive engines of torture, their steel jaws bristling with teeth.

"Bay gar! Bear trap!" exclaimed the Iroquois, black eyes glittering.

"Beauties, aren't they? God help the brute they close on!"

Then Steele lifted six smaller but no less wicked-looking devices, designed to snap on and hold in vise-like grip the paw of the unwary prowler which stepped in them.

"These are the strongest wolf-traps made, and I doubt if any Windigo could get out of one, unless he gnawed his leg off."

"W'at we bait dem wid?" asked the delighted Michel.

"I suggest that we bait a bear trap with Tete-Boule. If he is the big medicine man he claims to be, he can induce the Windigo not to eat him."

Michel and David exchanged looks.

"What are you thinking about?" demanded Steele.

"We t'ink eet good job to set de trap een Tete-Boule shack."

"You don't suspect him of being a Windigo, do you?" he laughed.

Michel shook his head, darkly. "He ees no Windigo—Tete-Boule, but he mak, bad medicine. He breeng bad luck to dis place. I lak' to put heem undair de ice."

"You can't do that, Michel. Now, before making any plans, I am ready to hear what you promised to tell me when I returned—what you told David and feared to have me know."

"Dat ees right, M'sieu. You keep de word an' cum back to fight wid us. Leesten!"

Michel filled his pipe, lit it, and hastily opening the door, circled the cabin to assure himself of absolute privacy. Then he began.

"You t'ink de tam you meet Ma'm'selle below at de rapids dat she was alone?"

"When David and I were packing up to the post?"

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe

THE winner of the trip to the Scout camp at the Eastern States Exposition will be announced in next week's issue if possible as well as the prize winners for the picture contest for August. I know that the Scouts who worked for the trip and who failed to win will be disappointed, and yet I also know that all scouts are good sports and will say to the winner, "It's fine you won, and I hope you have a great time at the exposition."

We will expect the winner to keep a good account of his trip so he will be able to tell us all about it in the scout column.

I am expecting many more entries in our contest for September. Many scouts do not have a camera but I know you all have pen and ink. Do not say, "I wont have any chance of winning." Get in and try. Perhaps you will surprise yourself.

Scouts Want Letters

The following scouts have written that they wish to correspond with other scouts. Who will be the first to write to them?

L. S. Elmer Leisten, R.D. 2, Webster, N. Y.
L. S. Wilbur Powell, Canandaigua, N. Y.
L. S. Raymond Rogers, R. D. 1, Harpersville, N. Y.
L. S. Nelson Brewster, R. D. 1, Andover, N. Y.
L. S. Kenneth Wood, N. Bangor, N. Y.
L. S. Earl Readinger, R. D. 3, Fleetwood, Penn.
L. S. Elbert Akely, Dekalb Jct., N. Y.

A Real Good Scout

BY EARLE S. MIERS (15)

Every Scout should try to do
The things that he's expected to;
Uphold his honor sacredly,
Be cheerful, loyal, trustworthy;
And if he's friendly, courteous, kind,
Clean of body; Clean of mind;
Helpful, brave and reverent,
Thrifty and obedient,
Follows his motto, "Be Prepared"
And does a good turn everywhere,
Why no one then will be in doubt,
They'll see that he's A REAL GOOD SCOUT!

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from opposite page*)

"Ah-hah! Wal, Michel was dere."

"What d'you mean?" asked Steele, puzzled. "You were taking care of her?"

"Yes."

"Did she know it?"

The Iroquois shook his head. "She not know."

"What were you afraid of, so near the post?"

"Beeg Antoine!"

Steele stared in amazement at the speaker. "Big Antoine! You mean Laflamme's man—the one with the sear on his face?"

The half-breed nodded.

"What would he be doing at Wailing River?" But Steele already half guessed.

"He cum once een de summer—he cum wid 'nodder man to tak' her to Ogoké."

"What? You mean to say that Laflamme was crazy enough to try to take her by force? Nonsense, Michel! St. Onge would have had the police at Ogoké within a month."

"Eet was crazee t'ing to try—but he try eet."

"St. Onge never told me this," said the provoked American. "It explains her fear when she saw me that day."

"She nevaire know Beeg Antoine try to get her, but she have fear."

"Never knew? I don't understand, Michel."

"Eet weel scare her to go in de bush and we not want her scare ov de bush. She lak' to go on de hill an' play her feedle—an' down to de rapide, also. Eef we tell her dey cum once to tak' her she nevaire go anee more tam."

Steele was touched. The secret had indeed been safe with Michel.

"So you have always taken care of her since the visit of Big Antoine? Tell me about it."

"Eet was las' June, after dat Indian carry letter from Laflamme. He tell me Laflamme was goin' to get Ma'm'selle, sometam. So de nex' tam she go to play at de rapide, Michel ees dere. After long tam I hear somet'ing move een de bush. I wait an' see dis Beeg Antoine—he watch her but she don' know; she play de feedle. I don' wan' to scare her so I walk on de portage wid de beeg whistle so dey hear me an' get out. I follow dem tru' de bush an' een little tam on de riviere 'bove de pos', see Beeg Antoine talk to 'noder feller."

Michel stopped, re-lit his pipe, and smiled tantalizingly at the interested Steele.

"For heaven's sake, go on! What did you do? Why didn't you drill both of them?"

Michel blew a cloud of smoke before he said:

"You see dis Beeg Antoine at Ogoké?"

"Yes."

(*Continued on page 186*)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

R	E	F	O	R	M		D	E	A	R	E	R
O	D	O	R		A	C	E		M	A	D	E
M	I	X		A	G	O	N	Y		M	O	P
A	T		C	R	I	M	S	O	N		M	E
N		A	L	E		M		N	O	T		A
S	I	L	O		B	A	A		T	O	I	L
	D	I	S	C	O	N	N	E	C	T	S	
C	A	K	E		A	D	D		H	E	M	P
A		E	T	C		M		F	E	D		R
T	O		S	A	B	E	R	E	D		W	E
T	R	Y		R	E	N	E	W		B	E	T
L	E	E	R		A	T	E		M	E	L	T
E	S	T	E	E	M		D	E	A	D	L	Y

Gloria Swanson
who stars in
Manhandled
Wages of Virtue
Madame Sans Gene

James Cruze
who directed
Merton of the Movies
The City that Never Sleeps
The Goose Hangs High

Betty Bronson
who plays in
Peter Pan
Are Parents People?

Adolphe Menjou
who appears in
The Fast Set
Forbidden Paradise
The Swan

Betty Compson
who appears in
The Female
The Stranger
Locked Doors

Ricardo Cortez
who appears in
Feet of Clay
Argentine Love
The Spaniard

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Its Use Is Proof

Our Approval Service Really Serves

"PROOF of the pudding is in the eating" and the proof that our Approval Service is being used comes to us in the form of letters.

Already numbers of letters have come from our readers asking for more detailed information about how to buy oil stoves. In addition to the article which appeared in the Household page of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of July 15th, these readers were furnished with a list of trade names of oil stoves which have been tested and which we recommend for farm kitchen use.

Other articles will be published from time to time about various pieces of household equipment. You no doubt have already seen the beginning of our recipe testing. From these you can easily build up a loose-leaf cook book of tested and practical recipes.

Pickle Season Is At Hand

EACH season brings a variety of things to be pickled. The following recipes have been tested and approved, and they will afford an opportunity for taking care of many of the vegetables in our gardens. It is unnecessary to urge that this is a good way of "putting up" vegetables—our appetites will see to that. The necessity for crisp foods and acid flavor is met by pickles and relishes. There is such a variety possible that it is a pity not to try some of these delicious recipes if you have not already made them.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 pint small cucumbers (2 to 2½ inches in length)
1 pint sliced cucumbers
1 pint small onions
½ pint string beans (cut in 1 inch pieces)
½ pint small carrots
1 pint cauliflower (cut small)
½ pint sweet green peppers (chopped)
½ pint sweet red peppers (chopped)
1 pint small green tomatoes (quartered)

Cut all vegetables before measuring. Use only tender vegetables. Cover with brine (1 cup salt to 4 quarts of water) and soak over night. Drain and soak in clear water for two hours. Dilute vinegar one-half and cover vegetables. Then after standing in this solution one hour scald them in this liquid.

DRESSING

1 cup brown sugar
½ cup flour
4 tablespoonsful powdered mustard
½ tablespoonful tumeric
1 teaspoon celery salt
1½ quarts vinegar

Mix dry ingredients and add hot vinegar slowly stirring to make smooth. Cook in double boiler or over hot water until it thickens.

Drain the vegetables thoroughly and

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Clothes for the School Girl

The straight line frock and costume slip are necessities in every girl's wardrobe these days. These patterns are well designed for practical use and are suited for many occasions.

Pattern 2484 *cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 2⅛ yards of 32 or 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting material, are required.* Price 13c.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Films For Young And Old

A Cunning Quilt to Delight Little Folks

We of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have long believed that a good moving picture is a legitimate form of amusement for anyone, whether living in the city or in the rural districts. Here are some pictures which are recommended by the National Committee for Better Films as being especially interesting just now.

ARE PARENTS PEOPLE?—Highly entertaining comedy about a couple who think they have to separate and their boarding school daughter whose troubles bring them together again. Rich humor of situation enhanced by the skillful acting of Adolphe Menjou, Florence Vidor and Betty Bronson. For the family audience.—Paramount.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — A screamingly funny farce based on the old Brandon Thomas stage play, with Syd Chaplin in the lead. Finely produced. For the family audience, all ages.—Producers' Distributing Corp.

DECLASSE—As the gallant Lady Helen Haden, Corinne Griffith, though disgraced and penniless by her husband's action, still upholds the tradition of her family, placing death before dishonor. From the stage play by Zoe Akins made famous by Ethel Barrymore. For adults.—First National.

THE DENIAL—A strong lesson here for those who try to suppress the wholesome natural impulses of others. The mother rules with a rod of iron, doing everything "for the good of the family," but really ruining their lives. Two love episodes, one happy, one sad. Amusing small town atmosphere of the '90s with excellent character work by Emily Fitzroy, Edward Connelly and Vivia Ogden, Clair Windsor and William Haines making admirable lovers. For the general audience, appealing primarily to adults.—Metro-Goldwyn.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Interesting story of two German-Americans during the war, one of whom sides with the Fatherland, the other with the United States; their disputes and misunderstandings. Joe Weber and Lew Fields in the lead prove excellent comedians on the screen. For the family audience.—Producers Dist.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—Parents sacrifice themselves to put their children through college in style, the children acting like ungrateful chumps until they are brought by their shrewd grandmother to a realization of the true state of affairs, when they show what stuff they are really made of. Fine wholesome picture, well done, touching and true to life. For the family audience, all ages.—Paramount.

THE LAST LAUGH—One of the most remarkable pictures ever made. Titleless but absorbing. Episode of the demotion of an old hotel doorman to washroom attendant; the effect which the loss of his gorgeous uniform has upon his character and social standing. Intensely pathetic and human, with unusual photographic effects and wonderful acting by Emil Jannings. Humorous ending. For the general audience.—United Artists.

MADAME SANS-GENE—A spirited picture of the times of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era centering around the rise of a laundress portrayed by Gloria Swanson, to the rank of Duchess of Danzig; introducing historic characters and court scenes set, with the co-operation of the French government, in authentic locations. For the general audience.—Paramount.

THE THUNDERING HERD—A fine epic picture of the West when the buffalo roamed the plains and were a source of enmity between the white man and the Indian. For the family audience.—Paramount.

(Continued from opposite page)

pour mustard dressing over them while they are hot. Heat thoroughly, pack and seal.

GREEN TOMATOES FOR PIES—FOR WINTER USE

7 lbs. green tomatoes
1 lb. raisins
3½ lbs. sugar
4 lemons (sliced thin)
1 cup vinegar

Slice the tomatoes and boil in water fo 5 minutes. Drain. Weigh the tomatoes after draining. Add other ingredients and boil until tender.

PEPPER HASH

6 red peppers
6 green peppers (with seeds)
6 onions
1 large cabbage
3 tablespoonsful salt
2 cups sugar
¾ cup mustard seed
1 quart vinegar

Chop peppers and onions and cabbage and drain. Add vinegar, sugar, salt and spices and cook until clear, stirring often. Pour in scalded jars and seal.

Note: This relish is attractive in color and has good flavor. Its crispness adds the variety so often needed in an otherwise heavy meal.

PEPPER RELISH

Put through food chopper sweet ripe peppers, with seeds. Pack in small jars and cover with vinegar to which salt has been added, (2 teaspoonsful to 1 quart) Green peppers may be prepared the same way. Note: Green and red peppers might be combined for flavor and for looks. This is extremely simple to prepare.—Mrs. C. R.

CABBAGE AND PEPPER RELISH

Take equal amount of thinly sliced cabbage and sweet ripe peppers that have been put through food chopper (with seeds).

Pack in alternate layers. Cover with (cold) boiled vinegar. To the vinegar add 2 teaspoonsful of salt to 1 quart. Press down with inverted plate. Let stand a few days before using.—Mrs. C. R.

PICCALILLI

2 quarts green tomatoes
1 quart celery
1 quart cabbage
1 quart onions
3 green peppers
3 sweet red peppers
1 cup salt
2 cups brown sugar
2 quarts vinegar
3 tablespoonsful mustard seed
2 tablespoonsful mustard
1½ teaspoons paprika
½ teaspoon pepper

Chop all the vegetables. Mix salt through the mixture and let stand over night. Drain thoroughly. Add vinegar, sugar and spices. Cook one hour; pack and seal.

* * *

Plain linen toweling with colored borders makes excellent and serviceable luncheon doilies, much more easily laundered than tablecloths.

Make A Roly Poly Quilt

This is only one of 20 cunning round animals that make the Circus Quilt. Each block is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The animal is then embroidered in outline stitch, and the 20 set together as pictured on page 14 of our issue of August 29th.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 *cents for the complete quilt set.* Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

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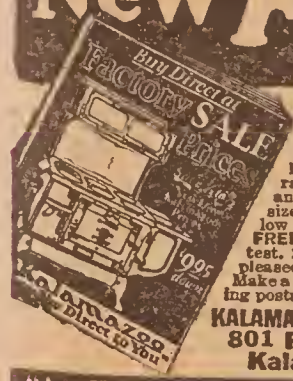

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for capable salesmen to connect with old established house selling quality lubricants, paints and roof cements to consumer or dealer trade. Take orders now for immediate and future delivery with liberal weekly pay. THE MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE CO., Dept. 6, Cleveland, Ohio.

MAKE $3.00 AN HOUR taking orders for Wonder Wrenches, Nu-Style Egg Boilers, Pie Crimpers and many other Big Profit Sellers. Write quick for Agents Sample Case Offer. GEO B. TALBOT SALES CO, Norwood, Mass.

AGENTS to sell "King Cleaners". Easy to demonstrate. Write for particulars. A. STANFORD, Penfield Road Dugway, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y.

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BARGAIN: 50 Jersey and Guernsey springers, and 50 Holsteins. Not tested. Always 100 or more on hand. E. L. FOOTE, Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y.

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WANTED—To communicate with thoroughgoing dairy farmer of good habits who wishes to live near Cornell University while educating his children. G. W. TAILBY, JR., R. D. No. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

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HONEY

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NATURAL LEAF rich mellow Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 20, $3.50. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Quality guaranteed. T. WALDROP, Murray, Ky.

PRICES SMASHED! 5 H.P. Gasoline Engine $65; 7 H.P. $75. 500 pound Cream Separator $30. Brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. FANTUS-MAJESTIC, 1353 South Oakley, Chicago.

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

BRYAN'S LIFE JUST OUT. 400 pages beautiful illustrations; will sell very fast; make $20.00 daily, best terms—outfit free. JENKINS PUBLISHERS, Washington, D. C.

EXTRA CLEAN RED ROSEN Seed Rye, $1.50 per bushel F. O. B. Send check with order. FRED SCHULTZE, Red Hook, N. Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland. N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, excellent grain and dairy farm; buildings, stock, implements; 5 miles east of Poughkeepsie, MATILDA M. HENRY, Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FARM, 130 ACRES, 4⅛ miles from a good town, 1⅛ miles from state road. U. S. Mail daily. A good productive farm, splendid place for camp or summer boarding house. Good spring water, also nice pond, a healthy place. VAN E. WILSON, Delhi, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—135 acres, three houses, large barn—35 stanchions. Ice house, ice from pond. Never failing spring, a brook, water at the barn and house. Located 2½ miles from the best milk markets, Sheffield farms at Blooming Grove, and Bordens at Burnside. Selling price $12,000. $4,000 down, balance on mortgage at 6%. Prompt replies to all inquiries. T. F. HOWELL, Box 173, Washingtonville, N Y.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN while you farm. 222 acre dairy and poultry farm, two miles to Cornell University. Stanchions for 30 cows. Concrete floors, running water, two houses, 20 acres excellent alfalfa. Price $14,000 which is two-thirds of pre-war value. G. F. WARREN, Ithaca, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM, 97 acres; stock and equipment; 1½ miles R. R. yard; 11 miles Albany. Write for particulars. FRED W. MILLER, Selkirk, N. Y., Box 66.

194 ACRE DAIRY and grain farm for sale. Particulars on request. Priced right. W. C. BROWN, R 52, Sherman, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

The State Fair Should Be a Farm Fair

(*Continued from page* 173)

cultural Society has taken in helping to establish the State College of Agriculture. Perhaps we can in a later article. But we have given here a brief glimpse of the active part this organization has played in the rich farm history of the State and particularly the guiding hand the Society gave in the development of the farm fairs.

In 1900 the Agricultural Society turned over the management of the Fair to a fair commission acting for the State. In my opinion this act has been of doubtful value. It is probably right that the State should have some part in the management of the Fair, because the appropriations are made by the State, but unfortunately there has been a good deal of mismanagement and a whole lot of politics, resulting in constant dissatisfaction since the State assumed control. Also in my opinion, the Fair has departed a long way from the ideals established by those early farmers who wanted a real farm fair. It is right to make a great fair of interest to city people too, but we can see no excuse for some of the entertainment and exhibitions that are now put on. This year there has even been talk of wrestling matches and prize fights. How such exhibitions and how certain parts of the midway can have any connection with the advancement of the agriculture of the State is beyond my power to comprehend.

Another trouble with the Fair is its eternal sameness. How often do we hear people say "I am not going to the fair this year because if you have seen it once, you have seen all there is." More of the variety, such as plowing contests, horseshoe pitching tournaments, spelling bees, and entertainment of that nature, would vary the monotomy of the tiresome midway.

The chief trouble with the Fair, in my opinion, at the present time is the lack of farmer control. This the Society should not have entirely given up in the first place, and I am making a definite suggestion to the State Society and to all the people of the State interested in the fairs that the State Agricultural Society act in an advisory capacity to the management of the future State Fairs, in order to give the farm point of view and to bring the fair back in some ways toward the ideals of the early founders for a real agricultural exhibition.

Further than this, it has seemed to me and to those who have given thought to the subject that the majority of the present generation know little about the history of farming in New York State and that, therefore, they give little credit to those hardy, intelligent, and often self-sacrificing farmers of other generations who have handed down to us such a rich heritage and such a fine record of accomplishment. It is therefore worth while, it seems to me, for some organization or institution to gather and preserve the records of accomplishment by farmers of other days—and I know of no other institution better fitted to do this than the State Agricultural Society, which took such a leading part in making the farm history of this State. With this thought in mind the State Society, in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets, has put on an historical agricultural exhibit at the State Fair this year. It is our hope to some way, somehow, enlarge this exhibit and make it permanent so that it can stand as a constant testimonial to the accomplishments of farmers of other days. The proper place for a permanent historical exhibit is on the State Fair grounds in one of the State buildings.

The present officers of the Society also have other plans, whereby this association can be of service in an advisory capacity in helping to improve and make more worth while the institutions like the State Fair, State Department of Farms and Markets, and the State College of Agriculture, which the Society did so much to found and to establish in the early farm history of the State. If you farm people, particularly the older ones of the State, think these present aims of the Society are worth while, or if you have any other suggestions, whereby the Society can carry forward the aims of its founders to serve farmers, I hope that you can find time to write us a letter.

Presidents of the New York State Agricultural Society and the Years They Served

LeR. de Chaumont	1832-'33	Harris Lewis	1874
Jesse Buel	1834-'35	Alexander S. Diven	1875
Archibald McIntyre	1836	Edwin Thorne	1876
John P. Beekman	1837-'38	Patrick Barry	1877
A. VanBergen	1839-'40	George W. Hoffman	1878
Joel B. Nott	1841	Horatio Seymour	1879
J. S. Wadsworth	1842-'43	N. Martin Curtis	1880
Joel B. Nott	1841	Robert S. Swan	1881
B. P. Johnson	1845	John D. Wing	1882
John M. Sherwood	1846	George F. Mills	1883
George Vail	1847	William M. White	1884
Lewis F. Allen	1848	J. W. Wadsworth	1885
John A. King	1849	James McCann	1886
Ezra D. Prentice	1850	James Geddes	1887
John Delafield	1851	W. A. Wadsworth	1888
Henry Wager	1852	James Wood	1889-'90
Lewis G. Morris	1853	O. B. Potter	1891-'92
William Kelly	1854	J. B. Duteher	1893-'94
Samuel Cheever	1855	I. P. Roberts	1895-'96
T. S. Faxton	1856	Benjamin F. Traey	1897-'98
Alonzo S. Upham	1857	Roswell P. Flower	1899
W. G. McCoun	1858	T. L. Woodruff	1900
Abraham B. Conger	1859	John H. Farrell	1901
B. N. Huntington	1860	F. E. Dawley	1902-'04
George Geddes	1861	Gilbert M. Tucker	1905-'06
Ezra Cornell	1862	James H. Durkee	1907-'08
Edward G. Faile	1863	R. A. Pearson	1909-'11
James O. Sheldon	1864	G. W. Sisson, Jr.	1912-'13
T. C. Peters	1865	John J. Dillon	1914-'15
John S. Gould	1866	F. W. Sessions	1916-'17
M. R. Patrick	1867	C. Fred Boshart	1918-'19
Thomas H. Faile	1868	Dr. W. H. Jordan	1920
Samuel Campbell	1869	R. T. Wainwright	1921
S. D. Hungerford	1870	A. L. Brockway	1922
Richard Church	1871	H. E. Babcock	1923-'24
Milo Ingalsbe	1872	E. R. Eastman	1925
Benjamin F. Angel	1873		

* * *

Note:—The historical data in this article was taken from the records of the New York State Agricultural Society and from a most excellent short history on the Society written by Mr. G. E. Peabody of Ithaca, New York.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

MONEY INVESTED in a good ram is good business. Heavy shearing Rambouillets, Illanes, Shropshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

REG. HAMPSHIRE ewes and rams. Flock of 50 young ewes, $1,000. Also rams and ram lambs. See them at Scio, New York. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

HOUSEDRESSES—Flannelette $2. Order early. Switches, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 183)

"Wel, he move hees head when I shoot. Eet was bad shot."

"So it was you who gave him that scar?"

"Ah-hah!"

"What happened to the other man?"

"He did not move," said the Iroquois, grimly.

"You hit him?"

"Beeg Antoine go back to Ogoké alone."

"And they never came again?"

"No, but we had fear."

"That was why St. Onge made me take a rifle to the hill, that day. You say she was never told? Still she has suspected something of this kind might happen."

"Yes, she has fear jes' de same."

There was a hard glint in the eyes of Steele as he turned to David.

"David," he said, "I owe you an apology. When we had that snake in our hands we should have finished the job. It would have been held self-defence by any decent jury."

David lifted his wide shoulders. "We feenish dat job sometam, boss."

(*Continued next week*)

Service Department

Make the Back Roads Better

"I AM writing you in regard to the working of the Public Highway. This road leads from one town to another. The Town Superintendent did not work this road or even open the ditches and the water ran in the road for about one-half mile, washing it so it is nearly impassable. After the people living on this road complained to the Superintendent he fixed it very little, but did not turn the water out of the road or open the ditches. Now with recent large rains the road has washed worse than before. I saw the Superintendent and asked him if he would fix it. He said he would not. I also saw the County Superintendent and he said he thought we were unfortunate living on the road but he would write the Town Superintendent. There is nearly one-half of this piece of road that has not been worked at all this summer. Can the Town Superintendent take all the money from part of the roads and work it on a few miles leaving the other roads unworked? Would you please take this up and let me know at once?"—D. W., N. Y.

On receipt of this letter we wrote to the New York State Highway Commission at Albany as follows:

"We quite frequently get complaints of this kind and there seems to be much evidence that there is considerable discrimination against men who live on back roads in getting the road working service to which they are entitled. Can you give me the information, or refer me to someone who can, as to how such complaints can be brought to the attention of proper officials, so that they may have the proper attention?"

This is the reply we received to our letter:

"Acknowledge receipt of your letter and wish to state that the amount of money available for working the roads in the Town in question is very small, about $30 per mile and very extensive repairs cannot be made for this amount. The Town roads are in direct charge of the Town Superintendent under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Highways. We are referring your letter to our Division Engineer, Mr. Perry Filkin, and have requested him to take the matter up with the County Superintendent and see what can be done to better the conditions complained of."

We are still following this case to see if we can get this community some good road service. We think that a very important problem has been raised here and these letters show how the Service Bureau sets about to right injustice. This work is in line with the excellent article which our Mr. Van Wagenen wrote in a recent issue regarding the State Roads and the taxes. We are getting a lot of main and trunk roads throughout the country, but the question is, are men who live back off from these roads getting their share of the public money that is being spent for road improvement?

Dont Bite On This

"As I am a reader of your good paper would you please advise me if this distributing company is reliable to work for and if a person could make wages at this job."—W. V., N. J.

THE firm referred to in the above letter is one of the so-called distributors associations which have very high-sounding schemes, pretending to get men and women to distribute advertising circular matter from house to house and to tack up advertising signs. These schemes are all fraudulent. They are in the same class with those other concerns which advertise to get people to copy names and addresses. The particular association mentioned in the above letter required a deposit of $5. When one has made the deposit that is usually the last he hears from them. In other words, the concern is in business for the deposits. No reliable advertiser distributes advertising matter in that way. It is much more effective to put it out through the mails.

Lookout For These Swindlers

YOU will remember in a recent issue, the sad story of the old lady who was swindled out of several hundred dollars by so-called eye specialists. Since printing that story, we have received another letter from another old lady who lost over one thousand dollars in practically the same way, probably by the same men. This emphasizes the fact, first, that we ought not to do business with strangers unless we are sure who they are and unless they have the proper credentials, and second, that the eyes are too important in one's life to have them fooled with by anyone except a trained oculist who has a resident office.

Linoleum Fraud

HERE is a good one sent in by one of our friends. We cannot make it any stronger than he has expressed it in his letter:

"The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gives a Service Bureau Sign to protect you. Why take a chance? Here is just one of a number of schemes to get your money. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will expose these as fast as we find them. Two salesmen drive up to a house and persuade the occupant to let them show some linoleum. They measure off a large piece and name a price. On the refusal to buy the salesman sets it outdoors and goes back to finish the sale. No. 2 salesman now changes large piece of linoleum for a smaller piece and sets it in the same place. Salesman No. 1 has chopped on his price until it is sold. I was a witness to one sale where they dropped their price from $35 to $10. They bought a piece of oilcloth and in one case it came up in chunks on being walked on."—F. L. S., New York.

I received my check from Accident Insurance Company. I am perfectly satisfied and thank you for your promptness. Some of my neighbors were skeptical and said I would never get any benefit from the insurance, but your promptness and fair dealing with me has been a good advertisement for the Company.—L. R., New York.

* * *

"I received my pay ($34.30) for eggs due me from D. King, Cleveland, Ohio. I am certainly very thankful to you for getting it for me. Surely every farmer should take your paper. The Service Bureau is worth more than the price of the paper."—W. S., Ind.

* * *

"I have received from you the check from the North American Accident Insurance Company in full payment for injuries received on May 22, 1925. This settlement is entirely satisfactory and I thank you for the promptness with which the affair was settled."—G. H. F., New York.

"I can't find a life-preserver but I'll throw you a good swimmer!"—JUDGE.

Cletrac Crawler Tractors

Sweeping Price Reduction on Model "W" CLETRAC CRAWLER TRACTOR

EFFECTIVE immediately the price of the world-famous Model "W" CLETRAC is—

$325 Less

Mail coupon today for full information—and name of nearest distributor.

The Cleveland Tractor Company
Cleveland, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
Tell me about the Cletrac—at greatly reduced price—and dealer's name—
Name _____
Address _____

LEADCLAD LASTS 3 TIMES AS LONG.

The fence with 7 times as much coating as other fences, and the coating is DURABLE WEATHERPROOF LEAD. LASTS 3 TIMES AS LONG — COSTS NO MORE.

FARM FENCES — LAWN FENCES — POULTRY FENCES.
BARBED WIRE — NAILS — STAPLES.
SPECIAL PRICE THIS MONTH ON LEADCLAD 13 SPECIAL BARBED WIRE.
A LEADCLAD ROOF FOR EVERY KIND OF BUILDING.
Send us measurements of your building and we will mail you price delivered your railroad station.

THE LEADCLAD WIRE CO.
MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey

Apply for Loans Now

Long-term, low-rate easy-payment Loans

IF you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before October—the sooner the better. This will permit the bank to examine the property this Fall, as no appraisals will be made with snow on the ground.

Federal Land Bank Loans are made at 5½% interest. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners whose major income is from that business. Over $40,000,000 already loaned in this district.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County or write to

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

When Children Ask

The plaintive request of the little child for a doll, a wagon or some simple toy is the most touching thing in the world.

Gladly you will deny yourself so that you can satisfy the want of the child.

And we would not have it otherwise. For childhood takes its pleasures with inexpensive toys—things that we should be able to give them.

The message we would like to impress is that you can have the things you need and give your children the things they would like. The way is easy.

It is only necessary to buy right. Thrift is common sense applied to spending.

The Sears-Roebuck way is the sensible way. We *guarantee* to save you money.

Already we are serving nine million homes, or more than one-fourth of all the families in the United States. Sears, Roebuck and Co. have become the World's Largest Store because we lead in service, in quality and in saving. We buy in immense quantities and sell direct to you. We sell only quality merchandise, the kind that can be honestly guaranteed.

Our New Big Catalog for Fall and Winter is ready for you. It shows 35,000 opportunities to save on everything you need for the family, the home and the farm.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · DALLAS · SEATTLE

Send for Your FREE Copy

If you haven't a copy of our New Big General Catalog, send for it today. This convenient coupon will bring you free our great Fall and Winter book, with its 35,000 bargains.

WORLD'S LARGEST STORE

We own and operate Radio Station W L S. Tune in on 344.6 meters.

Mail the coupon TODAY to the store nearest you

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Chicago · Philadelphia · Dallas · Seattle · 62S82

Send Latest General Catalog.

Name_____

Postoffice _____

Rural Route_____ Box No. _____

State_____

Street and No. _____

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

The After-Harvest Rest

Extraordinary Value

Biggest Sale In Range History

Save $30.00

ANDES

For just one week your dealer will sell you one full black porcelain enamel Andes Range at the price of the old fashioned "black" range. For one week you have the unequaled opportunity to secure the advantages of full porcelain construction without extra cost. Do away with blacking and polishing forever. Make your kitchen a brighter, cheerier, cleaner place to work in.

Place your order now, before it is too late, for one of these fine Andes Ranges. World wide reputation for excellent baking.

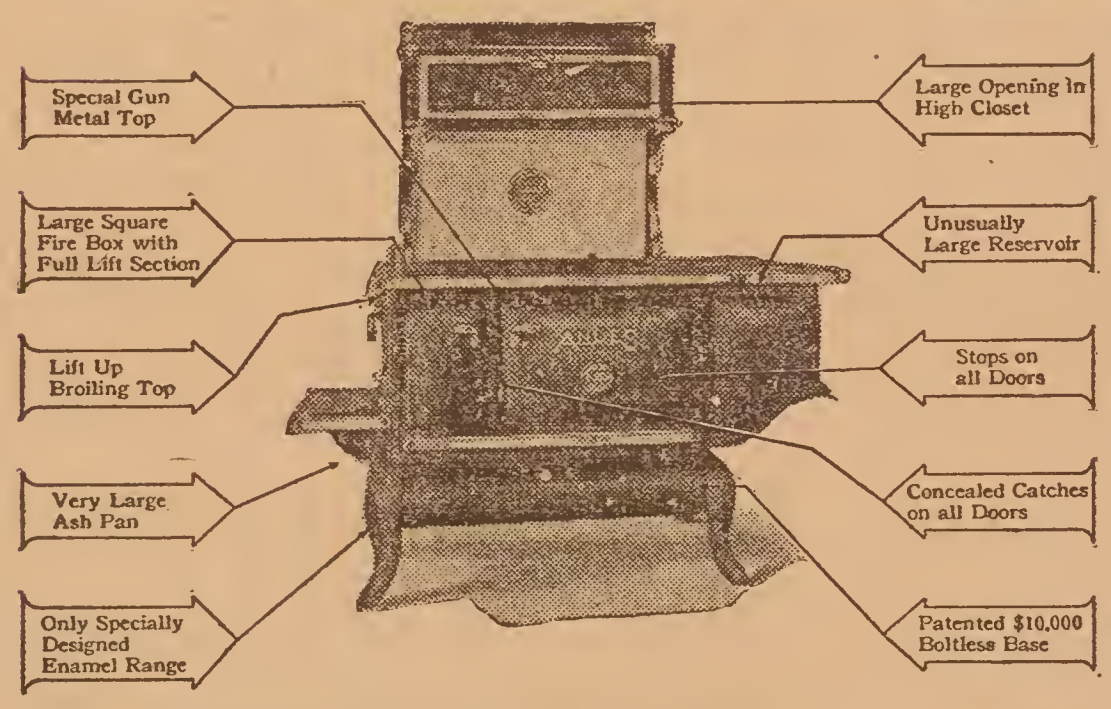
At a recent demonstration two women reported using their Andes Ranges for 35 years, three for 33 years and five over 30 years.

The Big Farm Range

This special sale is on the big special Andes Farm Range. Full fashioned, 20 x 20 x 12" oven. Extra large fire box. Biggest ash pan ever offered. Patented $10,000 base. Boltless construction, concealed catches.

The only range ever specially designed and constructed for porcelain enamel finish. Great heater. Splendid baker. So economical that you can bake 12 loaves of bread with 12 newspapers. Fully guaranteed. Large elevated warming closet in black with white splasher.

Entire range is finished in fire proof porcelain enamel. This finish is a lustrous, sparkling black. It is almost impossible to damage either by blows or scratches. Polished Silver top; 7½ gallon copper reservoir or powerful water front.



YOU CAN BUY ONE FROM ANY OF THESE LEADING MERCHANTS BY PRESENTING THE COUPON

NEW YORK STATE

Albany County
G. C. Gedney, Ravena, N. Y.

Broome County
Carver & Brown, Binghamton, N. Y.
Ed. Hartz & Sons, Deposit, N. Y.
Olver & Willis, Union, N. Y.
R. W. Taft, Whitney Point, N. Y.

Catteraugus County
Gowanda Hdwe. Co., Gowanda, N. Y.

Cayuga County
P. M. Herron Hdwe. Co., Auburn, N. Y.
Fred Small & Son, Moravia, N. Y.
Cato Hdwe. Co., Cato, N. Y.
C. N. Dietel, Fair Haven, N. Y.

Chautauqua County
M. H. Crofoot & Co., Sinclairville, N. Y.
Frewsburg Hdwe. Co., Frewsburg, N. Y.
Ross Goldsmith, Brocton, N. Y.
C. A. Lundquest & Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
Ryan Hdwe., Westfield, N. Y.
Bennet & Wolf, Ripley, N. Y.

Chemung County
Thos. Hibbard Co., Horseheads, N. Y.
C. W. Young & Son, Elmira, N. Y.

Chenango County
A. S. Burchard Co., Oxford, N. Y.
Hotchkiss & Driscoll, Greene, N. Y.
T. H. Hoxie, Sherburne, N. Y.
Ira L. Sherman, So. Otselic, N. Y.
Smyrna Hdwe. Co., Smyrna, N. Y.
Earlville Hdwe. Co., Earlville, N. Y.

Columbia County
Gage Hdwe. Store, Kinderhook, N. Y.
P. G. Miller & Son, Ancram, N. Y.
L. B. Richmond Son, New Lebanon Centre
Pratt & Smethurst, Chatham, N. Y.
A. Porteous, Hillsdale, N. Y.

Cortland County
Gallup Hdwe. Co., Cortland, N. Y.
Swifts Sons & Courtney, Marathon, N.Y.

Delaware County
S. N. Wheeler & Sons Co., Hancock, N.Y.
Scott & Hiller, Franklin, N. Y.

Dutchess County
E. D. Baxter, Wappinger Falls, N. Y.
Reardon Briggs Co., Millbrook, N. Y.
Strain & Sutton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Erie County
R. A. Stransky, Buffalo, N. Y.

Franklin County
Walton & Tousley, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
G. W. Drew & Son, Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Farquhar Bros., Fort Covington, N. Y.

Fulton County
John T. Cooper & Co., Gloversville, N.Y.

Genesee County
Palmer Hdwe., Corfu, N. Y.
F. A. Hackley, Oakfield, N. Y.
Leroy Hdwe. Co., Inc., Leroy, N. Y.
Steel & Torrance Co., Inc., Batavia, N.Y.

Greene County
Louis Allen, Tannersville, N. Y.
C. Beardsley & Son, Catskill, N. Y.
Brockett & Strong, Windham, N. Y.
W. A. Layman, Prattsville, N. Y.
Tremmel Hdwe. Corp., West Coxsackie,

Herkimer County
Frank Doyle, Newport, N. Y.

Jefferson County
Strickland Hdwe. Co., Carthage, N. Y.
Alonzo J. Lee, Ellisburg, N. Y.
Hyde Bros., Watertown, N. Y.
George Bros., Chaumont, N. Y.

Lewis County
Frank Doyle, Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Frank Doyle, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Livingston County
Mike Rizzo, Mt. Morris, N. Y.
N. K. Marvin, Caledonia, N. Y.
Marshall Bros., Avon, N. Y.

Madison County
H. P. Aikman, Cazenovia, N. Y.
Thos. B. Bell, Hamilton, N. Y.
W. H. Ceigler, Oneida, N. Y.
E. N. Dexter Co., Inc., Morrisville, N. Y.
Earlville Hdwe. Co., Earlville, N. Y.
Farr Bros., Canastota, N. Y.
Louis Fuess, Madison, N. Y.

Monroe County
Everett L. Baker, Webster, N. Y.
E. J. Felts, Hamlin, N. Y.
Jos. Ingham, Hilton, N. Y.
Henry Siebert's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.
F. W. Spencer Estate, Spencerport, N. Y.

Montgomery County
Amsterdam Hdwe. Co., Amsterdam, N.Y.
W. H. Lenz, St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Stewart & Bergen, Fort Plain, N. Y.
H. S. Billington, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Niagara County
C. B. Foster & Co., Ransomville, N. Y.
A. L. Pearce, Sanborn, N. Y.
Webber Hdwe. Co., Lockport, N. Y.
Wm. Whyatt, Middleport, N. Y.

Oneida County
Russell & Waller, Rome, N. Y.
W. H. Dorranco & Son, Camden, N. Y.
H. D. Morehouse & Sons, Utica, N. Y.

Onondaga County
Tucker Krebs Co., Skaneatles, N. Y.
Taylor & Howell, Camillus, N. Y.
Brace Hdwe. Co., Jordan, N. Y.
Brewerton Hdwe. Co., Brewerton, N. Y.
J. Matteson & Son, Marcellus, N. Y.
Mott Bros., Fayetteville, N. Y.
H. E. Hessler Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ontario County
J. A. Banks, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Bolles Hdwe., Naples, N. Y.
R. A. Reynolds, Phelps, N. Y.

Orange County
S. R. Whitten & Sons, Pine Bush, N. Y.
H. E. Williams Co., Walden, N. Y.

Orleans County
Payne & Trimblo, Holley, N. Y.
Achilles & Jewett Co., Knowlesville, N. Y.

Oswego County
L. P. Smith Hdwe. Co., Fulton, N. Y.
Reid & Co., Oswego, N. Y.

Otsego County
Beardsley Hdwe. Co., Worcester, N. Y.
Buchanan Hdwe. Co., Richfield Springs,

Putnam County
C. P. Cole, Carmel, N. Y.

Rensselaer County
Union Furniture Co., Troy, N. Y.
Goold & Cranston, Stephentown, N. Y.
Edward Chesman, Troy, N. Y.
James Chambers, Troy, N. Y.

Saratoga County
S. H. Ralph & Son, Corinth, N. Y.
W. J. Curtis, Stillwater, N. Y.
Thomas J. Tracy's Son, Ballston, N. Y.

Schenectady County
The Wallace Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending September 19, 1925 Number 12

"Go West" No Longer Good Advice

This Western Farmer Says Eastern Farms Pay Best

By J. B. STARR

THIS article is not written for the land speculator, but for the man who expects to till the soil for his living.

In most farming communities where land sells for $150.00 an acre and above, there are young men who are considering moving to sections where land is lower in price.

As a rule, it is the fellow with little capital who believes there are greater financial opportunities in the far-off places.

Frequently too, especially in the mid-west sections, there are young couples who do not enjoy "renting."

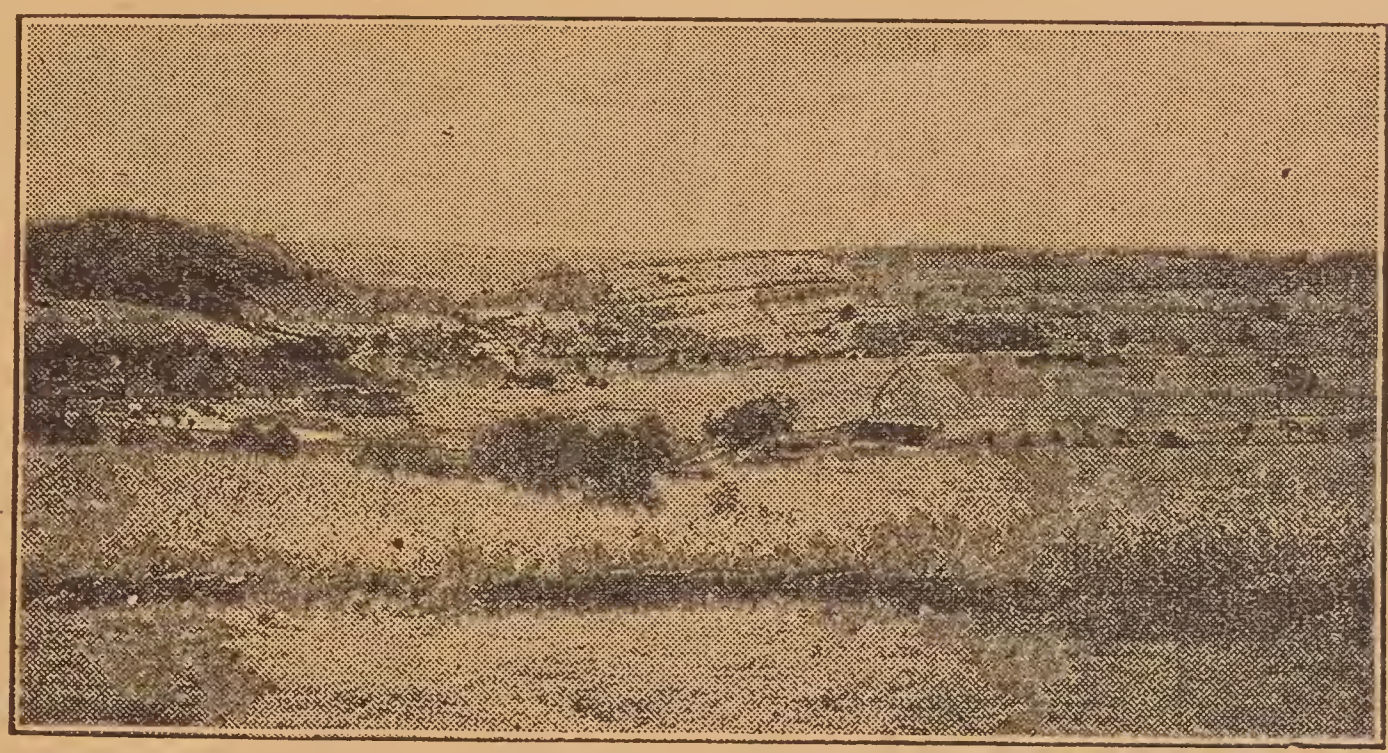
As one such couple stated: "We want the soil we till to be ours, and the roof over our heads to belong to us."

Of course, many of todays' prosperous landowners began as renters, but there are numbers in the cornbelt who are old men and still drifting from place to place as tenants.

I believe there is a moral as well as an economic advantage in owning the soil you till. It is not so easy to put forth one's best energy in keeping up and adding to another man's estate, as it is to do this same thing on the farm that you know will go to your own blood when you are through with it.

I had been principal of a small High School for two years when I had saved, what I believed was enough to start ranching on a Montana homestead. I was farm-raised.

For a year previous, literature describing the great fertility of the soil and the wonderful climate, had been coming to me regularly. I had no first-hand information of the West, but like many others had heard tales of its wealth and opportunities.



There is no better farm land in the world than much of the fertile rolling country of the Empire State.

The through train which bore me westward was forty-two hours reaching the government irrigation project, where I intended home-steading.

There was an official here whose business it was to "locate" the incoming settlers.

He took pains to show me the "units" that were producing from twenty to twenty-five tons of sugar beets to the acre. The price then (1909) was between $5 and $7 per ton, according to the sugar test. *Later,* investigation proved to me that there were *very, very* few units that contained soil like these.

The land that remained open for filing was *fairly* level, but it was covered with sagebrush and greasewood. I did not know then, that *water will not penetrate* greasewood soil, which bakes and becomes very hard, while sagebrush soil is more mellow and porous.

The official introduced me to several "boosters", and I decided that land which would return one hundred dollars per acre gross income on sugar beets was a good investment.

The filing fee on forty acres was $190.00 and every homesteader signed an agreement with the U. S. Government (Reclamation Department) to pay $30.00 per acre for this land which was to pay for the construction of the irrigation ditches, $4.00 per acre for Indian payments as the Crow Indians owned the land formerly, and 60 cents per acre yearly tax for water, or "Maintenance and operation charges."

This yearly sixty cent charge increased until in 1920 it was $3.00 per acre. (This is the same as 6% interest on $50.00 an acre land.)

We were given ten years to pay the $34.00 per acre charge, without interest.

I was twenty-four years of age and this was my first land venture. There wasn't a tree on my land nor a shrub large enough to tie a horse to.

I traveled one hundred miles from my "ranch" to a large horse sale and purchased a pair of bronchos, harness, wagon, tent "tarp" and camping tools, in the month of August. I paid $255.00 for the team—without their halters.

A young fellow who filed near me was along. We drove "home" and it rained horribly the first night of the trip. The broncos were so "green" that they pulled back *all* the time they were tied, so one of us watched while the other slept.

We made a circle around the bunk with a rope, as it was said that rattlesnakes would not cross over a rope—and we did not hanker for them as bedfellows.

On reaching "home" we pitched camp but had no place to tie the steeds. It rained again, so we tied the horses together, believing this would prevent their straying far. They got caught in a neighbor's wire fence and badly cut.

At the small town, five miles distant, I purchased lumber for a horse barn. Lumber was exceedingly high priced as it had to be shipped in a long distance. After finishing the shelter for my horses, I built a 14x16 shack for myself, using the tent for a roof.

I fully intended to have my homestead plowed and planted to fall wheat before winter set in.

I purchased a small walking plow and wrestled about among the sagebrush and greasewood a month before I had ten acres plowed. Of course, I had to buy feed for my team and self and my funds were getting low. I wanted to be sure of enough to fence my place in the spring, also. It was now cold weather.

I secured a job as clerk in a country store nearby and thus subsisted through the winter. I let a neighbor use the team for their keep during the winter. However, he was afraid to hitch them up as they were the "snorty" kind when a stranger came near.

Spring came and with it my optimism revived. I plowed up ten acres more, and then began to level. For the land must be leveled if the water from the ditches was to ever reach it. I constructed my own leveler of 2x6's—a heavier one would have been better, had I had more horses to drag it.

I "leveled" until I had to cease and plant my crop—and parts of my plowed ground was still of uneven heights.

I planted the twenty acres to oats and seeded it to alfalfa.

This was virgin soil in the glorious climate of Montana and I was pretty certain I should get a yield of not less than fifty bushels to the acre.

Although this was "irrigated" land, each man must dig his own ditches. The Government put the water to your place, but not *on* it. I finished digging the ditches a month after planting the oats. Some places on my field the water failed to reach and on others the oats were drowned out.

I harvested 120 bushels of oats, an average of 12 bushels to the acre.

The alfalfa seeding was almost a failure. I had a fair stand on one and a half acres.

By fall I had added a shingle roof to my shack and two small windows; planted most of the oat stubble to wheat and plowed up five acres more of virgin soil; also, had my place strongly fenced.

There was no herd law here and people let their cows roam at will.

Probably before this some reader is wondering why I attempted grain farming when, apparently, sugar beets was the best paying crop. I had learned from, and by watching, near neighbors that this land raised a very poor crop of beets unless it had first grown alfalfa for a few years. This was due to the non-porous texture of the gumbo soil.

By the third year I realized I had a poor investment on my hands. The maintenance charges were due whether the water was used or not. The soil was so variable and for the most part alkali, and so heavy to work that the feeble crops it grew hardly paid for their planting and harvesting. But I had invested all I had so I hung on hoping to get the land ready for sugar beets, figuring that then I could dispose of it easier.

Many Russians were settling on the project—sugar beets were a crop they had raised in their native land.

I borrowed some money from the nearest bank

(*Continued on page* 204)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Greetings

WITH this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we have a total of 145,000 subscribers, and we have passed the 100,000 mark in New York State. This is a goal which we have all been striving toward for some time, and we of the staff are naturally enthusiastic. We do not make a business of "talking shop" very much in the paper, but we like to think of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as YOUR paper, and we believe that you are interested in and glad to know about its progress.

As most of our readers know, a little less than four years ago, when Henry Morgenthau, Jr., became publisher, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was going through something of a crisis. For sometime, it had not been well managed, with the result that there were only about 100,000 subscribers in all, with approximately 60,000 in New York State. Mr. Morgenthau took the paper with the determination that its first and fundamental policy should be that of service and helpfulness to farm people, and he set about organizing a staff, and laying down new policies to work out this one ideal of service.

Not a month has gone by in the past four years that we have not refused certain kinds of advertising of doubtful honesty, which would have brought in many hundreds of dollars more of income. The field representatives of the paper have been re-organized, and all men of doubtful character have been summarily discharged. Under the fine leadership of Curry Weatherby, the paper has been sold to farmers on its merits and without any misrepresentation.

As an editorial policy, we have tried to tell the truth and to give the facts without fear or favor. Sometimes this truth has hurt, and we have made temporary enemies; sometimes it would have been easier to have done the popular thing. In our criticisms of men and their works that affect farmers, we have tried to be constructive. We have no desire to tear down those things which other men have built. Sometimes such a destructive policy might have brought us temporary friends but it would not have been a help to farming.

All of us have been trying to follow our publisher in a keen desire to serve farmers and farming first, whether it brings success to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or not. It has been a slow, uphill fight, but with our 100,000 of the finest and best farm families in New York State, we feel that we have reached one goal and that the confidence of the great majority of farmers is being shown in what the paper is trying to do by the fact that these farmers have subscribed for it.

Over Production Lowers Prices

MR. PAUL SMITH, a director of the Dairymen's League, recently said in a League meeting that the daily production per dairy owned by League farmers would average fifteen to twenty pounds of milk higher than last year.

It always seems to be the same old story. Just as soon as the prices of any kind of farm products go up, farmers begin to crowd production so that the prices are bound to come down again. Increasing the production of any individual cow, without increasing the costs an equal amount, is good dairying, good business, and commendable. But unfortunately too often the extra milk is obtained by greatly increasing the cost so that nobody profits and everybody loses because of the lower market. Grain fed to good cows is good business; fed to poor cows, it is a waste of money. There is always a tendency to crowd by extra feeding the production of poor cows when the price of milk goes up. Then, too, increased price for milk makes a lot of dairymen begin to scramble around to buy more cows and to crowd heifers into production earlier than they should be.

Maybe there is no cure for this situation, for human nature is human nature, and men feel that they must make up in good prices what they lose when the price of milk is low. All the same, it is a fact that the best organization in the world cannot get good prices for any product out of a market that is over-supplied all of the time. It would seem to us that there might be a remedy by penalizing in some way those dairymen whose production fluctuates over certain limits winter and summer or from year to year.

Why Your Letters Go Wrong

MORE than twenty-one million letters go annually to the dead letter office. Many of these contain an important message and often checks and currency are included. It costs the government hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to try to care for misdirected or poorly directed mail. The Post Office Department is now trying to call the especial attention of the public to help cut out the dead letter office.

In order to understand how so many letters can go astray, one has to be a Post Office employee or work at an editorial desk for some time. The amount of poorly directed mail is absolutely astounding. The wonder of it is that the Post Office employees do as well as they do in getting some of the letters to their intended destination. Many times the sender of a letter will fail to sign it or put no address either on the inside of the letter or outside, and then wonder why he receives no answer. Time and again AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is asked for some information upon an important subject and then the writer forgets to sign his name. The Post Office Department, no matter how efficient it is, is not a mind-reader. Hence, the tremendous losses every year to people whose mail goes to the dead letter office.

A few simple suggestions which will save a lot of trouble are: first, sign the name and address in the proper places in the inside of the letter; the next is to see that the envelope is addressed properly, including the full name, the street address, the city and state; and then in the upper left hand corner always should be the name of the sender with his address so that the letter can be returned if not delivered. Care should be taken to write very plainly. Thousands of farmers have dignified their business and saved themselves trouble and loss by having their own stationery with printed letterhead and return address on the outside of the envelope.

Bobby Goes To School

WE are sure that every father and mother will understand the little feeling of regret that was ours the other day when little six-year-old Bobby trudged away to school for the first time. Of course, we expect and want him to go to school, but Bobby is the last baby and we know that contact with the world, even with the school world, soon will change the baby into one of those lovable, but at the same time, rather impossible, young creatures known as boys. Then, too, we know that school days are soon over and that the kiddies all too quickly will be gone from home and from us to assume for a brief time their particular places and parts in Life's drama.

Everyone of any intelligence comes sooner or later to wonder at this strange existence of ours and to think of it perhaps as like a book with many different and separate chapters. More than three hundred and fifty years ago that mighty philosopher and poet of Stratford-on-Avon, William Shakespeare, put this universal thought into words:

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like a snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

Eastman's Chestnuts

I HAD a rather nice experience the other day when I went back into the old Tioga County town of Berkshire, where I was born, and attended a meeting of dairymen. Many of the folks who were present I had not seen since a boy, twenty or twenty-five years ago, but still, in spite of the years, their faces were familiar —the kind of folks that one never forgets, those who knew you when you were a little child.

During the evening, one of my boyhood friends, George Brown, told me the following story which I repeat as he told it, except that maybe I had better change the names.

In Berkshire there is a certain young farmer, whom we will call VanDusen, who has more assurance than he has brains. A spell ago he went to a prominent dairyman by the name of Smith and told Smith that he had found a sure cure for tuberculosis in cattle. Smith had just had his cattle tested, so he gave VanDusen a young heifer that was pretty well gone with TB and told him to take her home and cure her.

A few weeks later, Smith met VanDusen and said to him:

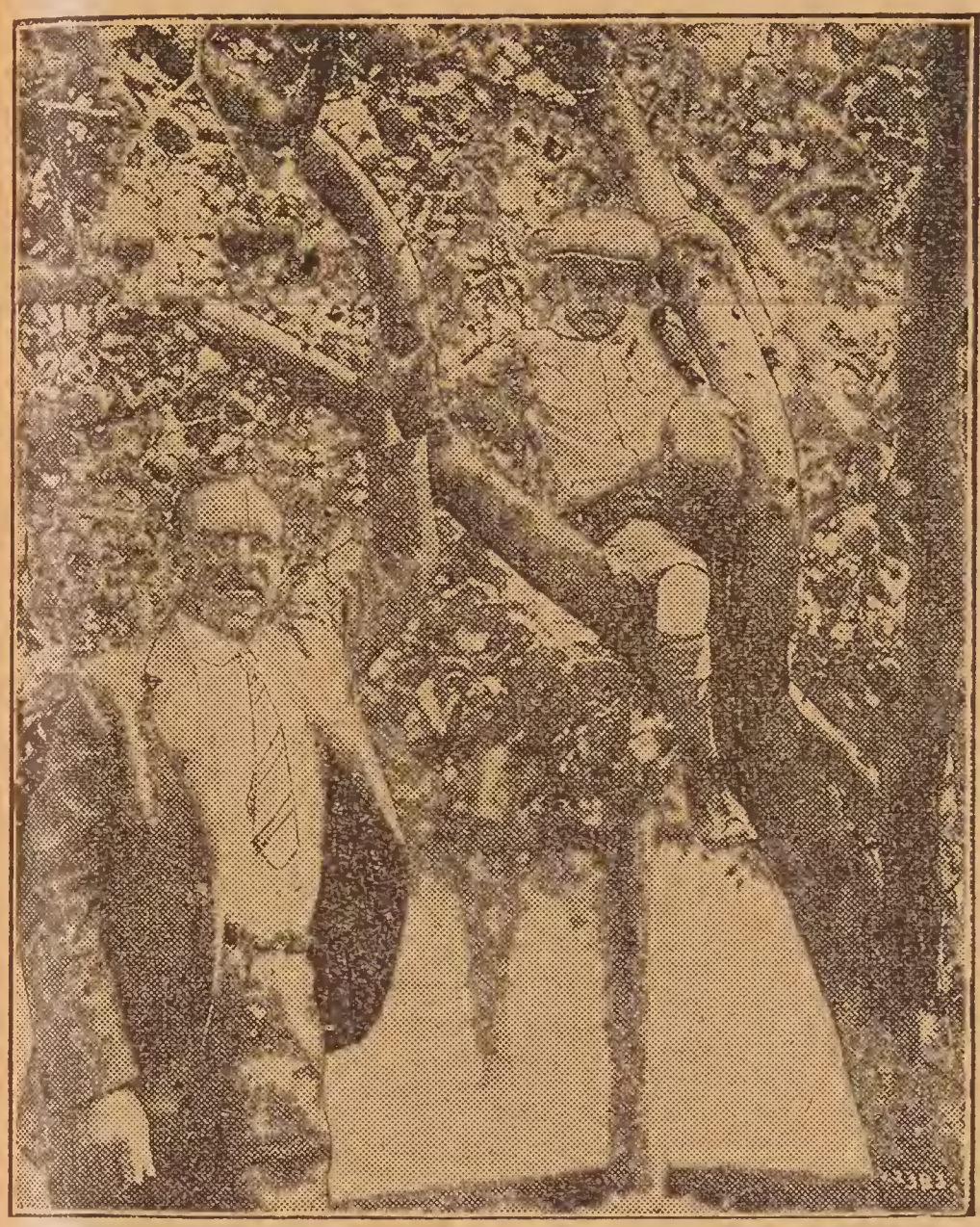
"How's your tuberculosis cure working out on that calf that I gave you?"

"It worked fine," said VanDusen. "IF THAT CALF HAD LIVED TWO WEEKS LONGER, I AM DEAD SURE I COULD HAVE CURED HIM!"

$6000 For One Apple Limb

Fruit Growers Celebrate Finding New "Starking" Apple

OVER fifteen hundred people from twenty different states, attended the Fruit Growers Field Day on Monday, August 31, at the Mood Farm near Glassboro, New Jersey. The occasion marked a real epoch in horticultural history for this big gathering met to inspect the new and original "Starking" limb on an apple tree on the Mood Farm and to give honor to its discoverer, Mr. Lewis Mood.



Lewis Mood, the discoverer of the Starking apple, with his hand resting upon the famous $6,000 limb, and the boy, Lewis, Jr., whom the limb will educate.

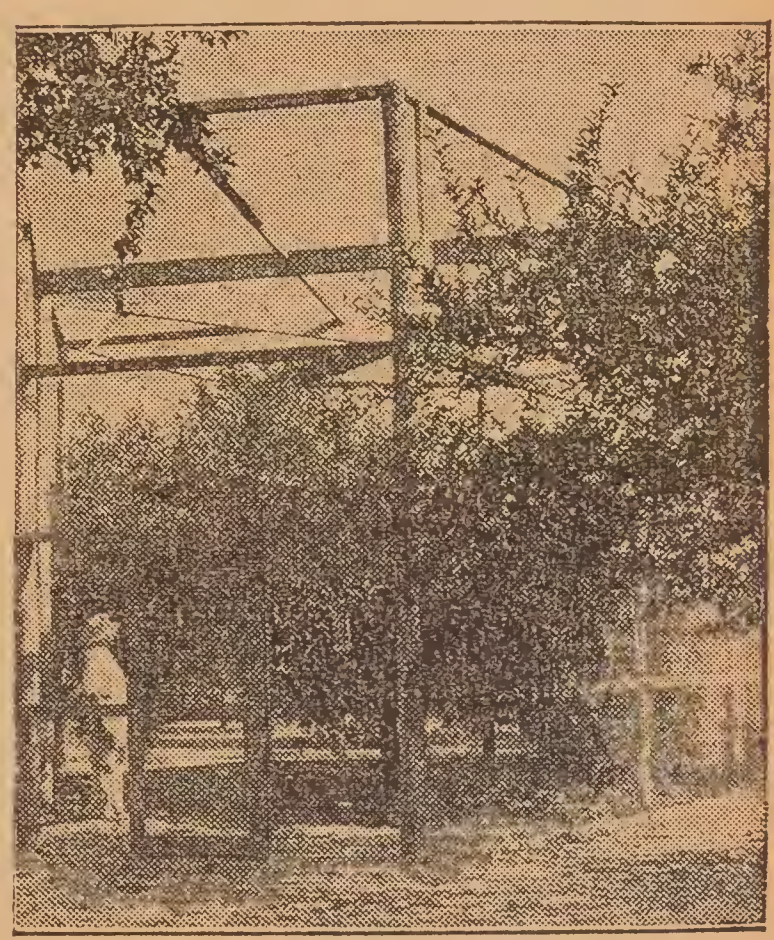
The Starking apple now bids fair to become one of the leading varieties of Eastern United States. About ten years ago, Mr. Mood noticed that one branch of a Stark Delicious tree in his orchard grew a much redder and larger colored apple than any of the other branches. Many men would have paid no attention to this difference, but Mr. Moods orchard is his workshop and he makes fruit growing a hobby as well as a business. As a result of his discovery a new variety of apples was developed; a variety which was a great improvement on the old Delicious both in color and size and in adaptability to Eastern farm conditions. When Mr. Mood realized that he had a different apple and perhaps a better one, he got in touch with Stark Brothers Nursery and after making a careful investigation, this Nursery some four years ago paid Mr. Mood $6,000 for the one limb. Mr. Mood took the money and deposited it to the account of his eight year old boy to provide him with what Mr. Mood was unable to get for himself—a college education.

The importance of the event may be seen when we know that some of the most noted horticulturists from all over the country came to the meeting to see this wonderful new apple. Among those who made addresses was Prof. W. S. Brown, Chief of Department of Horticulture of Oregon State College, who came over 3,000 miles to inspect this tree and attend this meeting. One of the chief addresses was made by Mr. Paul C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., President of the American Pomological Society. Another was the address of Prof. U. P. Hedrick, State Horticulturist of New York. Prof. Hedrick said that this new apple was a result of a rare happening in nature and was known as a "horticultural sport". It is one of the ways by which nature gets new varieties. Prof. Hedrick also pointed out that when such a "sport" occurs opportunity often knocks at the fruit grower's door. Mr. Mood recognized the opportunity and not only profited personally, but has saved for horticulturists of all time what promises to be a great and valuable apple.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has stated in its columns that one of the troubles with fruit growing at the present time is the fact that there are too many varieties. This does not mean however, that there are too many good varieties. The difficulty is that a great majority of the varieties of apples on the market are not high class in quality and that one can number on the fingers of his hands, the varieties of apples which really deserve a "place in the sun". It looks now as if the new Starking might be in this class. Stark Brothers Nursery by grafting will be able to rapidily propagate the new apple and supply thousands of fruit growers with this early coloring fruit.

Mr. Mood, who is fifty-one years old, told the people who had come to see the apple at the meeting, the story of his life and particularly his experiences as a fruit grower. He was born in Southern New Jersey, but when about twenty years old, he went to California and worked for several years in the orange groves. Illness of his father brought him back and he bought the farm where he has lived ever since. It is interesting to note that the price he paid for the farm was $2,400. It was heavily mortgaged but within a few years he had paid off the mortgage.

When Mr. Mood noticed that his strange tree had one freak limb which grew red apples when all the other apples were green, he called in the neighbors to see it. They thought nothing of it, but Mr. Mood realized that he might have something worthwhile and so got in touch with the Nursery.



The manner in which the $6,000 Starking limb is protected. This wire cage encloses the entire tree.

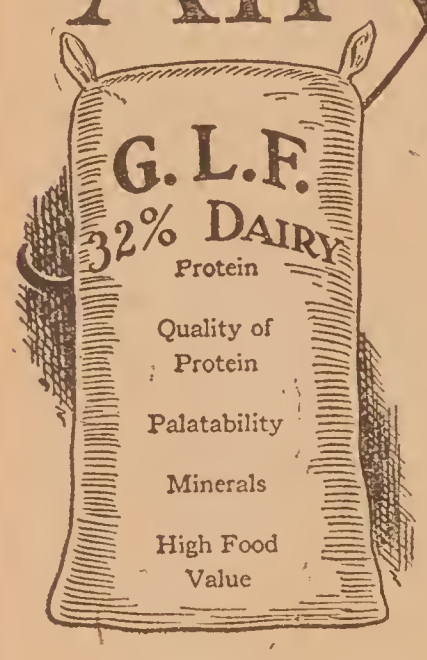
One of the representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who attended the meeting was much pleased to find that Mr. Mood was a regular reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and that he had secured one of our Service Bureau membership signs and posted it right over the mailbox.

Another view of the new Starking apple on its famous $6,000 limb, grown by Mr. Lewis Mood on a Stark Delicious tree, an apple that glows with a blood red color weeks before the apples on the other limbs begin to ripen.

Monogrammed Apples

A crew of markers spent two weeks last fall in an orchard near Zillah, Wash., printing monograms on apples for several thousand boxes of Spitzenburgs contracted by a number of famous hotels. The name of the hotel, or coats of arms stamped on the apples in blue ink with a rubber stamp, on the green side of the apple. After the coloring of the apples was fully developed and the fruit was picked, the ink was washed off.

All you need *in one bag*



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To save labor and trouble get everything necessary for a complete supplement in one bag,—protein, quality of protein, variety, palatability, minerals, and high food value.

G. L. F. 32% Dairy

G. L. F. 32% Dairy meets this need exactly. It was especially formulated by the College Feed Conference Board for mixing with home grown grains to provide a ration ideal in its makeup.

In general home grown feeds have in them 10 to 12% protein. Mixed 50-50 with G. L. F. 32% Dairy feed, the result would be a feed with about 22% protein. This would go well with hay containing some clover. Vary the amount of G. L. F. 32% in the mixture with the amount of clover or alfalfa in the hay.

G. L. F. 32% Dairy

200 lbs.	Corn Distillers Grains
200 lbs.	Wheat Bran
180 lbs.	Wheat Midds
500 lbs.	Linseed Oil Meal O. P.
460 lbs.	Choice Cottonseed Meal
400 lbs.	Gluten Meal
20 lbs.	Steam Bone Meal
20 lbs.	Ground Limestone
20 lbs.	Salt
2000 lbs.	

Guarantee:
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5% Fat
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26.7% Digestible Protein
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Pulverized LIMESTONE

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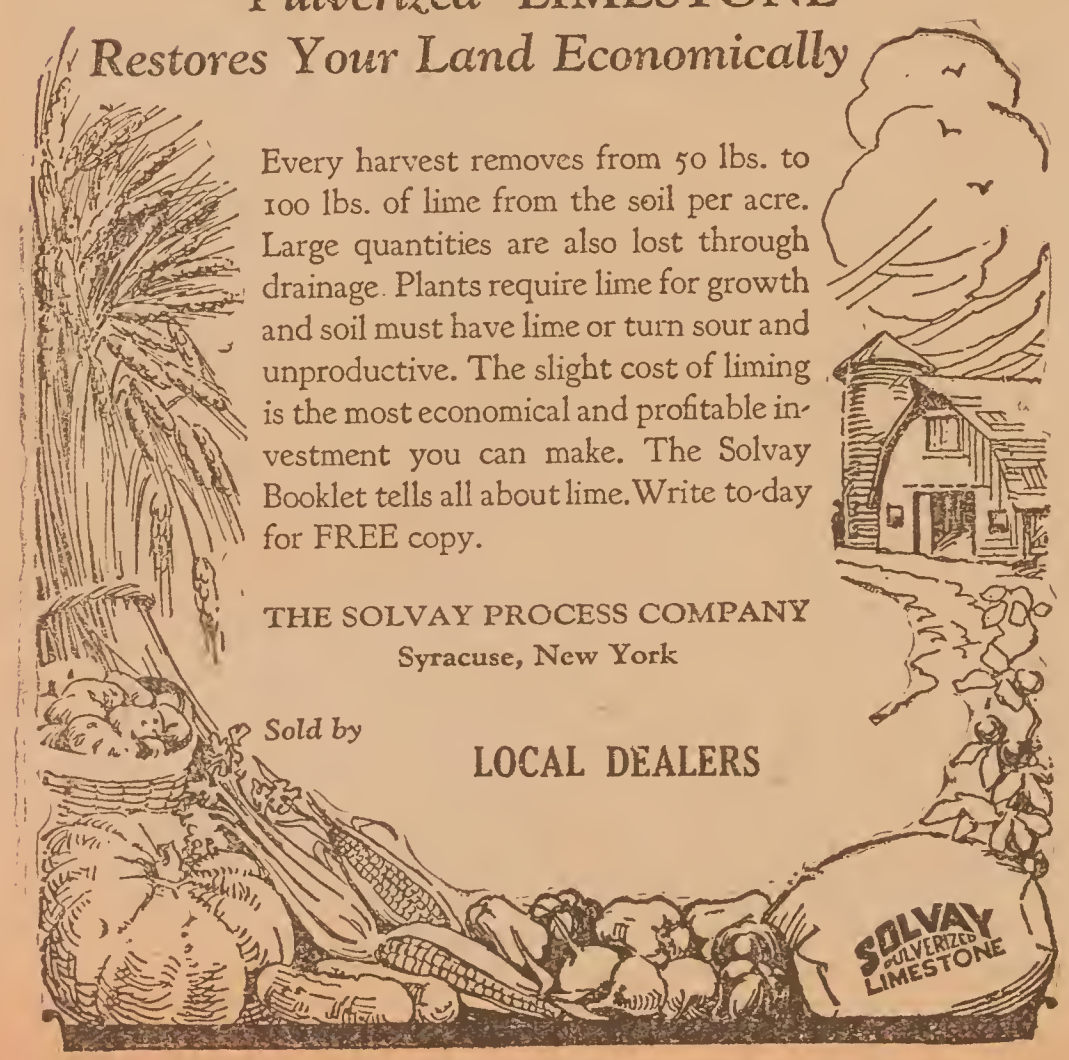

Every harvest removes from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of lime from the soil per acre. Large quantities are also lost through drainage. Plants require lime for growth and soil must have lime or turn sour and unproductive. The slight cost of liming is the most economical and profitable investment you can make. The Solvay Booklet tells all about lime. Write to-day for FREE copy.

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Why Not More Alfalfa?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT is increasingly hard for me to understand why more alfalfa is not grown in this section. True not every field is suitable and in general our soils just here are heavy silt and clay loams and inclined to be wet. But on almost every farm there are fields which will grow excellent alfalfa if limed, inoculated and sown with Northern grown seed. This statement is proved by actual practice in York County, Ontario Province, just northwest of Toronto, Canada. In a 50-mile drive through this county last week I was surprised to see from 10 to 50 acres of alfalfa on practically every farm. True it is grown for seed in that region but wonderful crops of hay are also produced and large numbers of dairy cattle maintained. And the soil and other general conditions are substantially the same on that side of Lake Ontario as they are on this.

M. C. BURRITT.

A Crop of Many Uses

The proportion of our land in fruit is so large that hardly enough hay is grown for home use so that there is need for a more intensive higher yielding hay crop. As an orchard cover crop alfalfa has unrealized possibilities. And as a soil improving legume in the rotation, alfalfa is unexcelled. And yet one can count the fields of alfalfa for several miles around on his ten fingers. Some progress is being made chiefly through the farm bureau's vigorous campaign. But less than a dozen men attended the farm bureau winter meeting on alfalfa and only fifteen farmers came out to a demonstration on a farm where 24 acres are grown as new and old seedings and as a cover crop. I believe that some not very distant day alfalfa will become a more important crop on our farms just here than clover has been in the past.

These are called farm and home notes although they are usually more upon the outdoor than the indoor problems of farm life. I presume this is generally true of the whole paper as most farm papers. I have been pleased, however, to note the increased emphasis being placed by the editors on household life and work, particularly since the coming of the new household editor, whom I have the pleasure of knowing personally. I know she will give farm women something substantially worth while and useful. For some time I have had it in mind to comment on farm problems within the house—for there are no less *farm* problems within than without. The farm and the home are inseparable and interdependent as is the case in almost no other business.

Canning is A Hard, Hot Job—But Satisfying

Just now and for some time back the household problem has been canning. Much has been said about the advantages of having an abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables right at hand for use fresh and for canning. The other side of this very real advantage is the continuous hard work of preparing and preserving. It seems to me that we have been canning some thing every week and almost every day since greens were ready in the spring. And no one knows better than the women folk that it is a hard, hot job. Added to the already heavy routine of housework on a farm, it becomes almost the "last straw" for some farmers' wives. I know of some farm families that have reached the conclusion that it doesn't pay and have abandoned the practice of canning in favor of purchasing the products of canning factories. They figure that the cost is no greater except that it involves a greater cash outlay and that the saving of the housewife's strength and perhaps health more than offsets this. And yet in spite of it all, to most of us the satisfaction of viewing of hundreds of cans of preserves on the shelves in the cellar and the enjoyment of the products through the winter months, more than offsets the hard work and costs.

VOICE FROM INSIDE—*I ain't home! That's got the ring of truth in it, all right. Be gosh, I can tell by a man's voice when he ain't lyin'."*
—JUDGE.

Out in the Fields

Bartlett pears are practically all harvested. Like early apples the yield was rather larger than anticipated, most growers underestimating the crop before harvest. One result of this was depression of the price from three cents a pound—the early sale price—to two and a half and even two cents. This sent much of the crop to cold storage. What the outcome will be, it is too early to tell, but at this writing it is hard to see much profit in storage if one could have realized a dollar and a half a bushel net. Very little other fruit has moved during the week. Some Wealthies and Alexanders will probably be picked this coming week. The main crop continues to look well, clean and of good size with a prospect of good yield.

Bean harvest will probably begin during the week of September 7. Many fields are already yellow and nearly ready. The week will also see much final preparation for seeding wheat. Cabbage has had a hard two or three weeks just passed. The hot and dry weather—the near beginnings of a drouth—set this crop back considerably. However a good rain fell on September 3rd, which should help to recover some of its lost growth. The crop is well advanced for the time of year but the heads are small.
—M. C. Burritt.

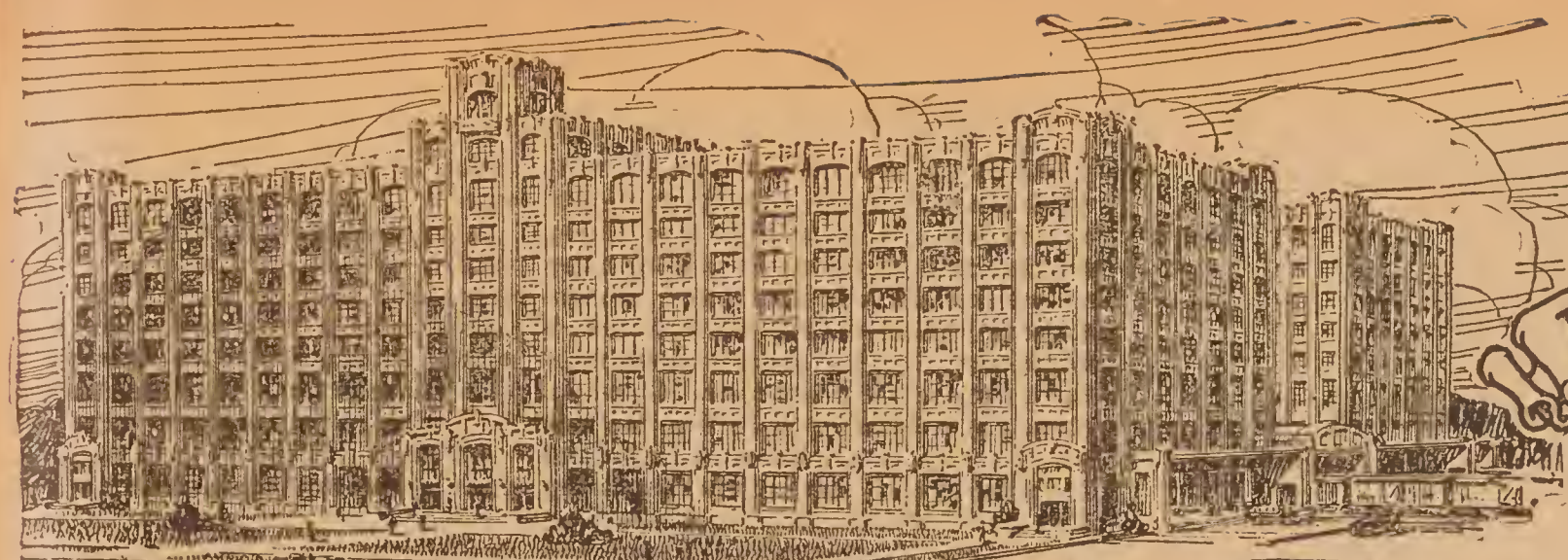
Drawbacks in Marketing Pennsylvania's Wheat Crop

TOO many varieties of wheat, lack of uniformity in milling, and the consequent preference of bakers for a Western-milled flour, are the principal handicaps that the Pennsylvania wheat grower must overcome when he puts his wheat on the market, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg. After making an investigation of the method in which wheat grown on Pennsylvania farms has been marketed during the past three years, G. A. Stuart, in charge of the grain standardization work of the State Bureau, believes that the production of this essential crop will not return maximum profits to the Pennsylvania producer until certain conditions, characteristic of the present marketing system, are corrected.

The principal marketing factors that are now operating against the Pennsylvania wheat grower's interest, Mr. Stuart found to be as follows:

1. Farmers are growing too many different varieties

(*Continued on page 210*)



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More About Potatoes

Maine Growers' Exchange in Tight Place

REPORTS that we have received since last week's review, relative to the potato situation in New York and Maine, remain about the same. Practically every agency that we have interviewed or communicated with has made the same report, namely that the potato crop is considerably lighter than that of last year. This conclusion is substantiated by the September 9 report of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture issued by Roy L. Gillette, Statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Mr. Gillette's report reads as follows:

The present forecast of 33,353,000 bushels is a decrease from the August forecast and is only 72% of the unusually large crop harvested last year. If the present forecast is realized this year's production will be the smallest since 1916. While conditions have been fairly good on Long Island, and digging is well along, disease and insect injury have been reported for all other sections of the state and many fields are in such poor condition that further growth will be impossible.

In an interview with one of the large potato operators in the New York market, we learned that country prices at the present time are varying from 75c to $1 a bushel. Growers seem to be generally disposed to hold for $1 a bushel, although some, and apparently these men are hard pushed, are hauling for 75c. Just what the price will be is almost impossible to predict. Conditions in the field are very variable and the market at the present time is quite sensitive. The demand is not unusually heavy and current arrivals are ample to take care of the consuming trade. The market at the moment may be considered healthy.

Crop in Maine Below Early Eestimates

It has been extremely difficult to obtain very much information about the Maine crop. The entire situation in Maine has been very much disturbed due to the stormy state of affairs surrounding the Maine Potato Growers Exchange. The only reply we have received from a number of telegrams sent to various potato growing sections in Maine has been that from V. C. Beverly, county agricultural agent of Aroostook County with headquarters at Presque Isle. Mr. Beverly's wire reads as follows:

"Some late blight in most fields. No rot as yet. Yield much lower than estimates due to severe early blights. Personal opinion" (Signed) V. C. BEVERLY.

We called on one of the large buyers in the New York market who had extensive connections with Maine growers and the information we obtained from him was to the effect that although the crop would not be as heavy as last year, nevertheless it would be a normal crop. Comparing this with Mr. Beverly's message we at least can draw the conclusion that Maine will not ship anywhere near the quantity of potatoes it did during 1924—1925.

Grower's Exchange in Hot Water

The excitement surrounding the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange affairs is the result of conflicting reports coming from the headquarters of the Exchange at Caribou to the effect that the Exchange was closing its doors and was about to file an application for a receiver. The past two weeks have been full of tense excitement in Aroostook County with the frequent conflicting reports of operation and non-operation being issued there. The *New York Produce News* of September 5 carried the story that the Maine Potato Growers Exchange had been forced to go out of business. On September 8 we were reliably informed that the *New York Packer* had received a wire stating that the Exchange was going to operate. Inquiry at the New York office of the Exchange revealed nothing official one way or the other. Just how matters will eventually settle down no one seems to know. Affairs are in a very disturbing state.

It is known for a fact that several high salaried officials have resigned since the Executive Committee met on July 28 and revised salaries downward. The cuts in salaries amounted in some instances to a 33 1-3% reduction. It is understood that A. J. Beck, business manager has resigned.

Although opinions vary, it is generally conceded that the failure of the cooperative in Maine was due largely to the lack of confidence of the members in the organization. There was much opposition to the cooperative when it was organized in 1923 under the direction of Aaron Sapiro, with the original membership of over 3,000 growers.

Even before the association actually started to function, dissatisfaction prevailed among members and a considerable number attempted to dispose of their potatoes outside of the Exchange. This dissatisfaction became more violent when announcements were made of the entire net returns which did not compare well with net prices received by independents.

An attempt was made to obtain Legislation to make it illegal for members of the association to dispose of their potatoes outside of the Cooperative. The Cooperative law was amended at the last session of the Legislature which made it compulsory that all potatoes under mortgage to be turned over to the exchange for marketing. However, this amendment was not passed in time to be of much benefit.

As we go to press no definite information is available. So many contradictory reports have been issued during the past week that the most recent can be considered nothing more than a change of the wind. Not until the present stormy session is over will we know which way the Maine growers will definitely turn.

Corn Borer Is a Tough Customer

EXPERIMENTS are showing that one of our undesirable immigrants, the European Corn Borer is going to be difficult to control. The insect attacks a large number of crops and weeds, breeds in large numbers, and feeds inside the plant where it is impossible to poison him.

Some recent tests at the Ohio State University also show that he stands a lot of rough treatment. One lot submerged in salt water for forty-eight hours refused to be discouraged. Another lot was placed in a vacuum fumigator, the air was exhausted, and hudrocyanic, one of the most deadly poisons was put in the fumigator. The larvae lived for several hours under this treatment.

The borer is becoming quite common in parts of New York. An attempt had been made to keep it out of the corn belt, but it has found its way into Ohio. The best control measure seems to be plowing under the stubble before the adults come forth.

I saw in your paper about quack grass and how to get rid of it. My experience is to plow it very late in the fall just before it freezes up and just deep enough to turn the roots up. If it is an open winter the roots will freeze to death and you will be rid of much of your quack grass.—W. S.

Pennsylvania farmers have doubled their alfalfa acreage in the past five years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

* * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the world wheat production outside of Russia will be about the same as last year.

The State Bureau of motor vehicles has revoked over 1300 operators licenses in the past nine months, and has suspended over 3000.

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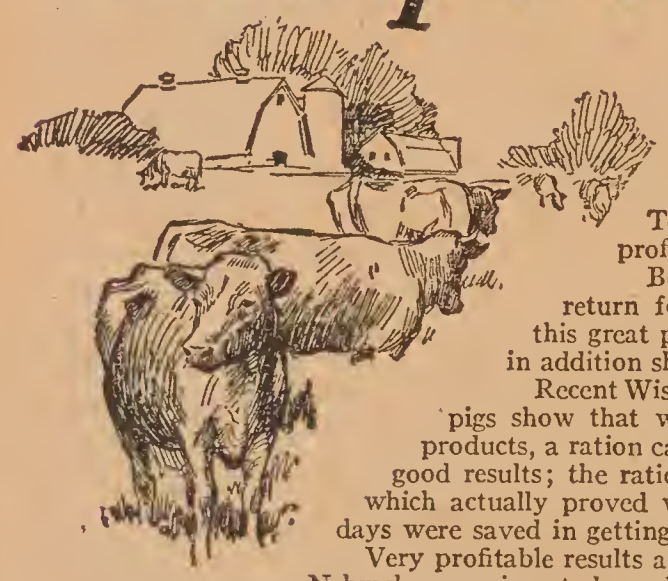

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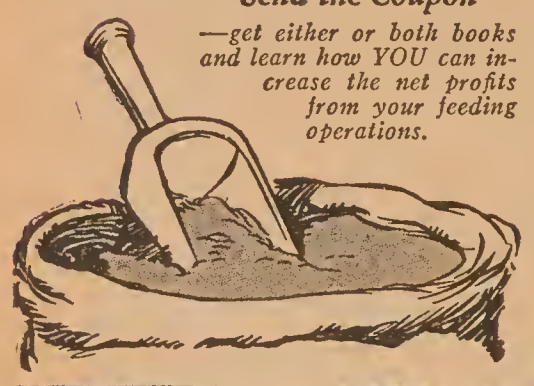

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The Sick Cow

What to Do to Save Her---Nails in Feed

I have been told that cows sometimes die from injuries caused by eating nails in their feed. Is this true? I lost one last year that seemed healthy. She suddenly began to struggle, then she stood quiet for a while, and after another short struggle she died before we could do anything for her. W. J. C., New York.

THERE has been a considerable loss of cows in recent years from eating nails, and other metallic substances with their feed. There is little that can be done for this trouble except to prevent it. The large feed manufacturers are passing feed over magnets to remove all metallic substances.

The most common symptom of trouble from nails is violent struggling from the animal, which some times stops for a short time, and then starts again. Death is usually sudden and comes from the metal which has worked its way through the cow's body till it reaches some vital spot.

Be careful that the metal that is frequently used to attach tags to the bags, or any other metal does not find it way into the feed.

What to Do When a Cow Chokes

What can be done to relieve a cow that chokes on an apple? We had one last year that died, but have previously had one choke that dislodged the apple without any assistance.—H. J. W., Pennsylvania.

COWS usually choke when trying to swallow some large object such as an apple or potato, often when some other animal disturbs them while they are eating it.

The choking is usually made evident by the escape of saliva from the mouth, by coughing, and by holding the head in an unnatural position.

The problem is to either remove the object, or to cause it to pass on to the stomach without injury to the animal. If it is near the mouth, a wooden block can be put between the teeth and the object may be removed with the hand. Any attempt to move it will be aided by a half pint of raw linseed oil. If the lump can be felt from the outside, it may be massaged and worked toward the mouth.

Another possibility is to push the obstruction down into the stomach with a flexible rod such as a rubber hose, first tying a gag in the animal's mouth. This should be oiled and passed carefully down the gullet taking care that it does not go into the windpipe. If the cow coughs, stop, remove the probe and then try again. Great care must be taken not to so injure the walls of the gullet that the cow will die even if the obstruction is removed.

As a last resort, two wooden blocks may be used to crush the object, but this is rather dangerous. A veterinarian may be able to open the esophagus and remove it.

Garget Causes High Bacteria Count

Is garget infectious? If so, how does it spread from one cow to another? Will it cause a high bacteria count in the milk? We have been troubled with cows with inflamed udders that give thick milk. Sometimes they seem to improve for a time and then get as bad as ever.—L. C. C., New York.

THERE are several forms of garget. First and least troublesome is simple inflammation of the udder occuring soon after calving, and usually disappearing after a few days. Hot applications, massage and a dose of epsom salts help to relieve the inflammation. Chilling, injuries, high protein diet or lying on a floor without bedding seem to aggravate the condition.

The contagious form of garget may occur at any time when the cow is in milk. Prevention is the best way to handle it. When it gets into a dairy there is danger of its spreading to other cows through the milkers, either hand milkers or machine, or by infection from the bedding. Any cow with symptoms of garget should be taken away from other cows, milked by a separate milker, or the hands or milker thoroughly disinfected after milking her. There is evidence that the infection may come from retained afterbirth and contagious abortion.

The treatment is the same as for simple inflammation of the udder, except that a half ounce of hyposulfite of soda may be given internally each day.

One cow with infectious garget will increase the bacteria count of the milk from the herd. Where the bacteria counts are made by the microscopic method bacteria of the type causing garget may be recognized by an expert.

Cows Have Hoof Rot

We have had some trouble with cows that have sore feet. What causes this and is there any way it can be prevented and cured?—C. W. H., New York.

WHERE cows travel daily through mud, or where they stand on unclean floors the hoof may become infected, and if not treated may cause a lot of trouble. The first symptom will be limping, and when observed, the animal should be staked out on a clean place if it occurs in the summer, or moved to a clean place if in the winter. Pure creolin can be used on the hoof between the claws, taking care that none gets on the flesh above the hoof. If the trouble is deep seated, it may be necessary to cut into the horn to the seat of the trouble. A wad of cotton smeared with pine tar, and held between the toes by a bandage will help. If the foot seems hot a warm poultice of flaxseed may relieve the congestion.

Little trouble should occur where stables are kept clean and there are no mud holes through which the cows must pass.

"Milk Fever" a Form of Paralysis

What is the cause of milk fever? Is it really a fever? How can it be prevented and can it be treated without the services of a veterinarian? Is a milk fever outfit necessary?—A. R. J., New Jersey.

MILK fever is easily recognized. It occurs soon after calving, usually in heavy milkers. It is not a fever as the common name would suggest, but a paralysis. The cow lies down, with her head around to one side, and gradually becomes weaker until she dies, within a day or two.

The preventive measures consist of feeding a light ration for a week or two before calving, giving a dose of one pound of epsom salts a few days before calving, and using care that the udder is not milked clean for several days.

When the disease is discovered after the cow is down, it can be successfully treated in the majority of cases by distending the udder with air. Great caution should be used so that the udder will not be infected with bacteria which will cause the loss of one or more quarters even though the cow may recover. Milk fever outfits are not expensive but where one is not available a tire pump may be used. Fit a teat tube to the end of the hose, after putting a small piece of absorbent cotton near the end of the hose. Wash the udder with a disinfectant, Corrosive sublimate 1 to 1000 is good. Thoroughly disinfect the teat tube, and disinfect it again before changing to the other teats. Pump air into the udder until it seems full and gives a hollow sound when tapped. Put a rubber band about each teat to prevent the escape of air. If the cow is not up in three hours give another treatment.

Prevent the disease when possible, but if treated use great care to prevent infection of the udder.

A Case of Hoven or Bloat

What causes bloating of cattle and is there any way of treating it other than tapping the stomach to allow the escape of gas? In case the animal is punctured exactly how should it be done?—R. T. S., New York.

THE formation of gas in the stomach of a cow is caused by indigestion and may be brought on by eating too much green clover especially when it is covered with frost or dew. Turnips, potatoes, cabbage, corn meal and middlings are other

foods that may cause bloating. In many cases it is not the food, but the too rapid eating of it, that causes the trouble.

The chief symptom is swelling of the left flank, and a hollow sound when it is struck with one's hand. If nothing is done for the cow, the gas exerts such pressure that breathing may be stopped.

Cold water thrown against the cow's side may cause the expulsion of some gas. Putting a rope coated with pine tar, or axle grease may be put in the mouth as a bit. Efforts to dislodge it may expel the gas. In extreme cases the stomach must be punctured. This can be done with a knife but better with a trocar and cannula. The trocar is a pointed instrument, and the cannula is a sheath which fits it closely. The whole instrument is plunged into the stomach from the left side, between the last rib and the hip bone, the trocar is removed and the cannula is left for some time to permit the escape of the gas. A cord should be attached to the cannula and tied around the animal's body to prevent the possible entrance of it into the body cavity. In rare cases it may be necessary to tap the cow twice. When it is evident that the cow will die without treatment and no trocar is available, a common pocket knife may be used for puncturing the stomach.

Cow Has Depraved Appetite

We have a cow that is continually chewing on bones, pieces of wood and other foreign material. Can you tell us what causes her to do this? She is in poor flesh although she gets the same ration as the other cows.—R. J. K., New York.

DEPRAVED appetite of cows is believed to be caused by a lack of some element in the ration or inability of the animal to digest and use her ration to the best advantage. Cows in calf and young animals are more likely to be affected, as well as animals that are pastured on low swampy ground. It seems to affect cattle worse in some regions than in others.

It is always wise to give the animals a good mineral mixture, but experiments have shown that animals some times fail to utilize minerals even when they are fed. It seems that vitamins found in green feeds are important in helping the cow to use minerals, and so it is especially important that the cows have plenty of minerals when they are on pasture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the following tonic for cows with depraved appetite. A heaping teaspoonful of the following mixture three times a day: Carbonate of iron 4 oz.; finely ground bone 1 lb.; powdered gentian 4 oz.; common salt 8 oz.; powdered fenugreek 4 oz.

A piece of rock salt should be so placed as to be available to the animal at all times.

Indemnity for TB Cattle In Pennsylvania

Does the State of Pennsylvania now pay the full amount of appraised value of cattle tuberculin tested and passed as tubercular. How long does the owner have to wait for pay? R. G. C.

THE limit of indemnity on registered cattle is $70 per head, while the limit on unregistered animals is $40. However, an owner is not permitted by law to receive from all sources, i.e., the Federal-State Governments and butcher, more than 90% of the appraised value of each animal killed on account of tuberculosis.

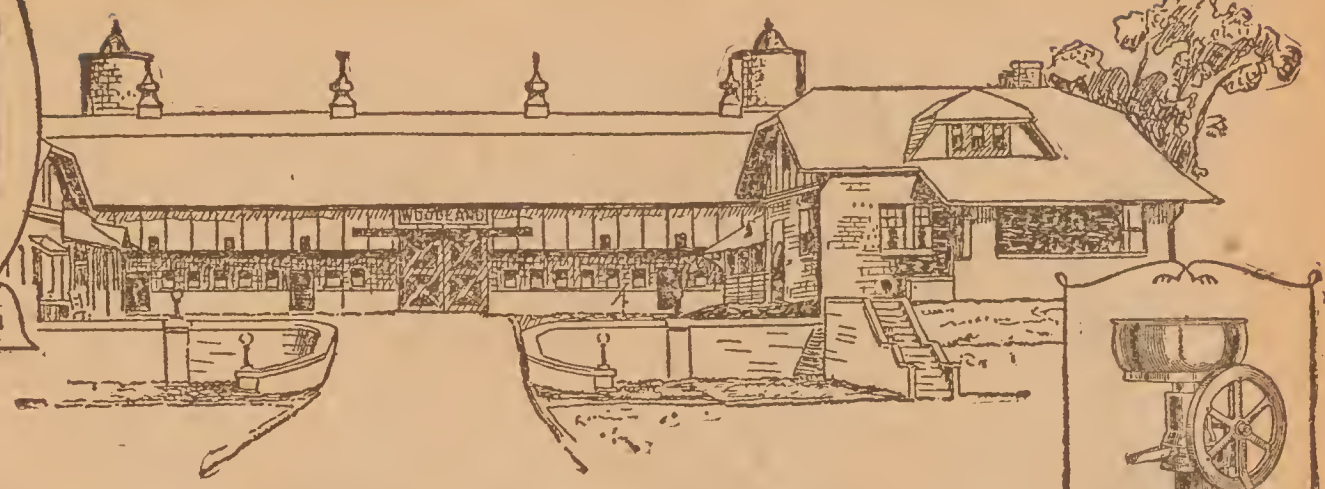
As to the length of time owners have to wait for pay, in cases where all the necessary forms and papers are properly submitted to this office, and indemnity funds are available as at present, owners usually receive their checks within two or three weeks after the cattle are killed. You understand that no vouchers are made up in this office before the condemned cattle are disposed of.

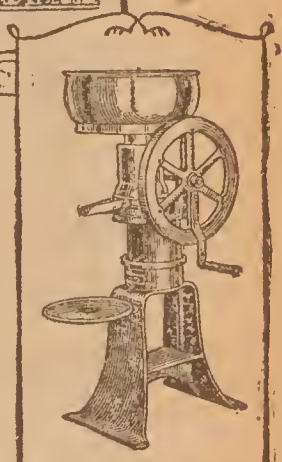
Cayuga County (N. Y.) Guernsey Breeders to Hold Annual Sale

THE Cayuga County Guernsey Breeders' Club will hold its fifth annual sale of registered Guernseys at Auburn, N. Y.,

(Continued on page 202)

The Dairy Barn on G. H. Wood's Woodland Farms, Monroe, Michigan, Managed by George F. Hoffman.





Here They Place Their Faith in the Burrell Milker

Read What Geo. Hoffman Says About Milking Their Purebred Guernseys with a Burrell Milker

"We are milking at Woodland Farms 45 to 50 cows, all purebred Guernseys. We have a 3-unit (standard type) Burrell Milking Machine. With this outfit we milk 45 cows in an hour and fifteen minutes. Our experience shows that it would require 4 men one hour and 45 minutes to milk the same herd by hand. Consequently, as for the milker being a labor-saving device, we are positive that it is. ¶ We are satisfied that the milk is cleaner when machines are used. It is simply impossible for any dust or dirt to get into the pails and this means that the milk is pure and uncontaminated during the milking. ¶ Our herd is made up of fine imported Guernseys and the matter of heavy milk yield and perfect udders is of paramount importance to us. The Burrell Milker has done no damage in any way. On the other hand, our experience proves that it has been beneficial."—Geo. F. Hoffman.

Use a Burrell Milking Machine

You *too* can place your faith in a Burrell Milker—just as they do at Woodland Farms with their big herd of high-priced Guernseys. The more particular you are the more certain it is that only a Burrell will *completely* satisfy you. It has more years of research and refinement back of it than any milking machine on the American market—it was practically *perfect* before many machines were even put on paper. And it cannot be duplicated, because of four vitally important features which belong to Burrell exclusively. They are: (1) the Positive Relief Pulsator, (2) the Moisture Trap, (3) the Automatic Controller, and (4) the Air-Cushion Teat-Cup. If you want to reduce the *time* and *help* required for milking, if you want to do *better* and *cleaner* milking the Burrell Milker can help you. Send today for catalog—it's free.

Use a Burrell Cream Separator

You want, first of all, a cream separator that *skims clean*. This, the Burrell does to the highest degree attained by any cream separator—whether separating heavy cream or light cream. At a given capacity with a given size bowl operated at a given speed, the Burrell skims closer. Or, stated another way, at a given capacity a given closeness of skimming can be obtained with a smaller bowl or at a lower speed. In the simplest words, the Burrell Cream Separator is the most efficient skimmer yet devised. But that is not all. This *new* separator in every particular is the *best* cream separator Burrell ever built and *it sells for less money*. Seldom has such fine engineering skill been devoted to this type of machinery. Never has better material been put into a cream separator. It is simple. It is light running. Send for catalog today.

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC. 27 Albany Street LITTLE FALLS, NEW YORK

TRADE MARK

BURRELL

MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

60 - Registered Guernseys - 60

—in the—

Fifth Annual Sale

—of the—

CAYUGA COUNTY GUERNSEY CLUB

AUBURN, NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 28, 1925

This is a very choice lot of animals, selected for sound udders, good Guernsey type and dairy conformation. All animals are from accredited herds or have passed clean State tests.

Catalogues sent upon request

RAY H. ALEXANDER, SEC. UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.

MARYDALE STOCK FARMS DISPERSAL SALE

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Which is entire milking herd—All Tuberculin Tested—60 day retest

GRANT B. LOW, Owner

SALE AT FARM IN NEW BERLIN, N. Y.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1925, starting at 10 A. M. Promptly

A SALE OF FRESH COWS

Nearly all the cows in this herd will be fresh or very soon due at sale time. They are extra large type individuals that show maximum producing qualities.

HERD INCLUDES: 25 granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs and 15 granddaughters of a 30-lb. 4 yr. old.

THIS IS A GENUINE BREEDERS' HERD

Write at once for catalog to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

or GRANT B. LOW, Owner, New Berlin, N. Y.

N. B. The wonderful producing MARYDALE FARMS are FOR SALE. Write for details.

$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

By a Grandson and Out of Daughter of

The Century Sire

Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

His sire is the son of Jenny Linn Colantha a 30.95 pound daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the best son of that famous milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

This young bull's ancestry fully measures up to the records back of his sire. His dam is one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, having made a record of 22.6 pounds butter as a two-year old, promising to develop into one of the best daughters of old Dutch.

This young bull, backed by close up records of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and his progeny making him an exceptional buy, the kind of bull to use to build up a herd.

Write for Particulars

FISHKILL FRAMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of September* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The corresponding price of class one, a year ago was $2.60.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

C. W. Halliday, secretary of the Sheffield Farms Company Producers, announces the price that members of that organization will receive for August milk will be $2.46 per 100 pounds for 3 per cent grade B milk in the 200-210 mile zone. This is an increase of 28½ cents over the July price of Authis year and is 35 cents above the price for August 1924.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER AGAIN HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	47½-48	46 -46½	38¼-38¾
Extra (92 sc)	46¾-47	-45½	37½-37¾
84-91 score	42 -46¼	41½-45	34 -37¼
Lower G'd's	41 -41½	40 -41	33 -33½

The steady advance that has characterized the butter market during the past two weeks continues even beyond the expectations of the most optimistic. Conservative operators in the market have been literally swept off their feet by the rapid advances in quotations. In spite of the rapid advances a feeling of confidence prevails in the trade, much in contrast to the situation of a month ago. Receipts have been shrinking and with the very active and uniform demand, incoming stocks have not only cleared up but there has been some reduction in cold storage holdings. This is something that is very unusual at this time of the year. This unlooked for condition has greatly added to the strength of the market. The bullish tone that exists in many quarters of the trade is supported by advices from the producing sections stating that recently the middle west has been experiencing some intensely hot weather and the pastures are drying up. Just how far the price advance will continue is impossible to say. Prices have reached the point where held goods now show a profit and it is quite natural that these storage stocks will be drawn on to some extent. The strength of the market may be judged by the fact that during the past week something like 10 carloads of butter were shipped to New York from the Chicago market.

CHEESE RECOVERS SLIGHTLY

STATE FLATS	Sept. 8.	Sept. 1	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24 -25	23½-25	20 -21
Fresh av'g's	22½-23	22½-	19 -19½
Held fancy	25 -25½	———	20½-21½
Held aver.	———	———	19 -20

The cheese market has lost some of its quiet tone with the resumption of a little more active buying and increased firmness due primarily to firmer conditions in the west. It is said that receipts at primary points in Wisconsin show some decrease but this may be due to the fact that country plants have been holding back on account of the recent decline in the market. Although buying interest is still slow it is more active than it has been and asking prices are just a shade better. States are meeting a very quiet trade.

FANCY EGGS FIRM

NEARBY WHITES	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	60-62	60-62	55-58
Av'ge extras	58-60	58-60	52-54
Extra firsts	49-55	49-55	47-51
Firsts	45-48	45-48	42-46
Gathered	40-54	40-54	36-50
Pullets	29-44	29-44	30-43
BROWNS			
Fancy	42-51	42-49	45-50

The egg market has maintained the advance it experienced last week. The only increase since our last report has been on brown eggs, the fancier marks advancing 2 cents a dozen. The shortage reported last week has been relieved by more liberal supplies. The fanciest nearby whites are still holding real firm. On the other lower classifications, the movement of nearbys has been interferred with by heavy receipts of fancy white eggs from the middle west. It might be said that this western competition has forestalled any further advance for the time being in the nearby market.

Even at that the situation is better than a year ago, the price varying from 2 to 4c more. Advices from the heavy producing sections generally indicate more liberal production with a prospect that there will be a heavy lay this fall. The crop of pullets is relatively large and it is expected production will be in proportion.

POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	Sept. 8.	Sept. 1	A Year Ago
Colored	29-30	28-30	26-29
Leghorns	22-26	21-26	22-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	27-28	25-27	28-30
Leghorns	26-27	25-27	27-29

The tone of the poultry market continues fairly firm although advices indicate that stock rolling this way is a little more than the trade will readily absorb and as a result we may expect a slight weakening. As a general rule of late the express market has been determined entirely by the freight receipts and in view of these anticipated heavier arrivals we do not look for much improvement although the Jewish holiday which falls on September 19 and 20 may serve to stimulate prices to some extent.

Another Jewish holiday falls on September 28. The best market day for this holiday will be September 23, 24 and 25. Shipments should be so timed that they will arrive on the 24th. The stock most in demand at that time will be fancy spring chickens and roosters. Only prime stock is wanted.

Colored fowls have been selling well but Leghorns have been more or less neglected due primarily to their very irregular quality. Chickens have been also selling well. The quotations at the top of this item do not represent the premiums that have been paid for extremely fancy marks. Plymouth Rock chickens have been bringing anywhere from 1 to 3c more than listed quotations.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.53½	1.55	1.22⅛
Corn	.98⅞	.93¾	1.19½
Oats	.37⅞	.38⅛	.47½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.67	1.68	1.41
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.16⅞	1.12¾	1.40½
Oats, No. 2	.48¼	.47½	.58½
FEEDS	Sept. 5	Aug. 29	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	31.00	32.00	No prices recorded
Sp'g Bran	28.00	28.50	
H'd Bran	32.00	32.00	
Stand'd Mids	31.50	31.50	
Soft W. Mids	36.00	37.00	
Flour Mids	37.50	36.50	
Red Dog	44.50	44.50	
Wh. Hominy	36.50	37.50	
Yel. Hominy	36.50	37.00	
Corn Meal	42.00	43.00	
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.00	
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.00	
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	45.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	46.00	48.00	

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There is little or no change in the potato market, although of late there has been better sentiment. For a few days the market was somewhat draggy but it has recovered. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks are selling mostly at $3.75 to $3.80 although some are getting $4. These prices are delivered in New York City. Country prices are around $1.00 to $1.10 per bushel. Nassau County farmers are getting $1.50 at their door. In bulk they are selling at $4.10 to $4.35 per 180 pounds delivered in New York City. Maine potatoes have been on the market now for a couple of weeks and these are selling a little under Long Islands bringing from $3.75 to $3.85 per 180 pounds in bulk. We are not looking for any sharp upward turn in the potato market in the near future. Such a change would only result in heavy digging on the part of nearby growers and the consequent flooding of the market. It is not until the digging season is over and we are actually into winter conditions that we will be able to judge how the market is going to go. From all indications however, it looks as though we are going to have a good potato year. Advices from up-state producing sections seem to indicate that country prices are varying anywhere from 75c to $1.00 per bushel with most growers holding out for $1 per bushel.

HAY MARKET FIRM

Although there is not quite as much activity in the market as there has been during the past few days, nevertheless the tone is very firm. There is little or no No. 1 timothy hay in the market. What there is usually bring $28 and real choice hay would undoubtedly bring $1 or $2 more. No. 1 second cutting alfalfa is still quoted at $27 to $28 with No. 2, $25 to $26. Fancy light clover mixed has been bringing from $26 to $27 for No. 1 and $22 to $25 for No. 2.

BEAN MARKET DULL

Trading has been very dull in all varieties of beans. Red kidneys are bringing anywhere from $11 to $11.50 depending on grade while white kidney have been bringing from $7.50 to $8; marrows, $8.50 to $9; and pea beans from $5 to $5.50.

According to R. L. Gillette, statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets the 1925 bean crop promises to be light. Mr. Gillette's report reads: "In spite of the increased acreage of field beans, growing conditions throughout the season have been so poor that the September forecast of 1,799,000 bushels a substantial decrease from the August forecast is also below the 1,820,000 bushels harvested last year. Some fields are reported as abandoned and many others are so badly diseased that the harvest will be very light.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no change in the live calf market, prime veals bringing from $1- to $15.50, other marks selling down to $10 per 100. Live lambs remain at $16 for prime stock. Common to good selling anywhere from $10 to $15. Country dressed veal is weaker on lower classifications, strictly choice bringing as much as 21c with common to good down to 12 to 17c.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

The fruit market is taking on a better tone, steadying considerably, the demand being chiefly for red varieties. Fancy McIntosh have been reaching $2.50 a basket and some real fancy marks showing good size, have been bringing a shade higher. The following prices prevailing on September 8 on Hudson Valley apples: DUTCHESS 75c to $1.00; GRAVENSTEIN 75c to $1.25; WEALTHIES 75c to $2.00 McINTOSH $1.00 to $2.50; GREENING 75c to $1.75. Prices on Western New York stock were as follows: DUTCHESS 65c to $1.00; MAIDEN BLUSH 75c to $1.25; TWENTY OUNCE $1 to $2.00; WEALTHIES 75c to $1.50; McINTOSH $1.00 to $2.50.

There has been more active trading in pears of late. Some Bartletts bringing as high as $2.50 a basket with barreled stock bringing from $5 to $7 for fancy and choice stock. Clapp's are about the same range.

Catskill cauliflower has been bringing a little more selling at anywhere from $1.50 to $3 per crate. Long Island cauliflowers have been doing a shade better, bringing anywhere from 75c to $2.25 a crate.

The celery market holds steady on rough stock, bringing up to $3 for a standard crate and anywhere from $1.00 to $2.25 for a two-thirds crate.

The best State lettuce has been bringing from 75c to $1.00 per crate with lower grades selling as low as 40 to 50c.

Nearby tomatoes have been bringing from $1.50 to $2.50 per 6-till carrier or anywhere from 50c to $1.00 per handle basket. Jerseys (Freehold) have been bringing from $1.00 to $2.00 per 32-quart crate.

"Old Ironsides" will be rebuilt and the half million dollars necessary for the work will be supplied by a canvas of all the school children of the nation.

Mid-way down the Famous East Coast of FLORIDA

Here rich land is low priced—virgin soil produces big crops and a market is already established. Can you imagine a better place to live and enjoy life?
The famous Indian River oranges and grapefruit; truck crops in wide variety and pineapples provide an income for every month in the year.
Unexcelled climate; splendid transportation—rail and water; good roads, schools and churches; fine fishing and hunting; all this and more awaits you at Fort Pierce. Plan a trip here this winter, or write for attractive booklet.

B.E. Kessler, Executive Secretary
FORT PIERCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Saint Lucie County, Fort Pierce, Florida

FORT PIERCE *is calling you*

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

FARMS FOR SALE

$650 Secures New House
On Large Lot; Near River

Right in fine depot village; ideal place spend summer or live all year; good bathing in nearby stream; plot 40x80; new 5-room house, electricity, bath, modern kitchen, healthful elevation. If taken now $2500 only $650 needed. C. D. TOMPKINS, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

GREAT SACRIFICE, 266 ACRES
ONLY $5500; 40 DAIRY CATTLE
Fine team, milking machine, vehicles, machinery, tools, big hay crops, 12 acres oats, also buckwheat, millet, potatoes, etc.; income from dairy alone over $4000 last year; good 10-room house worth price of all to replace, 96 ft. basement barn, etc., 200 acres heavy cropping tractor fields, luxuriant pasturage for 60 head, 60 acres valuable wood and timber; fruit and 1000 sugar maples. Greatest bargain in Delaware Co. at $5500, part cash. A. W. REDMOND, Arkville, N. Y.

Among The Farmers

New Jersery Poultrymen to Hold Tour and Meet

THE New Jersey State Poultry Association has chosen the week of October 5 for its seventh annual auto tour and convention, in which 3 days will be spent in visiting poultry farms in the state and 2 days in session at the Hotel Morton, Atlantic City.

Close observation is to be made of the practices used by successful poultrymen, as it is believed by the association that an exchange of ideas is one of the best methods of keeping New Jersey among the leading states in poultry production.

At the session in Atlantic City, Professor Richard Graham of Guelph, Canada, leading poultry authority in the Dominion and for 40 years an investigator and a breeder of poultry, will be the main speaker. Professor Graham won the Vineland Egg Laying Contest three years ago, making an exceptionally high record of over 200 eggs per bird.

Other prominent speakers invited to discuss various phases of the poultry business are Dr. M. A. Jull, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Professor H. R. Lewis, president of the National Poultry Council, James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, Cornell University, as well as several members of the poultry department staff of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is expected that this tour will give the poultrymen one of the best opportunities in the East to enjoy a pleasant vacation and at the same time receive much profit in the way of education. If the attendance equals the average of past conventions and auto tours, there will be approximately 500 at each session, according to W. H. Allen, secretary, New Jersey State Poultry Association, New Brunswick.

Old A. A. Correspondent Dies

WORD comes to us that H. Warren Phelps, a Civil War veteran and formerly a writer in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, recently at the age of 86 years.

Mr. Phelps was born in Franklin County, near Westerville, 1839. During the Civil War he served with the 95th Ohio Volunteering Infantry, participating in the siege of Vicksburg. He also saw service in Arkansas. He held the rank of First Lieutenant.

Mr. Phelps during the past 40 years has spent a great deal of time in gathering statistics, grain reports and weather reports for the United States Department of Agriculture. He wrote for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *National Stockman and Farmer, Nebraska Farms* and other farm journals.

Farmer's Meetings

Sept. 18.—The Delaware County Farm Bureau will hold a meeting at Meridale Farms to promote reforestation work in Delaware County. The speakers will be: Dean Franklin Moon of the New York State College of Forestry; Mr. C. R. Pettis, Superintendent of State Forests; Professor Kelleter; Colonel Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States.

Sept. 28.—Oct. 2.—The Cobleskill Agricultural Society will have a special Historical Pageant to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on September 29. Governor Alfred Smith has been requested to speak.

County Notes

Jefferson County—Threshing is in order there days and grain is turning out good. Oats and mixed grain are weighing from 80 to 110 pounds per bag. A few fields were struck with rust and these are not as heavy. Corn that was well cared for will be a good crop. Rain is needed very badly. Many farmers are drawing water for stock. The F. X. Baumert Co. furnishes farmers with water for stock if it is pumped into the milk cans at the plant.

Buyers are paying $12 and $14 for new hay and are pressing it now. A few farmers are plowing for winter grain. After-feed is short, pastures dry, and cows are shrinking more every day. Corn will be a good crop where it was well cared for. Butter brings from 50 to cents, eggs from 40 to 45 cents. Broilers are low as there are too many on the market. Mrs. Charles Emberly has a very nice large flock of turkeys nearly half grown. Mrs. C. J. Doxtater has a promising flock of Columbian Wyandotte chickens this year as well as some fine Bourbon Red turkeys. In this flock will be found some hatched from an All American mating in North Dakota, and some from Flona Hornung's Special mating of 147 egg strain Bourbons. Frank Hungerford is soon to erect a new barn on Orchard farm, his home.
—Mrs. C. J. D.

Notes from the Southern Tier Counties.

The apple crop is light but of excellent quality on the whole. Early prices are rather disappointing, rarely exceeding a dollar per bushel on the farm. No prices seem to have been advanced on winter varieties, and buyers are holding off. The greatest damage to quality (in sprayed orchards) seems to be from the side worm type of injury from the codlin moth of the latest first or partial second brood. Scab and scale are negligible.

There is a fair crop of pears with opening prices for canning stock about two and a half cents with the demand limited. Fire blight has been the worst of any year of the past ten.

The raspberry crop was much better than early conditions indicated. A larger percentage of berries was dried this year in Yates and Schuyler counties than on the average owing to the fact that the berries were very muddy. There was an excellent demand owing to the scarcity of other fruit. Early sales averaged about forty-five cents. Many are being made at the present time at fifty to fifty-three cents.

The bean crop looks good where the land was so that it could be cultivated but in many places beans are a failure as there was only one cultivation.

The Concord crop in many sections especially around Bluff point on Lake Keuka is very light. Other sections have a fair crop. The bunches are a trifle short where the crop is good. Grapes are ripening very fast and harvesting of some varieties will occur in a week or ten days. There is some talk of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton in bushel baskets.

The corn crop is good in all sections except for an occasional piece of silage which was on so low ground as to be drowned out during some of the torrential downpours that have occured this summer. Evidently hot nights have not been essential to good corn growth, this year at least, for there have been less than a week of hot nights all season through.

Despite the fact that production has been steadily falling all month, local returns on eggs have not exceeded forty-six cents.—D. V. R.

Tioga County—The Tioga County Farm Bureau recently held a successful farm tour. About forty people took the trip, which was conducted by Professor I. H. Hall of the State College. The first farm visited was that of Daniel Dean, a potato grower. He operates a farm of 245 acres, 49 of which are planted to potatoes. He stated that he has changed his rotation from four years to three in order to have a greater acreage in potatoes, which is his best paying crop. He plows under a considerable amount of standing hay each year in order to keep up the humus supply in the soil. The average yield of potatoes on his farm for the past 17 years has been 261 bushels per acre. In 1924 he marketed 7,500 bushels, 800 bushels going as certified seed. E. J. Westfall's farm was next visited. Mr. Westfall had a fine piece of seeding. He had sowed 14 quarts of seed per acre. The next farm was that of S. N. Stimson at Spencer. Mr. Stimson has a fine herd of Ayrshires which were much admired. His methods of feeding were of decided interest to dairymen. He grinds his own feed on the farm and feeds it wet with a mixture of ground straw. He produced statements to show that his methods of feeding had reduced his feed bills. He has 38 head of cattle and his total bill for feed was $360. He grew oats, peas and barley, which were ground, straw and all, and wet with water and molasses before feeding. In connection with this he fed corn and sunflower silage, with clover and alfalfa hay. He believes that the sunflowers tend to keep the cows in good condition. He had a fine piece of seeding on which he had used only three quarts of seed per acre.

Dairymen's League members heard an interesting address by field representative Charles Barton at the August meeting held in Barton. He devoted a considerable part of his talk to a discussion of higher testing milk. J. W. King of Prospect Hill lost his barn by fire. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of the fire. A large amount of grain was lost, as well as much machinery, but fortunately no animals were in the barn.

Owego is enthusiastic over the purchase of the Robinson Byron Shoe factory by George F. Johnson. It is hoped that work will soon be resumed and a home market created for the farmers produce.

The Tioga County fair at Owego began September 8. Hiram Colburn recently lost their home by fire supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a brooder lamp. Mr. Colburn, his wife and eldest son were

(*Continued on page 210*)

Twice as much PULL *for* the Ford Truck

Find out about the amazing shift control that only Warford can build into a transmission. Give your truck twice as much power. Pull two ton loads *anywhere* at Ford one ton cost.

When your Ford truck is equipped with the Warford TEE, you will have a truck that gets the best of a two ton load whether it is in your corn field, or a hog wallow, at the bottom of a hill, or in deep sand.

And it will be easier to operate than you ever dreamed a truck could be. The gears *can't clash.* You can't fail to make a shift. In fact you can shift from high to low at *thirty miles an hour* if you want to.

In combining twice as much actual pulling power with this amazing shift control, the Warford equipped Ford gives you performance far above that of any other truck you can buy—at any price.

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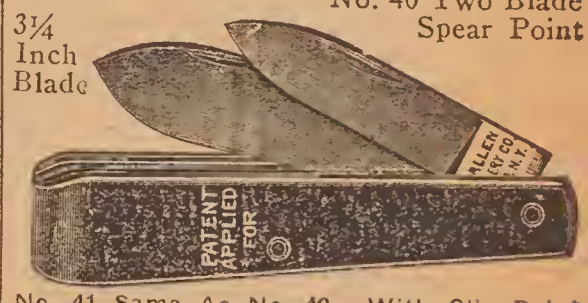

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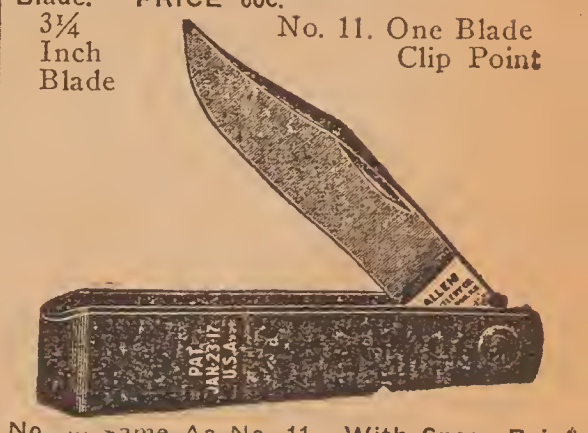

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WANTED A young or middle aged woman to become a member of my family at Yonkers and assist Mrs. Eastman with the home work. Good wages and railroad fare paid to right person. Write full particulars to E. R. Eastman, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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Thousands of fruit trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Barberry, Privet, etc. Highest quality direct to you. Write for new price list. THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, Westminster, Md.

PLENTY of work for the horses right now. Don't let minor ailments put them out of commission this fall. Keep them fit with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Apply it yourself. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Muscular Inflammation, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

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Advertise in the
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AMERICAN AGRICUTLURIST

What Readers Want to Know

What Is An Index Number?---Crop and Live Stock Questions

Can you tell us what an index number is? We have seen the word used a number of times but have never had it explained to us. Wh : are index numbers used for?

AN indcx number 's used to compare something with a standard. Perhaps the most common indcx numbers are used to compare the prices of articles, and thc common standard used now for comparison, is the average price of the same articles for a few years before the war.

If we read that the index price number of an articlc is 115 compared with the price for five years before the war, it means that for every dollar you would have spen. beforc the wai in buying it, you must now spcnd one dollar and fifteen cents.

The prices wc get for things does not matter much if we can buy other things at the same level. We would be willing to take a dollar a hundrcd for milk if we could buy shoes for a dollar and a half a pair, feed for a dollar a hundred and other things at th- same relative pricc. Index numbers show the exact comparison in the rise and fall of prices. Farmers might say they have not madc much money the past few years, and it might be that no one would believe them, but the index numbers prove they are telling the truth.

Averaging Pay For Canning Crops

I am enclosing a contract that I do not quite understand, about which I am asking information. They say that they are going to husk a hundred pounds of corn from a load and average the pay for the load according to this. Now this is what I want to know: Have they a right to do so, according to the contract?—H. S. V., New York.

CONTRACTS for canning corn, peas, etc., are based on the product actually canned and growers paid accordingly. Growers are not paid for cobs, husks, vines, etc., except on an ensilage value. Since it is not usually practicable to keep the actual corn or pcas from each load separate it has become customary to weigh in thc total load as hauled by the grower, sample it, husk or shell the sample, establish a percentage and apply this to the load. This is called "averaging." Your contract calls for "averaged" corn which is evidently meant to cover this point, and probably does. My own contract with another company specifically authorizes "averaging." I think this is all right providing the sample is fairly taken and representativc of the whole load. With a fair sample the result will be practically the same as if the whole load is kept by itself. I should say the company was within its rights too.—M. C. BURRITT.

Controlling Wild Carrot

Wild carrot seems to be getting worse here all the time. We try to keep them from going to seed but we cannot seem to control it fully. Does it grow from seed every year or does the root live over the winter? Is the seed carried for any distance and how long will the seed stay in the soil?—L. M. N., New York.

WILD carrot is a biennial, that is each plant lives two years produces seed the second year and then dies. If seeding could be entirely prevented thc weed could soon be controllcd but this is difficult to accomplish. After haying they must either bc pullcd or mowed before they produce seed. The same procedure must be followed where pastures are infested.

The weed does not bother much in cultivated crops because cultivation cuts off the root below the top of the ground. The seed is not carried any great distance by natural means, but will spread slowly if not controlled. Of course the seed may be taken long distances by buying and selling hay. The big majority of seeds retain the ability to grow for several years if conditions are not right for their growth. Seeds which are buried deep in the soil seem to wait until they are brought near thc surface before they germinatc. However the nature of the plant is such that control can be attained by preventing seeding as the weed spreads in no other way and each plant produces seed only once and not until the plant is two years old.

Reckoning Acreage Plowed

I have a Fordson tractor and a two-bottom Oliver plow and I am doing some land plowing for my neighbors at so much per acre. What would you consider a fair way to reckon the acreage plowed? It seems to me that one acre contains something like 209 feet x 209 feet.—A. N. M., New York.

IT is my understanding that the imperial acrc is current in this country. Thcre are thcn, 4,840 square yards or 43,560 squarc feet. A strip 209 feet by 209 feet would contain 121 square feet more than an acre. A strip 209 feet by 208 feet 5 inches contains 2 1-3 square feet less than an acre, while one 209 feet by 208 feet 6 inches contains 16½ square feet morc than an acre.

With these figurcs in mind, it would certainly seem fair to any one for whom you do the plowing, to measure 209 feet on a sidc, as you write for an acre. Why don't you compute the total number of square yards in the piece plowed and divide by 4,840.—F. G. B.

Locating Radio Interference

I have a three tube radio set and had good service out of it all winter, but have not used it this spring until about three weeks ago when I put new batteries in it. I am not able to use it at all so as to listen to the broadcasting stations on account of interference from some spark wireless station which is on the air continuously. I do not know if it is an amateur station or a commercial station. I am unable to tune them out any place on the dials. If there is anything that can be done I would appreciate it very much.—J. J. D., Pennsylvania.

THERE are many causes of interferences such as you are bothercd with, and it is difficult to tell from what source your trouble ariscs, as outlined in your letter.

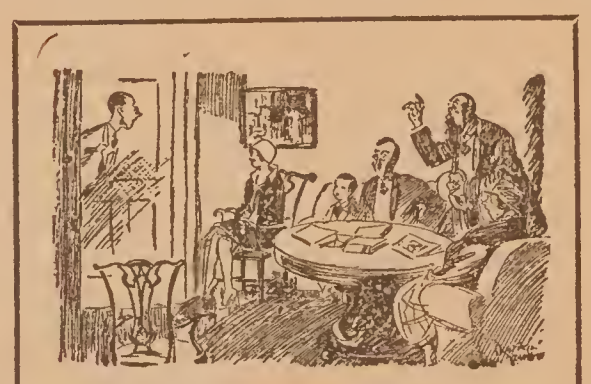
Inasmuch as you hear the noise at any point on the dials it is not likely that it is due to either an amateur or a commercial wireless station. There is a possibility that the noise is caused by a disconnected "grid return" lcad between the coil and condenser of the dctector tube and the filament plus. You apparently do not hear any stations and if this is thc case, the noise may be due to this causc.

Nearby Power Lines May Cause Trouble

If the sound is intcrrupted in long and short buzzes, it may be due to intermittent leakagc from some nearby power line. Often, branches of a tree will rub against the power wires and break through the insulation, causing more or less steady leakage. Sometimes the trouble is due to a defective street light. Then again, it may come from a telephone ringer system, as uscd in rural districts. If your aerial runs near or is parallel to any telephone or power wires it is advisable to run it in the opposite direction, so as to place it at the greatest possible distance from them and at the same time to have thc aerial wire run at right angles to the street and phone wires.

Should this fail to provide relief I would suggest that you get in touch with an amateur radio operator having a government licensed station in your vicinity. If you do not know of any nor know of no radio clubs in the locality, you may write the American Radio Relay League, Hartford, Conn., stating that you wish to secure the help of an experienced radio amateur to assist you in locating a case of radio interference of unknown origin. They will suggest the names and addresses of some living near you, whom you may telephone or write. Most amatcurs are glad to lend such assistancc. Should they find the trouble duc to power wiring, the power company may be called upon to examine their lines for leaks and defective insulators. This will all take time, but if the intereferencc persists it may be your only hope of stopping it.

You can tell definitely in a few seconds whcther thc trouble comes from the outside by disconnecting the aerial and noting whether the noises cease. If they continue, look for trouble in the set—poor connections, corrosion on battery wires, etc.



DENTIST—*Now then, who's been waiting longest?*
"I've been waiting three months—I'm your tailor!"—JUDGE.

A Remedy for Horse with Itch

I have two horses that seem to be in good flesh, but they are continually rubbing their tails against the stall, and rubbing one leg with the shoe on the other foot, until the blood runs. They are fed well. I have used a stock dip and sulphur and lard, but they do not seem to help any.—W. P., Pennsylvania.

FROM your description, we imagine your horses are suffering from the itch which is caused by a small parasite. We suggest that you have the following compounded at your local drug store:

℞:—Prec. of sulfur	2 lbs.
Denatured alcohol	2 Pints
Septico (Parke Davis and Co.)	3 oz.
Crude oil (light)	2 Gallons

Apply to thc affected parts oncc a day for three days, allow to rcmain on the fourth day, and wash it off on the fifth day. Repeat the treatment again in a week if necessary.—S. K. J.

Dog Has Diphtheria

Can you tell us what to do for our dog. His throat is all swelled full, and seems very sick. The disease has affected a number of dogs around here this season, and some of them died.—J. A. B., New York.

WE believc from the description you give us, that your dog is suffering from some form of diphtheria. We suggest that you apply a liniment to the outside of his throat and swab the inside of the throat with a five per cent solution of Argyrol. Wc use this treatment at our hospital and have good succcss.

—S. K. J.

Cayuga County (N. Y.) Guernsey Breeders to Hold Sale

(*Continued from page* 199)

September 28th. Cayuga County is particularly adapted to breeding purebred cattle, and for many years it has been the largest Gucrnsey County in the east. Former sales have been very successful, both from the standpoint of priccs received, and in the number of new breeders who have become interested in the Fawn and Whites.

The Fifth Annual Sale will be the largest and will contain animals of the best quality of any of the sales held. There are a number of A.R. cows with records up to 713 lbs. fat. Many fresh cows or cows close to freshening, bred heifcrs and young heifers that will makc excellcnt foundation stock are offered. The blood lines are of the best. Daughters and granddaughters of several of the breed's leading sires are included. All of the animals are from accredited herds or have passed clean state tests. The Sales Committee feels that in this offering it has selected a very uniform, high class lot of cattle that should appeal either to breeders wishing to build up their herds, or to beginners who wish to lay a good, sound foundation for a future herd. Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed upon requcst to the secretary, Ray H. Alexander, Union Springs, N. Y.

Keep the Henhouse Clean

Experiences On Raising Ducks

ADVICES from the Western poultry sections indicate that all is not well in the feeding batteries on the large poultry ranches. Reports from several sections state that there is a reccurence of the recent poultry plague. All reports do not agree. Some state that the disease that is making itself manifest is other than the plague and is due primarily to unsanitary conditions in the poultry houses.

There is nothing quite so destructive in the poultry business and nothing that will cut down the profits quite as quickly, as lack of sanitation, which means nothing more than lack of healthy surroundings for the hens and hens cannot do their best under adverse conditions. A sick hen is worse than worthless. She is an expense for she produces nothing and still demands care. The quickest way to cut down on that expense of course, is to kill her. However, this is not the best way. The best thing to do is to maintain the flock and its surroundings in such a state that it will be impossible for the hens to keep in anything but the very best of health.

Poor Ventilation Aids Disease

Poor ventilation is responsible for the most of our unsanitary conditions. Stagnant air is an ideal breeding place for disease, either bacterial or fungus. Sunlight is one of our greatest disinfectants and that added to free circulating, fresh air (not drafts) will do more to keep down the development of disease germs than anything else. If a hen house is poorly ventilated and poorly lighted, no amount of disinfectant will make it sanitary.

But sanitation and sunlight are not all. We cannot avoid small cracks and crevices in the hen house or those hidden places where lice and mites, particularly the mites, can find shelter. You can tell a mite very easily, because it is so small that it looks no larger than a grain of dust. If you once get them on you, you surely will know they are there. It is one of the most disgusting sensations to have them crawling on your arm. Their name typifies them perfectly, for they surely are little mites and they can hide in the smallest crack and crevice imaginable. It is their habit or custom to come out from their hiding places at night and crawl to the hens which are on the roost. They suck the blood from the hen's body and when they are good and full they return to their hiding places.

Spray Thoroughly

There is only one way to destroy mites and that is to thoroughly disinfect the roosts and the surrounding walls, even under every "sliver." Every one seems to have a different "best method." For the man who hasn't a lot of time and wants to do a good job it will surely pay him to buy the commercially prepared mixtures of known reliability because they are made for the very purpose and do good work. For a man who has got the time to hunt up a sufficient supply there is nothing we have found that will beat the oil that garage men drain out of gasoline engines. Its lubricating quality is gone but it is very certain that its insecticidal value is not, providing of course that it is applied properly. It must be fairly swabbed on to do the proper work but once the wood is thoroughly saturated with it, mites will never find a harbor there.

It may be that this latest development of poultry disease in the big shipping sections will never reach our eastern territories, but the man who ships live poultry to New York City who takes care of the health of his birds will find that he is travelling in the right company for nothing meets quite such severe criticism as sickly birds in the live poultry market. It is very obvious that sickly hens cannot be expected to lay as well as healthy hens. As a result it works both ways, if we are after eggs or shipping live poultry, it is up to the poultryman to watch the health of his hens if he expects to stay in the business.

How Old Should Pekin Ducks Be for Breeding

Will you kindly advise me through your valuable paper as to the best age of Pekin ducks to keep for breeding purposes and should I keep an old or young drake. My ducks are 4 years old and the drake is one year old and I would like to know the best ages, and any advice you can give me in regard to them.—W. S. New York.

WE referred this very interesting question to Mr. Roy Pardee, one of the foremost duck breeders in the East. Mr. Pardee has a reputation as an exhibitor of perfect Pekin ducks. Mr. Pardee's answer is as follows:

"With two or three exceptions all the growers on Long Island use young (pullet) ducks mated with young drakes. These drakes are secured by exchanging with other growers.

"The two or three exceptions are breeders like myself who retain a portion of the yearling ducks for the purpose of getting more vigorous ducklings to be raised on special feed for the following year. It would not pay to keep many as they do not lay as many eggs as young ducks and in my case I retain but one pen of 200 which are mated with young drakes. I do not think it would pay to keep them longer than the second year. My advice to Mr. S would be to dispose of his four-year old ducks and replace with early this year's hatched ducks mating to drakes of the same age or if obtainable yearlings.

Breeders Are Not Forced

"Our breeders are secured from hatches the latter part of March and early April and are grown gradually instead of forced as are the market ducklings. When about three months old they are culled for defects and the drakes separated—the ducks (females) being turned out on range. In the middle of November these ducks are rigidly culled and placed in the breeding pens, two hundred ducks and thirty-five drakes in each pen. The protein content of the feed is gradually increased until they are on a full egg laying ration by early December and are laying fairly well. By the last of December sufficient eggs are being received to enable the incubators to commence hatching. This method suits my requirements but might not another grower who might wish eggs earlier or if he is not prepared to handle ducklings in January would wish the eggs later."

Our Experiment With Ducks Was Successful

IN 1912 my husband was given a setting of Pekin duck eggs and we bought a setting of Indian Runner eggs. About 10 ducks were wintered and started to lay early in the spring of 1913. As they laid every day we had more duck eggs than we knew what to do with. After setting hens on them, and selling some for hatching eggs and eating all we wanted, we decided to try some in the small incubator. Nearly every egg hatched and we had about 75 left after selling several to other people, While small, they were kept in small coops with runs and given plenty of water to drink and I never saw anything eat, drink and grow as they did. They soon outgrew their little coops and we put them in the first henhouse near the house. If anything disturbed them in the night or the moonlight shone on them bright, they would march out single file, quacking for their music and make a complete circle of the house. They seemed to enjoy this promenade very much, but needless to say, we did not. When about three months old they were very nice and we shipped them alive to New York and received a good price for them.

—Mrs. Floyd Owens.

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A REGISTERED TRADE NAME

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Fifty years experience in building pumps and water systems is back of every Myers Water System. Our immense resources, expert engineering ability and established reputation are your guarantee of complete satisfaction and low-cost operation.

FIG. 2181

Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS
PUMPS — WATER SYSTEMS — HAY TOOLS — DOOR HANGERS

The Myers Line also includes hand and windmill, well and cistern pumps, shallow and deep well power pumps, electric house pumps, pumping jacks, hand and power spray pumps — and hay unloading tools, door hangers, gate hangers, lawn and porch swings. *All are of tandard Myers quality.*

See your dealer — or write us direct for catalog and free water-service suggestions.

The F.E. Myers & Bro. Co.
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FIG. 2252

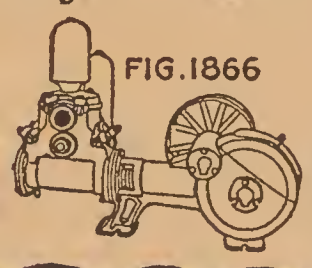
FIG. 1866

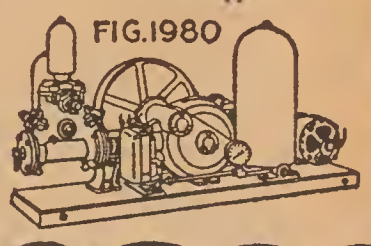
FIG. 1980

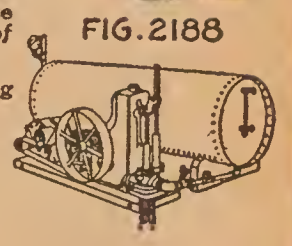
FIG. 2188

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It Pays to Use the Best
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MEAT SCRAP — SOLUBLE BLOOD FLOUR
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Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.

"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours." Earl McBurney, Iowa.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6R Free

570 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

"Go West" No Longer Good Advice

(Continued from page 191)

(at 10 per cent interest) and opened a general store in a new town that had sprung up close at hand, due to the sugar beet company's having a loading place at that spot.

Business was good, but pay was not. The store would have been profitable had my customers raised the crops they planted with so much faith.

I hired work done on my ranch this year, and at the end of a year and a half, I paid the bank and *got out* of the store business before I was *pulled under* by it.

The following year all my place was in crop and I made "proof of residence" so I could get title to my land.

Sugar beets was the only crop that there was a sure market for. One man could handle ten acres of the beets, but many of the incoming Russians had families that they forced to "work beets" so one of the emigrants could handle several times as many acres as I could.

The Government now gave the homesteaders a chance to vote on the question of putting in permanent concrete structures in the ditches to replace the wooden ones then in use.

We Vote for a New Dam

The majority voted for the permanent structures and this added a cost of $15.00 per acre to the land to be paid in twenty years. Thus making the land cost the settlers a total of $50.00 per acre.

One of my American neighbors said: "Yes, I voted for it, for I believe some Senator will get a bill through to cancel all these payments before the twenty years is up." Such was his faith in politics!

I rented my land to a Russian on shares and procured a job working for the Reclamation Service, building the new structures. The wages I received for eight hours soothed my resentful feelings concerning that $15.00 per acre, extra assessment.

Many of the homesteaders were bachelors and as soon as a new school teacher arrived, a drove of us pursued her. Few school ma'ams that were in the least matrimonially inclined ever escaped.

I was married near the end of my second year's work on the new structures.

As my wife also had the land owning desire as strongly as I had, we began at once to look for a half section of good dry land or "non-irrigated" as the real estate men preferred to call it.

By this time observation and experience had taught me a good deal about the various kinds of soils; the cost in money, time and labor, of building fences, and adequate shelter for myself and stock.

I had also observed that those who bought for say $10.00 per acre, or homesteaded land forty miles or so from a railroad shipping point and had to haul their wheat and supplies this distance, might better have paid more per acre and stayed nearer the railroad. This hauling cost must be deducted from the profits or added to the price of the land.

About this time the Government advertised that at a date in the near future, all "open government land,"—that is land that had never been homesteaded or sold, or land that had "gone back" through the settler forfeiting his right to it, would be sold at public auction at the County seat.

One-fifth of the purchase price was to be paid down at time of sale and the rest in five annual installments.

One of the requirements to bid on a piece of this land, was that you had *seen* the land that you wished to buy.

Land enthusiasm was high; people came from distant states to bid on this land.

We considered a half section that was eighteen miles from my irrigated land and fourteen miles from the station. It was rough but had several acres of pine trees on it, and it was in a good grazing country; a small stream flowed through part of it.

We were willing to go as high as $10.00 per acre on it. It sold for eleven dollars an acre to an Easterner. We learned afterwards from a rancher, whose land adjoined this, that the reason none of the neighboring ranches bid on the land was because it was badly infested with "loco" weed. Only about eighty acres of this was level enough to till.

We Nearly "Bit" But Not Quite

We nearly "bit" several times after this, but have always been glad we did not, for the three succeeding years saw almost total crop failures due to drought.

At this time, one of my "fellow filers," who was now working in town by the month, and also newly married, purchased a half section for $17.00 per acre. It was all level enough to plow and joined the land of a successful old time rancher whose wheat was six inches tall when my friend bought.

As the three following years were too dry to raise anything you can imagine the results.

These early ranchers who own many sections, that cost them as low as fifty cents an acre, can stand several bad years, while a man whose interest money *must* come from his crop, cannot.

Contrary to the popular belief that one who has lived in the West never wants to leave it, we bade farewell to the alkali flats and gaunt hills with very little heartache.

Although we "rented" in the corn belt the next year, our plan was eventually to locate in New York State.

State reports of crops, soils, markets and prices on land, coupled with those from two acquaintances who had bought there, influenced us to decide thus.

Corn belt neighbors universally declared all land in York State was "worn out," that land selling for $50.00 per acre *could not* be but worthless, for black cornbelt soil was selling as high as $500.00 per acre then.

However, I firmly believed that *all* the land was not "worn-out," contending that some of the old families that had owned their land for generations would have kept up its fertility.

My first journey to York State was in the fall of that year and I went in the spirit of a sincere student, for I wanted to learn.

I steered clear of real estate dealers until I had acquired a working knowledge of the section, for I did not wish to take any chances of having my vision blurred by their eloquence.

After studying soils, the use of commercial fertilizers and markets, I found three farms which I considered satisfactory as to quality of soil, lay of land, nearness to markets, price asked and buildings.

I consulted the loan department of the *three* banks nearest these farms; not for the purpose of borrowing, but to learn whether the bank's valuations on these places tallied with mine.

The County Clerk's Office records were looked over regarding these places, too.

Most owners were willing to sell for a down payment of one-third of the price and to take a mortgage on the place for the other two-thirds, at 5 per cent.

Although I occasionally found a farm that was evidently "fixed up" in the hopes of being unloaded on some western buyer, I saw many first class farms for sale because the owners were too old to work them and whose children refused to "farm it."

Very early the following spring, we shipped our freight car of goods to Auburn, New York, and two weeks later had them trucked to our newly purchased farm.

This farm had been in the same family for the past sixty-five years, and the recently widowed owner was selling because she had no one to help her work it.

This is what we got for $50.00 an acre, the same price that the raw irrigated homestead land previously referred to, eventually cost each settler. There is one hundred and twenty acres of tillable land and twenty acres of heavy, hardwood timber. About half the farm is flat and tiled, the other half gently rolling. The rolling land has a clay loam soil and many small stones. The flat is a black loam and has scarcely any stones.

The house was *new;* has eleven rooms, a furnace, indoor toilet and soft water in the kitchen.—with drain.

The barn is 36 x 70—unpainted, but has a full basement, and hay scales built in the main floor. There was also a hennery, corn crib and hog house.

I put up a silo the first year I owned the place.

There was no alfalfa on the place when I got it, but the second year I seeded a small lot, using barnyard manure to top dress the soil and got a very good stand, and intend to seed a larger lot of it.

The farm will carry thirty cows.

Being cornbelt bred, I enjoy raising hogs and keep pure-bred Durocs.

Last year, my wife raised over four hundred Rhode Island Reds; that is the largest number so far.

We Raise Small Fruits

There was an abundance of small fruits,—strawberries, red raspberries, three varieties of grapes and black berries. There are sufficient apple trees for our own use, but we expect to put out new trees every year.

Without using a commercial fertilizer, I have raised oats that averaged fifty bushels to the acre, and corn that averaged seventy-five bushels to the acre.

We are six miles from a railroad town, which partly accounts for the price of the land, but less than one mile from a thriving village where we sell our milk.

Farm land is not boomed here as it is in parts of the West, and farms do not change hands so frequently.

The greatest difficulty I have encountered is in securing reliable and experienced help. Even in the "village-towns" there are factories of various sorts that will pay the young people more than the farmers can afford to, at present prices on produce.

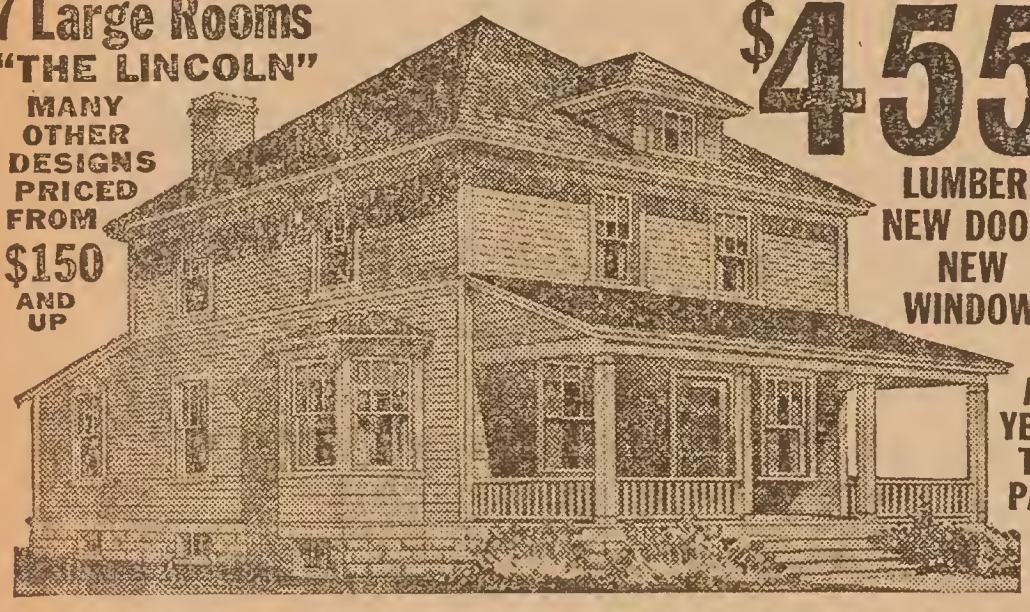
Most of the land I saw in looking for a farm, was hilly—but mine is not—and there are others if the would-be buyer is persistent enough in his search.

In some sections the land is too stony

(Continued on page 210)

7 Large Rooms "THE LINCOLN"

MANY OTHER DESIGNS PRICED FROM $150 AND UP



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Tinkering Problems

Piping Spring Water--Concrete Cisterns

I should like your advice in regard to a spring which I wish to pipe to my barn a distance of 70 rods, with a drop of 16 feet at least. A short distance from the spring I have to syphon over a hill. Now what size pipe would give me plenty of water to the barn and also supply the house if I should later on decide to tap this pipe for the house. There is a large volume of water at the spring and never changes.—E. F. G., New York.

IN order to determine the size of pipe it is first necessary to assume some rate of flow of water. Five gallons a minute is a liberal allowance. Referring to friction tables, we find that for 1150 feet of pipe and 16 feet of fall:

1¼ in. pipe will supply you with 6 to 7 gals. a minute.
1 inch pipe will supply you with 3 to 4 gals. a minute.
¾ inch pipe will supply you with 1½ to 2 gals. a minute.
½ inch pipe will supply you with ½ gals. a minute.

There are therefore, two possibilities open to you:

1. Use 1 inch pipe or larger and run the line direct to your faucets.

2. Use ¾ inch pipe or smaller and put an overhead tank with overflow pipe in the barn or house. From this tank the line could be run to the faucets. This tank supplied with a small stream constantly running would give you plenty of water at the faucets. The tank would have to be located above your highest faucet.

Thank you for enclosing the sketch. Questions similar to yours can always be answered more directly and specifically if the conditions are clearly and specifically drawn out as in your diagram.—F. G. Behrends.

Concrete Cistern to Water Stock

We are going to build a cistern at once, to supply our cattle with water. It will need to be about 6 feet deep and 10 feet square. Will it be practically as good square as round? We shall have 3½ feet below surface and 2½ feet above. How thick should the walls be and how thick the bottom. This size will supply our stock for about one week.—J. J. B., New Jersey.

FOR a round tank I would suggest a 6 inch concrete wall and a 6 inch concrete bottom, for a square tank, a 6½ inch or 7 inch wall with the bottom of the same thickness.

For the successful construction of a tank like this, there are three rather important things to consider—the mixture, the reinforcing and the thorough working or spading of the concrete next to the forms. Rather than write at great length, I am enclosing on these subjects for both the round and square tanks printed instructions and also drawings with dimensions for each type of tank. If you write the Portland Cement Association or any of the cement companies they will gladly furnish you working plans for a cistern or any other kind of concrete construction you are interested in. Their booklets and directions are easy to understand and well illustrated.

Battery is Wearing Out

I have an old storage battery that is beginning to give me trouble. We have to have it charged much more often than formerly. The local man wants to repair it. Do you advise repairing it or buying a new one?—E. V. O., New York.

WITHOUT taking any qualifications into consideration, our advice would be to buy a new battery. You can go along fooling with the old one, sending good money after bad, making repairs and having it recharged. However, it would not be many months before you will have spent enough money to have bought a new one. That is our actual experience.

When you buy a new battery, do not be influenced solely by the price. Buy a good new standard battery of reliable make and the service man will see to it that you will get the longest use out of it possible.

Figuring Size of Pulley

Will you please tell me how to figure the size of a pulley on a shaft and on a tractor and saw to run a 14 inch rip saw to the greatest advantage. At how many revolutions should the saw run.W. R., New York.

TO begin with, 3500 revolutions per minute is about the most desirable rate of speed.

We cannot advise you as to the size of the saw pulley that is necessary in as much as you have not given us the size of the pulley on your tractor. Nor have you mentioned the speed of your tractor. However, the size necessary may be computed by multiplying the size of the tractor pulley in inches by the speed of the tractor and dividing this product by 3500. The result will be the diameter of the saw pulley in inches.

A general rule which will apply to any pulley problem may be stated as follows:

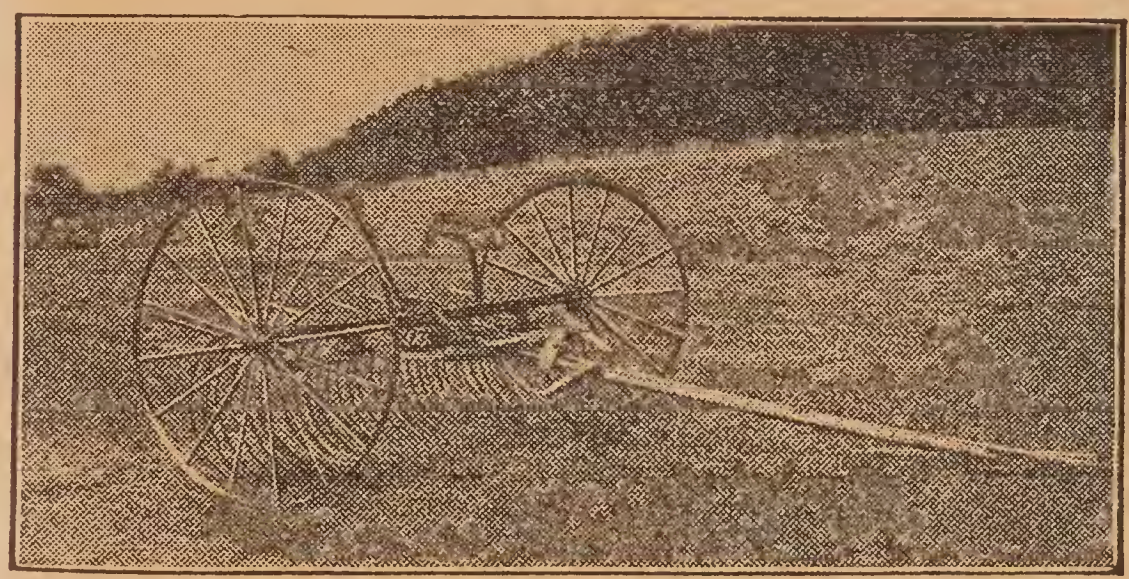
To find the unknown fact about any pulley (either size or speed), multiply together the two things that are known about one pulley (size and speed) and divide by the known fact about the other pulley (either size or speed) and the result will be the fact previously unknown.

If you do not know the speed of your engine and the small number plate that carries the information is missing inquire of your local dealer who handles the engine or write the manufacturer making sure that you give all details as to size and horsepower.—F. G. B.

Rear Wheel Throws Grease

The rear wheel on my car throws grease. It has no effect on the running of the machine but it does not look to me as though it should be doing it. What can I do?—H. D. M., Pennsylvania.

THE washers between the wheel and the bearings are undoubtedly worn and should be replaced with new ones. It is a simple matter to remove the wheel and put new ones in. When you have made this change make sure that there is enough grease in the rear end to thoroughly lubricate the entire power transmission.



Now that haying and the harvest season is over, take the first opportunity to get the implements under cover. You will recall the article that ran in our columns recently that stated that more tools rust out than wear out. Take the first rainy or off day and go over the machinery. Paint or oil every part, examining for weak bolts and rivets so that next spring you will have a machine to start operations with and not a piece of junk. Remember, when you paint an implement, you preserve the surface and when you save the surface you save all.

No charge for overtime

RIGHT among your friends and neighbors you will find plenty of car owners who have found that Exides outlast other batteries. Yet this overtime is not paid for by the Exide owner—it pays him.

The original price you pay for an Exide is extremely low, and this rugged battery stays on the job so long that it proves most economical.

A nearby Exide Dealer has the economical battery for your car. You can also get a complete line of Exide Radio Batteries at Exide Dealers as well as at radio dealers.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

CHAPTER XXIX

AS Steele had forseen, the running down of a beast patrolling a country of the size of the Wailing River valley was clear a matter of chance. If they once struck a fresh trail, there was every reason to believe that men on snowshoes would, in a day or two, come up with him. And, in that case, the three friends had no doubt of the outcome. But what was a source of no little speculation and misgiving that morning, as they laid their plans around the sheet-iron stove in Michel's shack, was the possibility of the brute having already gone into hibernation. If a bear of normal habits, it already would have holed up under the sheltering roots of some fallen tree, and, blanketed by the snow which had fallen almost daily, was deep in its long winters' sleep.

But, they agreed, if this thing which made a trail peculiarly like that of a bear, though the feet were misshapen, were, in fact, a member of the species, it was, nevertheless, a bear of the most unusual and astounding traits and characteristics, and therefore, might, if afflicted with rabies or other disease, fail to follow the ursine habit of hibernation. In that case, it would wander until it starved; but the damage would have been done with no chance of proving to the Indians that their Windigo was a beast, with four feet, and no devil.

On the other hand, if it were of another species, a lynx with feet of dimensions and shape beyond the experience of both Michel and David, a cougar, or mountain lion, far from its natural habitat, a wolverine of a size beyond belief, it would roam the valley and the lake country of the Wailing, filling the nights with horror for the luckless hunters and their families.

A few weeks of this, added to the rumors from Big Feather Lake and the lower river, which were spreading up the valley, and St. Onge would wait at Christmas for the trade which would never come—the post was dead. So, the necessity for early action was imperative. It was therefore decided that Steele and David, with the bloodhound, which they were anxious to test on the snow at once, should work over to the Medicine Hills and Phantom Lakes district with the purpose of quieting the Indians, if possible, and holding them in the country, as well as of waiting the possible reappearance of the night wailer. Michel, with Little Jacques, a French-Cree, sent from Albany to work at the post after the loss of the fur canoe, and the sole Indian to volunteer for such dread duty, were to patrol the Portage Lake country as far as the trap-lines on the Little Current and the Drowning. Both parties were to report back at Wailing River in two weeks. In the meantime, a jack pine at the junction of the Stooping with the main stream was chosen as the message center to which a man from each party was to return in a week for news of the other, and whither St. Onge would send any information from the post down river. In this manner they could cover a great area of the lower Wailing. But Steele only too well realized the magnitude of the odds he faced—the slimness of his chance of again hearing that voice in the night or of finding the misshapen tracks of its owner.

The plan of campaign settled with the hearty approval of St. Onge, the traps were divided between the sleds, loaded with supplies for two weeks. If the beast, imitating that terror of the northern trapper, the wolverine, continued robbing the traplines, some night relentless jaws would yawn under the snow for his unwary feet—jaws, which, if once shut, would hold their victim in grip of steel until the freezing death brought swift relief. But the problem was to locate the wailer in his wanderings, if he were still loose in the valley.

Before he started, Steele returned to the house. At breakfast Denise had been gracious, affable, but impersonal, and Steele felt that the mood of the previous evening still possessed her. So, justly hurt, he made no attempt to plead his case or correct the impression she had patently suffered herself to nourish—the belief that he had lightly gone from her revelation of the secret places of her heart, that day on the beach, to a low intrigue at Ogoké; under the pretense of seeking information, had met Rose Laflamme secretly, only to escape surprise and detection by the alertness of his watch-dog, David. Thus the situation shaped itself in the mind of the smarting Steele; and, as it is ever with the unjustly suspected, he had, with a brave show of indifference, hardened his sore heart to the suffering girl whose burden was already sufficiently great.

But her welfare demanded his early departure from the post and the man whose thoughts she filled, left her that morning without an attempt at defence or explanation.

"We are going up the river at once, Mademoiselle. I want you to know—in case anything happens—any trouble, that I have done what I could."

The sober eyes of the girl grew wistful. She started as if to speak, then turned her head, while he watched the blood surge to her throat, her face, then fade. Never had she seemed more lovely—more exquisite. A mad desire urged him to take her in his arms—to make her see how deeply her self-inflicted hurt wronged his love for her; to tell her that it was all so futile—so useless, this suspicion of hers, which walled them off from each other. Then she said:

"You have been so good to us—are doing so much. We can never repay you. I wish you all success, Monsieur, and a safe return."

That was all. Sick at heart he turned away to the waiting dog-teams.

"You say Tete-Boule is away on a caribou hunt, colonel?" he said, joining St. Onge for a final word before starting.

"Yes, he has been away a week."

"I suggest that he be kept in the dark as to our movements, and not used as a messenger if you send us news next week."

"Why?" asked St. Onge in surprise. "He is harmless—just a busybody and enamoured of his powers as a conjuror."

Steele's face hardened. "He will not be harmless if Laflamme decides to make good his threat against you. He'll talk his head off to any Indian passing here, as he did to Pierre. Do you realize that it is the information he gave Pierre about me that caused the trouble with Laflamme?"

"Yes, he did talk there, but he didn't know that Pierre came from Laflamme."

Steele turned to Michel. "How about that? What do you think?"

The head man smiled, but was silent.

"Now, colonel," continued Steele, "if you must keep that crazy Wabeno around here because you are shorthanded, I must absolutely insist that he be told nothing about our plans or movements that you do not intrust him with the message, if you send one; and as none of your people have seen the traps, you will not mention them."

St. Onge colored. "You seem to infer that I am not as interested in what you are doing in my behalf as you yourself. Tete-Boule, as you say, has made this Windigo matter worse at the post by his talk; but he's scared to death, that's all. As to your movements and those traps, nothing shall be known here."

So the dog-teams, followed by the blanketed bloodhound, jingled out of the clearing and down to the river ice on their strange quest. And, until the bend shut them from sight, a knot of post Indians in awed wonder watched the sleds speeding south. For that men should thus calmly set out in search of a horrible death was a matter beyond their ken.

CHAPTER XXX

ONE morning, a week later, Steele was frying moose steak in his camp in the spruce, on the Little Medicine River. Three days before, David had started with the dogs for the rendezvous at the mouth of the Stooping River where (from Portage Lake) word would be left on a piece of birch bark by the partner of Michel. In the Medicine Hills the friends had found most of the Indians back on their trap-lines, but uneasy and fearful of the early return of the Windigo, and the conditions along the Phantom chain of lakes were similar. Should the beast once again lift his voice from a ridge to fill the night with terror, within hearing of but one hunter's lodge, or his misshapen tracks appear in the snow, in a week the country for fifty miles would be deserted by fleeing dog-teams.

As Steele sat by his fire eating his breakfast of moose, bannock, and tea, the nose of Windigo, the hound, lying at his side, lifted to sniff the air. Then a low rumble swelled his black throat.

"What's the matter, old boy? Smell something?" And Steele patted the dog's wrinkled forehead.

The wind blowing upstream again brought the message, and springing to his feet, the bloodhound ran toward the river, sucking in the biting air through quivering nostrils, then raised his head in a deep-throated bay.

"Something downriver that he scented," said the man aloud. "I wonder if it's caribou crossing on the ice." Curious, Steele left his breakfast to follow the dog to the river ice, where already his heavy voice boomed out upon the silence of the frozen forest.

For a space he gazed downstream at a dark object moving up the white trail, then exclaimed:

"That's David! And he's pushing the dogs for all there's in them. News! He's heard from Michel."

Running to the tent, Steele hastily got his bags ready for a swift return downriver, then returned to the ice.

In a matter of minutes, David, with face circled by the frost from his hot breath, drove his light sled up to Steele, the noses of his dogs white with rime.

"Get de stuff on de sled, queek!" cried the excited Ojibway. "Here ees de word from Michel!" And he thrust into Steele's hands a roll of birch bark on which, in the syllabic writing of the woods Indian, was burned the message from Michel, in Ojibway, left at the jack pine by Little Jacques.

"Come to Portage Lak,' fas'," read David over Steele's shoulder. "Plentee work for de dog! Michel."

In his delight, Steele slapped the heavy caribou skin capote of his friend. "The Windigo hasn't holed up David; he's loose over in the valley!" he cried. "When can we get there, if the snow holds off?"

"We camp at Portage Lak' een 't'ree sleep—mebbe two. De dog ees tired, I leeve Wailin' Riviere onlee one sleep back," replied the Ojibway, making the bags fast with the sled lashings.

"You missed Little Jacques?"

"Yes, he did not wait."

"Well, Windigo, old boy," said Steele, tying his blanket on the short-haired hound, "you're going to have your chance soon, and if you don't track your name-sake down and while doing it, scare him to death with that steam-whistle of a voice, there'll be trouble between you and me."

Whining, the dog rubbed his heavy muzzle against Steele's rabbit-skin mitten as if he understood, then leaped in the snow anxious to be off.

Through the day the team hurried past the silent spruce-clad hills of the valley of the Little Medicine. Through the day the men cast anxious looks at the black cloud-banks hovering in the north, for no snow had fallen in a week and it was overdue. And they shook hooded heads at the thought of what the snow would mean at Portage Lake—snow which would wipe out the trails—and baffle the hound. To his delight, Steele had already learned that the dog could easily hold to a fresh trail over the ice or hard snow, packed by the wind. But a fall of new snow on a trail was another matter, and the Windigo might not stay in the country.

That night they camped on the Wailing, and in the morning pushed on up the Stooping River trail to Portage Lake, following the sled tracks of Little Jacques. Still the snow held off, but Portage Lake and Michel were fifty miles away. On traveled the willing huskies as if they, too, knew that the snow would not wait, and when it came, the trail of the Windigo which Michel had found—and lost, would be beyond the keen nose of the strange dog from the south, who wore a blanket, to follow.

But in the early afternoon of the second day from the Wailing, when the narrowing of the river and the break in the hills ahead indicated their nearness to their goal, the snow they feared began to fall. Shortly Little Jacques' sled trail grew fainter and fainter on the wind-packed snow, and vanished. And by the time the team turned into Portage Lake and sought a camping place in the thick scrub back from the shore, men and dogs were sheeted in white.

"Well, we've lost again!" said Steele, bitter with disappointment.

"We know bettair w'en we see Michel," replied the philosophic Indian.

"Where do you suppose he's camped?"

(*Continued on page* 210)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

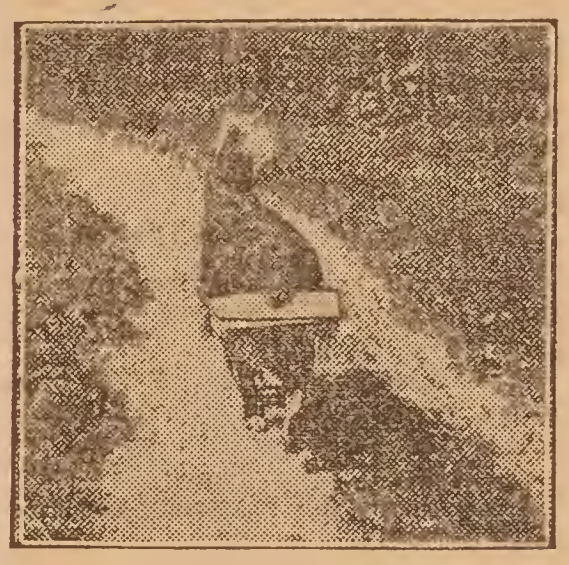
BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. Steele interrupts the hunt to return to New York in order to get back to St. Onge's post before winter sets in. On his way he has an encounter with LaFlamme, which arouses the latter's enmity. Steele soon returns to the post better equipped to hunt the Windigo, having obtained bear traps and a bloodhound to aid him. He immediately makes plans with his guides to systematically solve the mystery.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

WE are printing the two winning pictures in the Lone Scout picture contest. All of the pictures sent were very creditable, but in choosing the prize winners we considered not only the photography but the subject as well. I can well remember the first dog I owned and the fun we used to have together. The Scout who doesn't own a dog is missing one of the best companions a boy can have. The picture of "A Lone Scout Mailman" shows a fine dog, and I feel sure that he can do many things in addition to bringing the mail.



A LONE SCOUT MAILMAN

This picture was awarded first prize in our Lone Scout picture contest. It was sent by Lone Scout Hollis D. Sheler of Stroudsburg, Pa. Anyone can tell by a glance at the picture that Hollis' chum is a "good Scout."

I also remember the fascination that a gun had for me. Grandfather owned a musket just like the one in the picture. He used it for shooting woodchucks, but I teased a long time before I was allowed to go off hunting alone. I suspect that the gun in the picture isn't used much for hunting, but it should at least remind us of the sacrifices made by our grandfathers in fighting for our country. Every boy is attracted by uniforms and playing at "soldiers," but all Lone scouts should remember that there is nothing good about war and that we should always do our best to prevent it.

We received a number of degree report cards last week, most of them for the first degree but a few were for the second degree and one was for the third degree. Every Lone Scout should pass the first degree before the first of January. It really doesn't mean much to be a Lone Scout unless the Scout work is done. Nearly every letter I get says that the writer is studying his degrees, and that is the right spirit. A number of Scouts in the A. A. Tribe, however, have not yet ordered their first degree book. I hope to receive orders from those scouts next week. Many of you have been busy during the summer, helping with the haying and harvesting but now you are back at school and will have more time. We received one letter saying that one boy's father objected to his joining the Scouts because he feared that it would interfere with school work. Lone Scout work should help school work rather than harm it, but I hope all Lone Scouts will make it a point to do school work first. There will still be plenty of time. It might even be a good thing to interest your teacher in the Lone Scouts.

Use Care in Signing Letters

I receive many letters in which the signature and address is not plain. Once in a while a Scout forgets to enclose money for something ordered, but as a usual thing the letters are quite well written. Some of the letters we send are returned because the address was not given us so we could read it clearly, and all we can do in such a case is to wait until we hear from you again. If you do not receive an answer to your letter in ten days write us again, and BE SURE YOUR ADDRESS IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I take the American Agriculturist and have been reading the other letters of boys. Many have interested me very much. I have been a member since the second week of the American Agriculturist Tribe and have induced six more boys in the community to become Lone Scouts and have also formed a tribe. I am interested in the woodlore and would like to hear from other Lone Scouts.

Scoutingly yours,
JAMES F COYNE, (5)
East Chatham, New York

PRIVATE DOUGLAS TILFORD

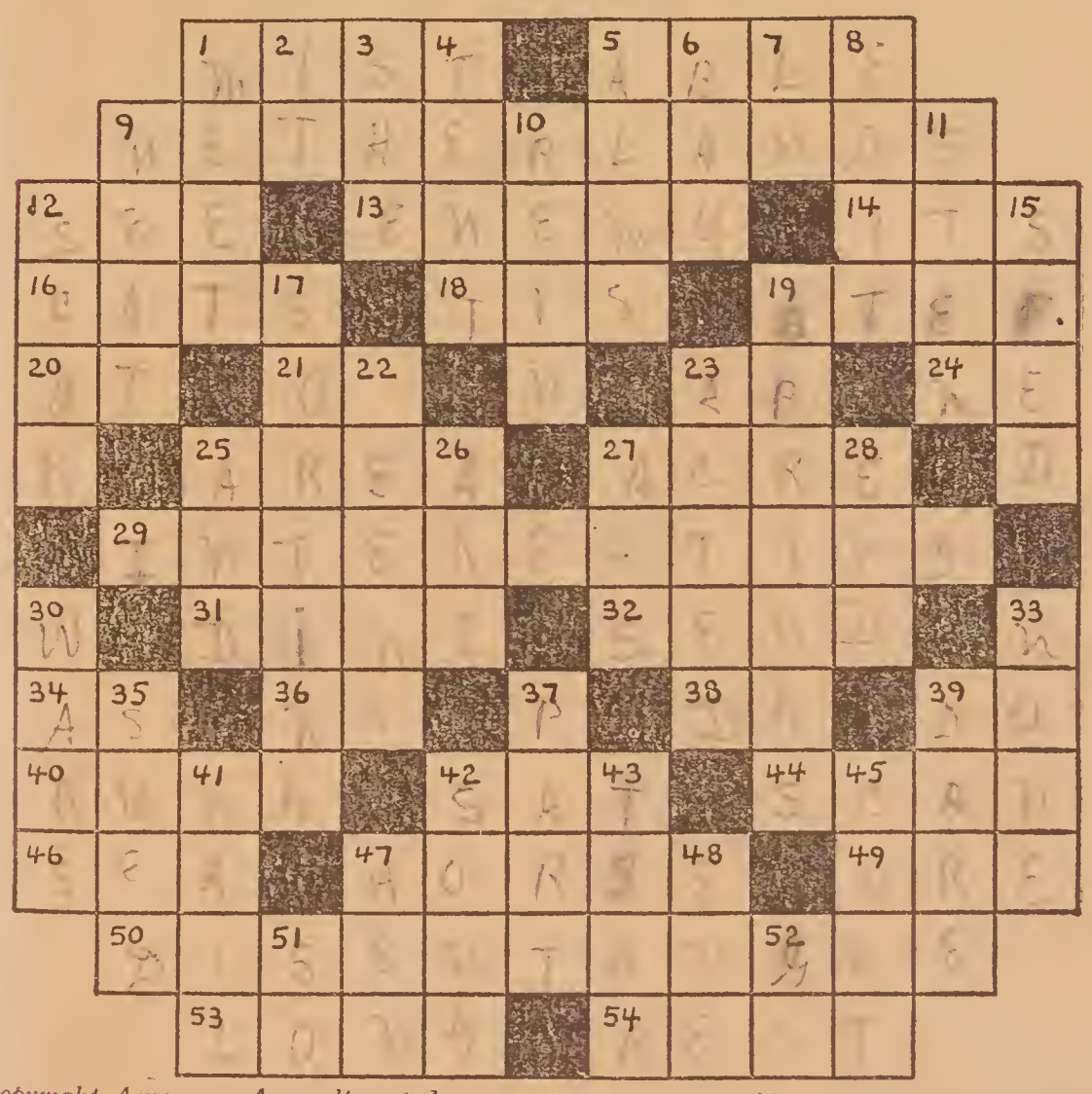
Here is the second prize picture. It was sent by Lone Scout Paul Tilford of Smith's Basin, N. Y. Paul says that Douglas had just come home from the "war" and wanted his picture taken in full uniform.

Dear Brother Scouts:—Come on! Let's start the ball rolling. It is hard to start but if it does so, let's keep it rolling. We don't want to let the Lone Scout Editor do all the work on our page. Why not make the American Agriculturist tribe be the best in the land! Let's keep the L. S. Editor busy putting contributions on our page. Make our page in the good old American Agriculturist so interesting that every boy, (who is not a member already) want to be a Lone Scout and belong to the American Agriculturist Tribe. I would also like to hear from other scouts, and also those interested in electricity.

Scoutingly yours,
RICHARD H. CLEVELAND,
Milford, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 3



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HORIZONTAL

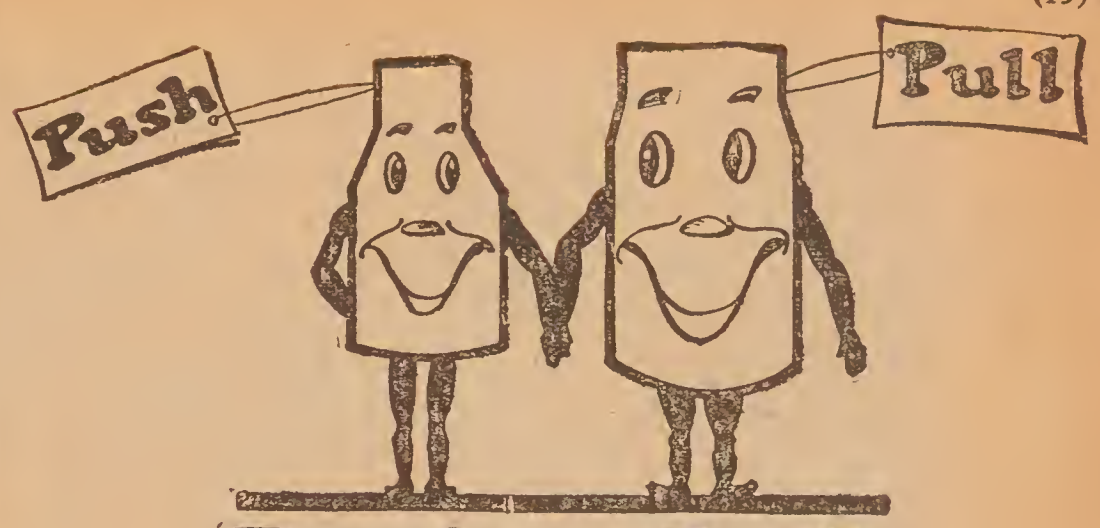
1—Fog
5—Capable
9—Country of Europe
12—Observe
13—Foe
14—Belonging to it
16—Domestic animal (Pl.)
18—It is (Poetic)
19—Short distance
20—Near
21—Conjunction
23—Associated Press (Abbr.)
24—Myself
25—Extent
27—Measure of land
29—Possessing interest
31—Embankment to protect land from inundation
32—Dispatch
34—Like
36—Nova Scotia (Abbr.)
38—Dragoon Guards (Abbr.)
39—Perform
40—Step of a ladder
42—Rested
44—Scrutinize
46—Ocean
47—Domestic animal
49—Natural metallic substance
50—Unravel
53—Have an eager desire
54—Repose

VERTICAL

1—Come together
2—That thing
3—That woman
4—Canvas shelter
5—Charity
6—Arm of the sea
7—Latin number (Abbr.)
8—Prepare for publication
9—Tidy
10—Strap attached to draft animal's bit
11—Stalk of a plant
12—Mark left by a wound
15—Advanced with speed
17—Classifying
19—Leaps
22—Emits vapor
23—Performed
25—Conjunction
26—Part of "to be"
27—Beast of burden
28—Complete
30—Conflicts
33—Not one
35—Started legal proceedings against
37—Separate
39—Challenge
41—Talon
42—Musical composition
43—Ex-ruler of Russia
45—Young horse
47—Female bird
48—East North-east (Abbr.)
51—Thus
52—Recording Secretary (Abbr.)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

R	E	L	A	T	E	■	P	A	R	S	O	N
O	D	O	R	■	A	P	E	■	E	D	G	E
B	E	■	R	O	T	A	T	E	D	■	R	E
I	N	S	I	D	E	■	E	V	E	N	E	D
N	■	I	V	■	N	O	R	■	E	O	■	L
S	A	L	E	S	■	M	■	S	M	O	T	E
■	W	E	■	E	R	A	S	E	■	D	O	■
S	E	N	S	E	■	H	■	A	I	L	E	D
A	■	C	L	■	B	A	G	■	M	E	■	O
B	R	E	E	Z	E	■	A	B	A	S	E	D
E	A	■	D	R	A	W	I	N	G	■	L	G
R	I	N	G	■	D	E	N	■	E	A	S	E
S	N	E	E	R	S	■	S	I	S	T	E	R



Push and Pull

The Moncrief Air-Chamber Twins

LET us call the inner air chamber of the Moncrief Pipeless Furnace, "Push";

And we'll name the big outer casing "Pull." His job is to pull the air off the floors as fast as it becomes cooled.

Now, the fine thing about Moncrief "Push" and "Pull," is that they work together perfectly. "Pull" (the outer casing) is extra big and keeps the floors cleared of cold air so that "Push" (the inner casing) can send up warm air without hindrance.

These extra size casings are a big comfort-making, fuel-saving Moncrief feature. There are many other economy features. Ask the Moncrief dealer nearest you about them. Write us; we'll tell you his name and send an attractive book on heating.

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Batavia, N. Y.

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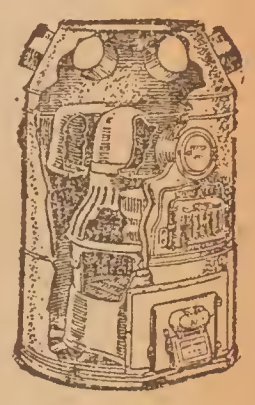

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A. E. SINGLETON, *Res. Mgr.*

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Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin
Broadway-32nd to 33rd Sts.
NEW YORK

The "Farm Wife"

Is Stoutly Defended by One Who Ought to Know

OCCASIONALLY, or even oftener, we see in the various periodicals farm and otherwise, where perhaps some well-meaning but misguided person feels the urge to uplift, elevate or emancipate some element of the human race.

As they look around, they seem to focus their gaze on what they invariably mention as the "Average Farm Wife." Why any woman should be called a "Farm Wife" is beyond our ken. We don't hear our banker's better-half being called the "Bank Wife" neither do they call the carpenter's wife a "Wooden Woman." There is no such thing as the "Average Farm Wife" God bless 'em! They're all above the average, even the ten year.

We gather from authors' writings that this "Farm Wife" is a female of the species who, in her early twenties, or before she reaches the years of reason, was coaxed or cajoled and blindfolded, led to the altar, pulpit or justice of the peace—wherever the operation would be performed with the least expense, by a hard-hearted, hairy-handed son of the soil, whose pocket-book suffered severe attacks of lockjaw at the mere mention of any article the afore-mentioned female might wish to purchase; his sole idea in securing this young lady was to have someone to darn his socks, wash his overalls, cook his meals and perform the other and sundry jobs that fall to the lot of the creature known as the "Average Farm Wife." Oh yes, we came very near forgetting—and carry water!

Water Again

Here is the crux of the whole matter. The sob-artists are coming into their own. At mention of farmer's wives carrying water, they arise on hind legs, emitting howls of despair that would make a tom-cat's convention in the still night watches sound like K D K A'S Symphony Orchestra.

We are not good at remembering figures, but we recall reading somewhere that someone had figured out how the farmer's wife during her twenty years of wifing had traveled two hundred and sixty odd thousand miles, carrying water from the well to the house. We admit these figures may not be correct, but it was a darned long way. Whether she was under a contract to supply a paper mill or some other large users of water, they failed to state. The authors will draw a verbal picture of a skinny, haggard, flat-chested old dame whose only aim in life seems to be to carry water.

Right here is where we flatly contradict the authors. The farm women are not skinny or down-trodden. They are upstanding, stylish stouts, and if there is not water piped to every farm house, please don't blame the male inhabitants. If any farmer's wife we are acquainted with, really wishes to have the water piped, and has the wherewithal to accomplish the same, she can present that old water-pail conspicuously dry to friend husband every time he sticks his head in the door until he'd pipe the Sahara Desert to rid himself of it.

No, sir, farmer's wives are not down-trodden. They aren't built that way!

A FARMER.

Twenty Blocks For A Quilt

Each character for this quilt is as cunning as the one shown here in miniature. There are 20 Roly Poly Quilt blocks in the set, each 8 inches square and on hot-iron transfer patterns ready to stamp onto squares of white muslin. The animal is then embroidered in outline stitch and the 20 set together as shown on page 14 of our Aug. 29th issue.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid on receipt of **50 cents for complete quilt set.** Send orders to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Embroidery Dept., 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Was Fifty Before She Saw a Movie

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*This fine letter was too long to be eligible for a prize—and we have to stick by our specifications, when judging a contest. But we didn't want to deprive you of the pleasure of reading it—so here it is.*

I NEVER saw a movie until past middle age and now twenty years later have seen perhaps 12 or 15, but have never been to a real theater. I think I can recall all the plays I have ever seen. The best seen are the ones mentioned in the order named; Drains, Spiritual and Otherwise; Covered Wagon; St. Elmo; and Nero. Some others I vividly recall but do not remember the titles.

I thought when I saw the title about drains that it would be like some sermons, good but dull. But I was greatly interested from beginning to end. It taught a great moral lesson but the human interest kept one spell bound—the hard working brother digging drains for a living, a sick wife and baby living in cramped apartments where the drains were poor—their pathetic attempts to prepare a good meal and brighten their room for the expected visit of his brother, a minister. The brother came but would not sit down; he sniffed at the odors, stayed about 5 minutes, pleaded an engagement and went away. The brother damned, but could eat of the roast and other good things while the poor pale wife wept and could not eat.

The wife's death, her husband taking to drink, the baby left, the minister's marriage to a bishop's daughter, their taking their brother's little one but not allowing the father to see or visit her. The man who dug drains had given his share of the inheritance to his brother to enable him to study for the ministry.

But oh, it all came out so wonderful showing how Jesus softens and soothes hurts, makes the proud humble and lifts up the broken-hearted—a happy ending in every respect.

St. Elmo was read by me when I was a girl and I thought it the best story I ever read, and of course I was anxious to see the play.

The Covered Wagon is so well known that I need not tell of all it meant to me, with the thrilling adventures, hardships and toil, but withal so much fun, good spirits as well as bravery, shown.

Nero was too dreadful, but the burning of Rome and other scenes were wonderful.

I feel as if movies were one of the greatest blessings, giving cheap amusement, instruction perhaps. Old people whose pleasures are fewer than young folks, enjoy them better.

There may be bad plays, but there may be bad things even in sermons. We all, young and old, need fun, need to forget cares and worries and I don't want it to be understood that I like plays with just a lesson.—A. B.

The Movies Can Be Used for Good

The movie that made a very deep and lasting impression on me was "The Spirit of the U. S. A."

It is an unusual picture, in that there is nothing overdrawn. Everything is true to life, and it is such a human picture. It might, and probably did happen in many homes before, during and after the World War.

Seeing such a picture makes one have more faith in the movies. It makes one see that they do show real life on the screen, as well as the false ideas and notions generally shown.

It also gives one the idea that the movies could be used to a great advantage for good, under the right circumstances.

Child's Dress E 399-9—This little dress, though pictured in gingham edged with lace can be had for fall wear in jersey which would not be thus trimmed, of course. It comes in Chinese red, blue, or pale green gingham stamped for cross-stitching, sizes 4 and 6 years, 75c. Floss may be orange or white and costs 20c extra. The blue or old red jersey, size 4 years costs $1.75, 6 year size $2.00, floss 25c, bloomers 85c extra.

Making Use of Poor Potatoes

The poor potatoes are trimmed and all the bad spots cut out. They are cooked and mixed with the wet mash and fed to the chickens. Sometimes they are fed alone without any mash. I have found this a great saver of mash and a good way to make use of old potatoes.—E. M. F.

If a barefoot sandal strap comes off, instead of attempting to sew it on, rivet it in place with a harness rivet. It won't loosen again.—Mrs. I. M.

Peaches For Particular People

Tested Recipes Eliminate Guesswork in Cooking

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Approval Service submits the following delicious recipes which you may like to use instead of the same old recipes which you have been using ever since you started housekeeping.

Peach Custard Pie

Line bottom of tin with crust, cover bottom of crust with peaches sliced thin. Then prepare custard as follows: Two eggs well beaten, one cup of sugar, one half teaspoon of salt, two cups of milk, stir all together and pour in tin over peaches. Bake with one crust.

The 3-A Service advises that after the pie plate is lined with paste, beaten egg-white be brushed over the paste. This prevents its becoming soggy. Since custard mixtures curdle when overheated the usual device of putting into a very hot oven pies with uncooked paste can not be used.

Peaches Canned in Their Skin

For this choose the most perfect peaches. Wash and wipe with a cloth. Cook one quart of sugar and one pint of water to a heavy syrup. Steam the peaches until soft enough to pierce with a straw, lift each one very carefully, so that the skin may not be injured, and drop in the can. Wide mouth cans should be used. Fill can as full as possible without squeezing then cover with the boiling syrup. This preserves the flavor of the peach so they taste like fresh peaches.

Peaches canned in this way were delicious. However, the 3-A Service recommends pricking the peaches with a fork before steaming. This will help to prevent bursting of the skins; yellow peaches are more attractive in these recipes, but you may prefer the white peaches.

Peach Custard Pudding

Cut away crust from slices of stale bread and soak the bread in sweet milk until it is soft but not mushy. In the bottom of a buttered baking dish put a layer of the slices, then a layer of pared and sliced peaches then a layer of seeded raisins. Repeat these layers until the dish is filled, sprinkle over each a little powdered sugar topping off with a layer of bread. Make a custard of the beaten yolks of three eggs and two cupfuls of milk and half teaspoon of salt. Pour over the layers in dish and bake in a moderate oven, until the pudding is firm. Let cool and then spread the top with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth with two heaping tablespoons of powdered sugar and a tablespoon of lemon juice. Brown the meringue in the oven and serve pudding cold.

Peaches With Rice

One can use dried or fresh peaches. If dried, soak over night and cook and sweeten to taste in the morning, or canned peaches may be used. Have ready rice that has been cooked in several quarts of water until tender and flaky, and drained. Spread the rice a half inch thick on small pudding cloths, put a couple of halves of peaches on the rice, draw the sides of each cloth together so that the rice forms a round ball with the fruit in the center, tie and steam for twenty minutes, then set away to cool. Place one rice ball on each plate, pour over some of the fruit sirup, add whipped cream and serve.

Our kitchen test of this recipe leads us to recommend sprinkling sugar on the peaches before fastening the pudding cloths around them. Otherwise the center of the ball in inclined to lack flavor.

Peach Conserve

Five and one-half pounds of peaches (with stones) five pounds of sugar, one pound of seedless raisins, two medium-sized oranges, one pound of English walnut meats. Peel and remove stones and cut the peaches in small pieces. Put raisins and oranges through the meat chopper and chop rather coarsely. Stir all together and add sugar. Cook until about the consistency of jam. Stir often as it is apt to burn. When cool pour in jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

This recipe uses the peaches more as a background for the more expensive nuts and fruits. The 3-A Service test indicated that the flavor of raisins is more pronounced than the peaches in this mixture.

Peach Marmalade

Peel, stone and cut up ripe peaches quite small. Take three quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and allow one cup of water for every pound of sugar. Place on the fire and when it boils, skim clear, and then put in the peaches. Let them boil quite fast. Stir and mash them until the whole is a thick jellied mass. Pour into jelly glasses. The flavor is fine.

I always save the peach peelings and use them for jelly. I mix them with apples as peaches will not "jell" when used alone. When mixed with apples, the jelly has the peach flavor just the same and it is fine. —Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Easy to Make and Generally Useful

The popular blouse for the jumper dress and for the odd skirt is constantly seen this season. Voile, tub silk, crepe de chine, georgette or the heavier cotton broadcloth may be adapted to the costume with which the blouse is to be worn.

The dress for the young miss may be of figured silk or voile and will meet the demands of many occasions. It is easy to make and to launder if made in wash goods.

Pattern 2487 *cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material with 3 yards of ribbon and 2½ yards of ruffling.*

Designed along youthful lines is Pattern 2432 *which is cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. The front and back of blouse are gathered into a round neckline with raglan sleeves finished with wristbands.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2453 *comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 1⅜ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting material are required.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Winter Tomatoes

HOW many people know that it is possible to have ripe tomatoes from the home garden, even in the northern states, till Christmas or after? The green ones should be harvested before the first killing frost. But it is not necessary to make them all into pickles or chowchow to save them. The larger, better developed ones should be sorted out and wrapped in paper. Old newspaper will do. Then they should be stored in a cool place, but protected from freezing. If they are kept in a warm room they ripen too rapidly. The paper wrapping prevents shriveling by stopping evaporation through the skin of the fruit. The tomatoes should not be piled on top of each other, but may be packed close together on a shelf if necessary. Of course the better developed ones will ripen frst.—R. G. L.

A hook above the kitchen table and a hole in the recipe card will keep it clean and in sight.

* * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The next time you think of making a mountain out of a molehill, go around the molehill.

* * *

Use an ordinary egg beater to keep the scum off cocoa.

Easier washday! *Extra* help! Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Sparkling, wholesome clothes! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? You save in the end!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

A Modern Bathroom, $60

One of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises 4½ or 5-foot iron enameled bath tub, one 19-inch lavatory. A syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak seat, index faucets, nickel-plated traps and fittings.

Send For Free Catalogue 20

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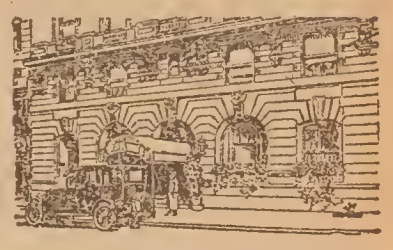

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION, 507 Broadway, New York.

MAKE $3.00 AN HOUR taking orders for Wonder Wrenches, Nu-Style Egg Boilers, Pie Crimpers and many other Big Profit Sellers. Write quick for Agents Sample Case Offer. GEO B. TALBOT SALES CO, Norwood, Mass.

HANDSOME PROFITS for you demonstrating the new Alcomatic non-explosive Self-Heating Iron. Burns Alcohol—smokeless, sootless, intensely hot. Fuel cost nominal. Sells in every home. We want one agent in each community. Liberal reward for your spare time. SAFETY-GAS, 527 Ludlow St., Hamilton, Ohio.

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THIRTY-FIVE REGISTERED Holstein heifers from two year olds to young calves. State and Federal supervision. F. C. ILLIG, Ilion, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three registered Holstein heifers, 2 years old. Will freshen in October and November. Also six heifer calves, "Dutch and Segis" strain. Tuberculin tested. Inquire A. V. NEWTON, Salamanca, N. Y.

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

A $5 CHECK mailed to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup from selected stock; $25 check, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

FOUR ARKANSAS COON DOGS, three of them registered redbone hounds. These are guaranteed to be in a class with the very best, full guaranteed, 10 days trial. L. F. WHITNEY, 48 Sheldon Terrace, New Haven, Conn.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit hounds on approval. Also Registered Spaniel puppies, ready in September.

SCOTCH COLLIES, Welsh Shepherds pups, $5; spayed females, $10, native born heel drivers, grown dogs of all ages Ship C. O D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed. $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels from 200 egg or better hens. Sires high record pedigreed Tancred Strain, $4 and $8 each. Breeding stock, pullets. DEWSNAP, Owego, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff & White Leghorns $8.00—100, Barred Rocks $10.00—100, Reds $10.00—100. White Rocks $12.00—100, Mixed $8.00—100. All orders filled promptly. Circulars free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—15 and 30 dozen size, 13½ inches deep, new prices. O. H. EDWARDS CO., North Weare, N. H.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

BARGAIN SALE—Sharples suction feed separators—No. 2—$46.50; No. 3—$53.50. Electric moto milker $65. All new machines. WARREN V. DEYO, Wallkill, N Y.

FOR SALE—E-B 20-35 tractor, Westinghouse thresher. Priced to sell. R. P. NELSON Springboro, Pa.

FOR SALE—International Silo, 10x30, used three seasons. C. W. RITTENHOUSE, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married man, no children, life experienced farmer. Position November first. Address: WARD-HAVEN HALL, Troy Road, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—At once, housekeeper for two elderly ladies, one an invalid. Country home, 75 miles from New York. Modern conveniences. Box 4, Aquebogue, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: New clover honey in 5 lb. pails $1.25. Prepaid 3rd zone. In 60 lb. cans $9.00 F. O. B. here. ED. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY

FOR SALE—New Buckwheat honey, in 60 lb. cans $6.00 f.o.b. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15, 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured $5.00. Send no money until cured. Write today. COAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Barnes, Kansas.

LOST

STRAYED FROM MY PLACE, September 1st, a small Black and Tan dog, answered to name of Cap, License No. 8931, $10 reward offered for any information leading to his recovery. J. R. BORTHWICK, Unadilla, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

NATURAL LEAF fine smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 10, $2.00, 15, $2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing best 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS UNION, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF rich mellow Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 20, $3.50. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Quality guaranteed. T. WALDROP, Murray, Ky.

PRICES SMASHED! 5 H.P. Gasoline Engine $65; 7 H.P. $75. 500 pound Cream Separator $30. Brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. FANTUS-MAJESTIC, 1353 South Oakley, Chicago.

KODAK FINISHING. Best results, prompt service, new process makes better pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTCRAFT FINISHING SERVICE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Junior No. 6 Seed Wheat, field inspected, a very good yielding wheat with stiff straw, $2.50 bu. F.O.B. Atwater, New York. HARRY S. FERRIS, Atwater, N. Y

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dodd and Struthers Lightning Rod Cable, 1,000 ft. complete, for erection at agents cost price. A. PATTERSON, Mariaville, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE top buggy for Registered Holstein. Box 64, Chemung, N Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FARM, 130 ACRES, 4⅛ miles from a good town, 1⅛ miles from state road. U. S. Mail daily. A good productive farm, splendid place for camp or summer boarding house. Good spring water, also nice pond, a healthy place. VAN E. WILSON, Delhi, N. Y.

A REAL BARGAIN—A nice little chicken farm of 4 acres, on good road, at edge of village, West Winfield, New York, good 8 room house, barn, hen house, fruit, etc., $950. FRED H. PERKINS, JR., West Winfield, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, 12 acres, house 12 large rooms, all conveniences, alfalfa, fruit, berries and chickens, large outbuildings. 8 miles from Syracuse, village ½ mile, paved road. Price $15,000. FRED L. WHITE, Camillus, N. Y.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE on Long Island, 8½ acres, 1200 fruit trees, all mixed, small bungalow. Will sell with or without implements. PETER JABKOWSKI, R. 1, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

"Go West" No Longer Good Advice

(*Continued from page 204*)

for a Western man to consider, and in some places the soil is light and sandy and therefore very poor.

I kept a close look-out for quack grass and Canada thistles, but bought my place in spite of the fact that I got some "thistles" with it.

Of course, there are a great many farms in this state selling for twice fifty dollars an acre and more, depending on the high state of cultivation, nearness to market, and modernized buildings.

It is hard for me to understand why real farmers will continue renting anothers' land when they can purchase good farms in as fine a state as the Empire for as low as $50.00 per acre.

And if most of the sagebush farmers I have seen, would put as much energy into farming some of these eastern farms as they do in trying to tame and gain a financial foothold in the wild end of the west, their families would be very much more comfortable, their bank accounts would grow faster, and they could be more certain of a steady income in their old age.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 206*)

"Een de morning, eef de snow stop, w travel up de lak', den he see us."

Chaining the dogs to separate trees to prevent fighting, David threw them their supper of frozen whitefish, while the axe of Steele rang on the frosty air as it bit into a birch. The size of the chips which flew at each "chug" of the sharp blade, bore eloquent witness to the sting of his defeat after the gruelling three days of sledding to reach Michel. It had been all in vain.

Soon, as the early November night shut down, like a blanket, on the white lake, the birch logs blazed high before the shed-tent and the tea pail and the kettle of moose stew were simmering over red coals.

"If the old boy is loose now, he'll appear and sing again somewhere. There's some consolation in that," dropped Steele, as he filled his pipe.

"We strike hees trail yet, you nevaire—" David broke short off, to rise and peer suddenly into the wall of murk hemming in the fire in the scrub.

"Hear something?" laughed the dejected American. "Probably a wood-mouse!"

The Ojibway stood, tense, motionless; then walked swiftly into the blackness beyond the circle of light from the fire. A husky growled, then the deep throat of the bloodhound swelled in hoarse challenge.

"What is it, David?" called the man at the fire. But there was no response from the other who had faded into the night.

The excited dogs broke into a chorus of howls to the accompaniment of the bass of the hound. There was something out there in the snow-curtained gloom. Steele rose to his feet. Then a voice called: "Bo'-jo'! Daveed!" And he knew that Michel had found them.

(*Continued Next Week*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

PEONIES—195 varieties. Write for price list. JAMES PILLOW, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York.

SHEEP

MONEY INVESTED in a good ram is good business. Heavy shearing Rambouillets, Illanes, Shropshires, Dorsets, Cheviots. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 reg. Shropshire ram, 3 yrs. old, $50; 2 Shropshire rams, not reg., 1 yr. old, $25 each. S. MILLER, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 154-F-61

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HOUSEDRESSES—Flannelette $2. Order early. Switches, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

LOOMS ONLY $9.90—BIG MONEY IN WEAVING Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, silk-and-wool scarfs, etc., at home. Weavers everywhere rushed with orders. Write for FREE Loom Book, it tells all about home weaving and our wonderful $9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

Drawbacks in Marketing Pennsylvania's Wheat Crop.

(*Continued from page 194*)

of wheat to give uniform results in milling.

2. Millers are not paying a premium for quality and are not buying by grade or storing by grade or by texture. Consequently they are not milling a uniform flour for bread or for pastry.

3. Because uniform flour is not being milled, bakers turn away from the flour made from Pennsylvania-grown wheat and purchase their supplies from the large mills in the Middle West.

4. Since bakers do not use the Pennsylvania-milled flour, this flour must find a market in the export trade or be shipped to other States, as a large percentage of the population in Pennsylvania uses baker's bread. Lacking uniformity, the Pennsylvania flour is sold to European countries or to States whose people demand a cheap flour. It therefore brings a low price and indirectly affects the market price of Pennsylvania-grown wheat.

County Notes

(*Continued from page 201*)

severely burned, but the family of nine were all saved. Mr. Colburn is school collector and a considerable amount of school funds were lost. The neighbors said that he should not replace the lost money. Neighbors put in his crops while he was in the hospital and collected some furniture for them to start housekeeping again. No, neighborhood kindliness has NOT died out.

Crops are growing fine. Fruit is scarce, that is apples, peaches and cherries. Currants and berries yielded well and our people are canning many berries as well as vegetables. The home canner has come to stay.—C. A. B.

Correspondence Courses Prove Successful

THE value of the correspondence courses given by the New York State College of Agriculture has been shown in a convincing manner.

The Finger Lakes Honey Producers Association at Macedon recently held a contest. The papers of the contestants were identified only by numbers, but when the winners were announced, it was found that both first and second prize winners had taken the correspondence course on beekeeping, which is conducted by Professor Willson of the State College.

The College gives ten other correspondence courses. Last winter more than six hundred farmers took advantage of them. They are free to residents of New York State.

Service Department

Patent Medicine Sharks---Help For Writers

"I ordered three full size treatments of Lavex Catarrh Remedy guaranteed to cure me or they would refund my money. I paid $5.00 for the first treatment and $2.50 each for the last two treatments and the medicine hasn't done me a bit of good. I have informed them of the fact, but they do not even answer my letters. I wish you would try and collect the money for me."—Mrs. T. O., N. Y.

THIS is a sample of letters we receive in almost every mail asking about some patent medicine which is always "guaranteed" to make a cure. If there is any set of human beings in the world that deserve eternal punishment it is those who prey upon sick people to get their savings away and encourage their hopes by worthless drugs. To those unfortunate ones who may read this, let us say with all of the emphasis we can put into the language LEAVE THE PATENT MEDICINE SHARKS ALONE. THEY ARE ONLY AFTER YOUR DOLLARS AND THE WORTHLESS STUFF THEY SEND YOU NOT ONLY WILL NOT DO YOU ANY GOOD, BUT IT MAY DO YOU POSITIVE HARM.

The greatest physicians in the world cannot guarantee their medicines. Referring to the above letter, for instance, there is absolutely no medicine which will cure catarrh, and this applies to almost all other chronic ailments. Your only hope if you are a sufferer from disease or injury, is to depend upon a reliable doctor no matter how slowly his suggestions and remedies may seem to work. All of the truck such as life belts and "cures" advertised so glowingly in cheap papers and in circulars sent through the mails will do you no good and will surely bitterly disappoint you.

* * *

Another Fraudulent Home Work Scheme

WE have had a number of inquiries regarding the Success Sewing System and on investigation we find that this concern has closed its offices at Long Branch, N. J., and moved somewhere else, probably to start business again under a new name.

It is unfortunate that such concerns cannot be found out in time to be prosecuted, but they are very clever in evading the law and in moving on quickly when things get too hot for them. The only remedy is to follow the advice of this Service Bureau which we constanly repeat, BEWARE OF ALL HOME WORK CONCERNS. They are after your savings.

* * *

For Amateur Writers

ALMOST every person with any education has a desire sooner or later to learn to write. A lot of dishonest men know this and make plans to trap the unwary amateur writer by promises to sell his manuscript. Upon response to inquiries the writer finds that there is a large registration fee that must be paid when he sends in his article, poem or motion picture scenario. When he follows this bait further and sends in his money, that is usually the last he ever hears of it. Sometimes the concern in order to evade the postal law will typewrite the manuscript and return to the author a typewritten copy. What the author really pays for then, is to have his manuscript typewritten. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the concern never makes any effort to sell the manuscript to anybody.

These transactions are brought to our attention frequently, the most recent comes from a subscriber who had paid $9.80 to a so-called Scenario Exchange. In return for the $9.80 the exchange "guaranteed" to typewrite the manuscript and to sell it to motion picture producers.

Motion picture producers and publishers *never* buy manuscripts in this way and these dishonest outfits know it. Therefore, the $9.80 makes a pretty good profit for typewriting one manuscript.

The whole problem of getting started as a writer is very difficult and can only be accomplished after years of practice and perseverance. There is practically no use of an amateur thinking that he can write for the magazines or for the motion pictures unless he has trained himself for the work in the same way that a doctor or other professional man has to train for his profession. If you are so obsessed with the desire to write that you know it will stand all kinds of bitter disappointments for years and if you have some natural ability in handling the English language, then start in and write and write and write. Maybe you can get your practice by writing some for the local paper. Maybe something of interest happens quite occasionally that you can write a short article for your daily newspaper. After a while maybe you can write a little article or a story that you can begin to send on its rounds to the different magazines. When it comes back look it over and see if you cannot make it better. Be sure that it is neat and in typewritten form and send it out again. If it has any real merit and if you have any real ability as a writer, in time it will find a place, but do not waste your money on fraudulent writers' exchanges and agencies who will render no services.

* * *

Line Fence Dispute

Still another line-fence problem; can you give me a ruling on this matter:- Nearly every year my young stock get through the portion of line fence, maintained by my neighbor, into his pasture and he insists on my coming after them hen it is his fence is at fault. They have to be brought home way around by the road, a time consuming and vexing job. I believe that he should put them back through the fence and condition it to keep them there. I would feel constrained to do so, were the conditions reversed. Can you give me the law as it applies to such a case?—L. S. G., New York.

THE fence problem suggested in your recent letter is very interesting. It is our opinion, however, that the adjoining owner can insist upon you coming for your trespassing stock. He has the privilege of doing that or perhaps of impounding them as stays. The fact that the obligation to repair the fence is his rather than yours is material to the case only in so far as recovery of damages is concerned. Should your neighbor sue you for damages for the trespass, he could not recover since his own negligence in refusing to repair the fence is the cause of such damage. You can, however, insist upon repair of the fence, and if your neighbor refuses, we suggest that the matter be laid before the Board of Fence Viewers for your community. That Board has jurisdiction of the matter, and consists of the assessors and town superintendent.

Thought Insurance Was a Joke

"I am more than satisfied as I thought it was a joke when I took out the policy and my folks had the laugh on me but the laugh is on the other side now. You are doing a good work. Wishing you success, I remain."—F. W., N. Y.

* * *

North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois:

In regard to your letters about my claim No. 4043462 through the AGRICULTURIST, which I have received check for same all O. K. and thanks for same, as I wrote to the AGRICULTURIST and received your check next day.

Will you take out another policy for a young man who is working for me at present? Please let me know.—F. D. H., N. J.

SANDWICHMAN— *Hot Rotten job, is it? Mebbe you can think of a better job fer a man wot's got a hole in the seat of his pants?*—JUDGE.

Building for America's growth.

The early builders of America made their houses of rough hewn logs or of stone or adobe lifted from the earth. Settlements grew to towns, towns to cities. Small stores and shops were built, and these in turn were torn down to make room for bigger ones. Roads, bridges and railways were constructed. Factories and skyscrapers were erected. And so, swiftly, the America of today appeared, still growing.

In the midst of the development came the telephone. No one can tell how much of the marvelous later growth is due to it—how much it has helped the cities, farms and industries to build. We do know that the telephone became a part of the whole of American life and that it not only grew with the country, but contributed to the country's growth.

Communication by telephone has now become so important that every American activity not only places dependence upon the telephone service of today, but demands even greater service for the growth of tomorrow.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

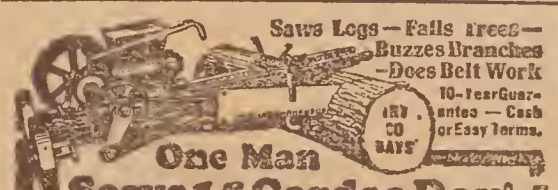
HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.



One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!

—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for $3 a cord brings owner $45 a day. Use 4 H.P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Room 801-T Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Post Your Farm

— and —

Keep Trespassers Off

These signs are printed on extra heavy linen. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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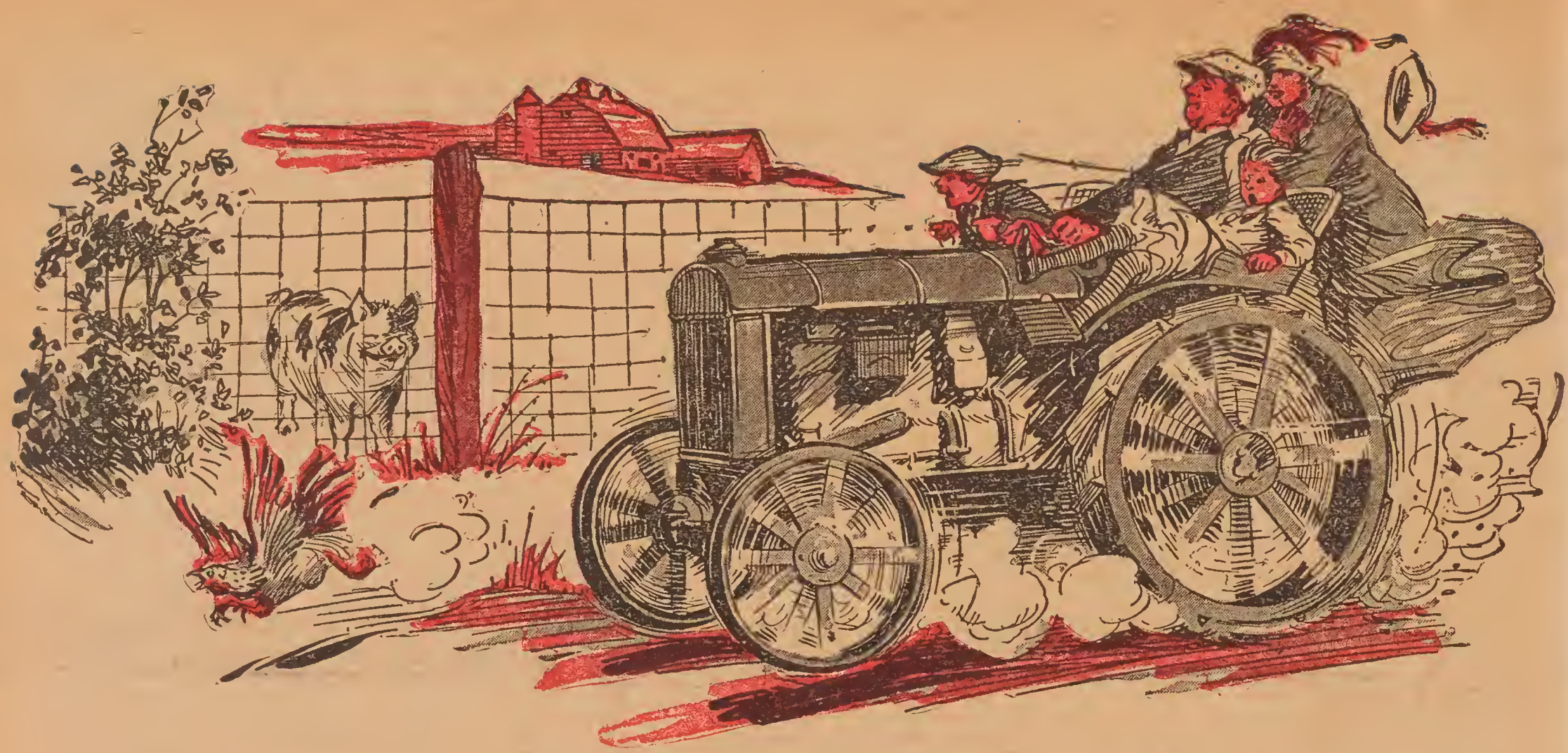
461 4th Ave. New York City

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



A tractor for a "Joy Ride"?

"It's equally laughable," say experienced farmers, "to use wrong oil in costly machinery"

NO farmer would think of packing his family up in the tractor for a Sunday afternoon spin. But to successful farmers, it always looks equally foolish to use *anything* for the wrong purpose. That is why they haven't much patience with brother farmers who use the wrong oil in a motor and then complain at the high operating expenses.

Of course, there are *some* men who just *won't* believe that the sharp differences in design, materials and clearances in different engines demand different oils. "Any old oil" or any "medium," "light" or "heavy" oil is good enough for them. They don't realize that over half of all moving parts wear out prematurely because of incorrect lubrication.

Just because the differences in oils can't be *seen*, don't be misled into using oil of wrong body and character. Your motor can tell the difference *instantly*, and so can you—*eventually*. With anything less than the scientific protection of Gargoyle Mobiloil, you expose your car or tractor to all sorts of expensive possibilities—piston wear, piston-ring wear, bearing wear, cylinder-wall wear.

The only measure of economy in oil is low cost per mile, not low price per gallon. *Cheap* oil does not mean cheap *lubrication*.

The dealer who sells Oil Economy

Here is the way to get *cheap lubrication*. Go to the dealer near your farm who sells Gargoyle Mobiloil. He has equipped himself to supply you with the last word in efficient lubrication. He knows that the Vacuum Oil Company specializes in lubrication. He knows that he is offering you the fruit of that specialization when he sells you Gargoyle Mobiloil.

The dealer who displays the Mobiloil sign and the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations stands prepared to lengthen your enjoyment of your car—and to save you money.

Such a dealer should stand out in your mind from the peddler type who merely supplies you oil at a profit to himself.

Let this sign guide you to economical lubrication.

Branches in principal cities.
Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20)	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A
" " (15-25)	....	....	B	A	....	....	....	....
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E-B (Cultivator)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" (16-32)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	....	....	....	....
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

What About The Future of Horses?

Will the Rapid Decrease of Recent Years Continue?

IN one of our issues this summer we made some comments in an editorial on the future market for hay and made a statement to the effect that we believed that the market for hay was going to continue to grow less because the number of horses was rapidly decreasing.

In answer to this editorial, we received a letter from our friend, Mr. A. L. Brockway of Syracuse, formerly President of the State Agricultural Society, in which he said in part:

"I have read with much interest your editorial 'What Shall We Do With So Much Hay?'. I quote from the first paragraph, 'the horse is fast becoming as rare on the city streets as he is on the country roads'.

"I think, in the interest of accuracy that this statement should be revised and treated in another editorial, because, as a matter of fact, the number of horses is increasing on the city streets at present, due to the fact that it has been completely demonstrated that for short haul purposes, the cost of hauling is about one-third of what it is by motor truck, particularly, in the congested business centers of cities. * * * *

"The fact, of course, still remains that in the East anyway the raising of draft horses has practically amounted to nothing and the breeding of draft horses, even in the the West had a more or less serious setback in the last four or five years due to the great momentum in the sale of trucks and tractors. However, the interesting fact is that even on the large grain farms of the Northwest, the automotive power is being abandoned and the use of six and twelve horse teams has greatly increased.

"The one outstanding fact in all this is, that it is no longer the light or medium weight draft horse which is in demand, but the approximately ton horse, and for these the demand is greater than the supply."

We will agree with Mr. Brockway that the light or medium weight draft horses are disappearing and that there is a demand for the heavy horse. We will also agree that there will always be a place, at least for many years to come, for horses on the average American farm.

HORSES AND MULES IN GREATER NEW YORK

	1910	1920
Bronx	——	3,458
Kings	38,824	19,716
Queens	9,899	3,619
New York	74,201	29,688
Richmond	4,367	1,231

(Note) in 1910 Bronx was part of New York. It was not organized as a separate Borough until 1914 and hence, the figures for New York include the Bronx.

But since receiving Mr. Brockway's letter, one of our editors has spent considerable time visiting some of the great hauling companies and horse dealers in New York City, and as a result of this careful investigation, we must stand by our original statements that while there is still a large number of horses in the city, their number does not begin to compare with what it was even a few years ago, and this decrease has greatly affected the market for hay.

As a proof of this, glance at the two tables of figures on this page. For instance, you will note that the United States Census figures in the first table show that there were more than twice as many horses and mules in the metropolitan district in 1910 than there were in 1920. Then glance at the second table showing receipts of hay in New York City, and you will see that this affected the hay market so that there was more than four times as much hay sold in New York City in 1910 as there was in 1923. These same figures will hold good to somewhat the same extent in all cities.

In fact, we do not have to go to the city for proof to see what has happened to the horse since the coming of the automobile. How often do you see a horse on any country road at the present time as compared with the number of cars, even to the number of cars used by farmers?

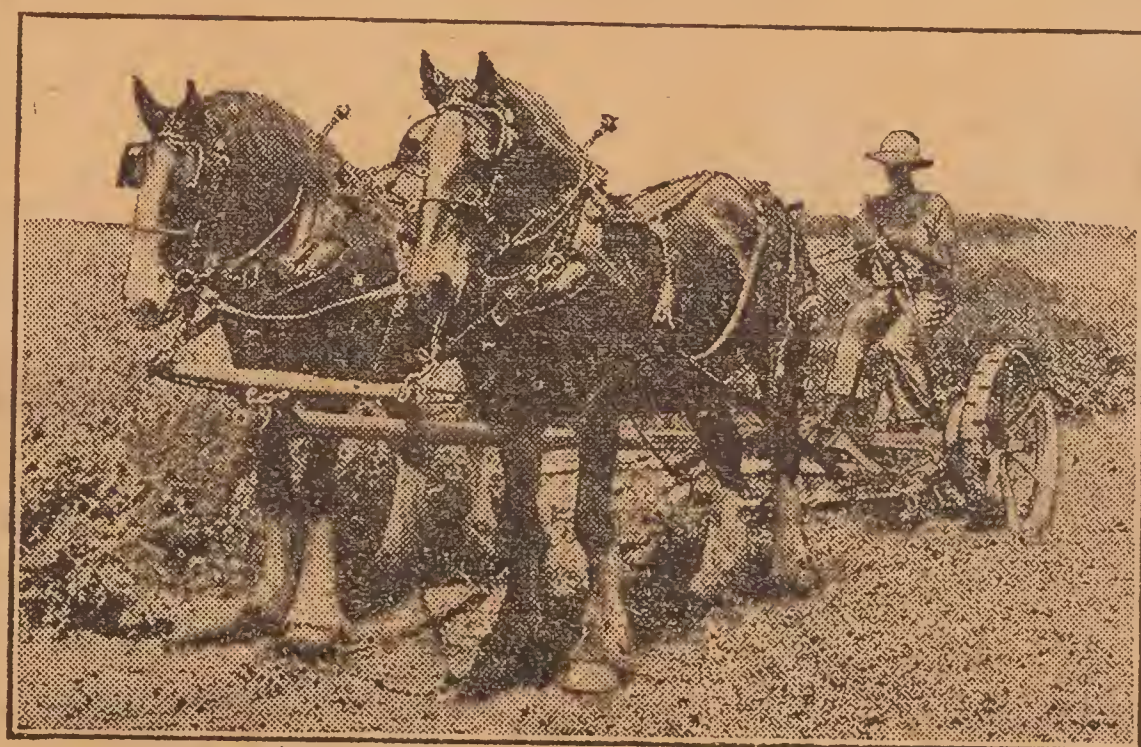
On the other hand, there is a limit to which this decrease in the number of horses will go. Mr. Brockway and the Horse Association of America say that we have reached this limit. Mr. Brockway said in his letter, "the interesting fact is that even on the large grain farms of the Northwest the automotive power is being abandoned and the use of six and twelve horse teams has greatly increased."

RECEIPTS OF HAY AT NEW YORK CITY

	(tons)
1909	334,760
1910	338,860
1911	292,411
1912	309,322
1913	318,528
1914	329,686
1915	296,200
1916	214,064
1917	200,197
1918	217,300
1919	170,742
1920	146,734
1921	102,381
1922	95,325
1923	84,682

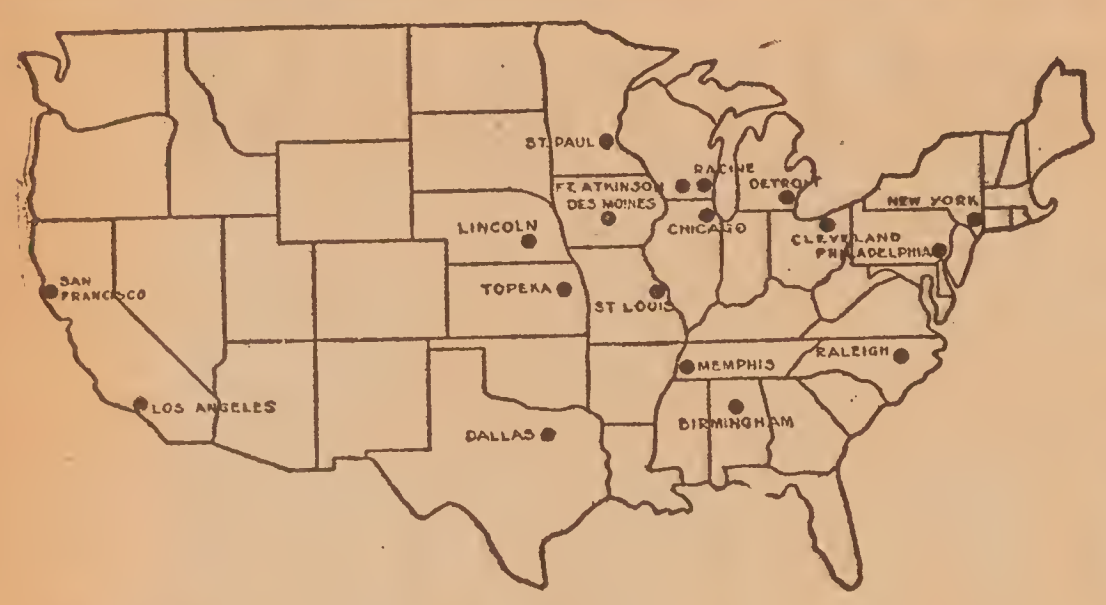
There is no doubt that farmers have learned that there are certain farms, small in size and broken up in small lots, where a tractor is not practical. Hundreds have learned that under certain conditions the cost of operation is higher than with power furnished by horses. As we have stated above, while this condition exists and it is likely to for some years, there will always be a limited place for the horse. But at best, horse is costly and irritating power. He is particularly liable to disease and to injury and he requires constant feeding and care whether in use or not.

Moreover, this has become a mechanical age. The younger farmers are growing up to the use of some kind of motive power. Already within a few years the farm tractor has been greatly improved and lessened in price. Without doubt within a few years more, it will be made more practical so that it



Horses of the chunk type will continue to bring good prices

(*Continued on page 228*)



"E Pluribus Unum"

MOST of the readers of this paper know that it is one of an association known as the Standard Farm Paper Unit. Perhaps, however, there are many who do not realize just how this alliance helps each member of the Unit to render its readers a bigger and better service.

The fifteen farm papers comprising the Unit edited at the points shown on the map have a total of one hundred and sixty-six editors. Each individual paper benefits by the combined knowledge and experience of all of these highly trained men. Frequent interchange of ideas and suggestions by the different members of the Unit means that the readers of each paper have a nation-wide staff of agricultural advisors working toward the solutions of their many problems.

That is why each member of the Standard Farm Paper Unit is the leader in its field. Their 2,000,000 readers (about one-third of all farm families in the country) are receiving the strongest editorial assistance in the agricultural publishing world.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Pacific Rural Press
Pennsylvania Farmer
Prairie Farmer
Progressive Farmer
Wallaces' Farmer
Wisconsin Agriculturist

A NATIONAL MEDIUM WITH LOCAL PRESTIGE

Rain Stops the Works

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WESTERN New York has had a bad week. It has suffered severely from very heavy rains, a sharp electric storm and hot muggy weather. It was only a week or two ago that I stated that it was almost too dry. A good rain soon corrected this condition, but now the rain seems unable to stop. Following two days of gentle rain early in the week, we had very hot muggy weather which was finally broken by a short but violent electric storm, accompanied by a twisting wind. Several fires followed, trees were broken and a good deal of green fruit blown off. And it has rained most of the time for thirty-six hours since.

M. C. BURRITT

The heaviest loss will probably be with tomatoes. The delay in picking has caused many to become overripe and soft while the continued rain has made them crack. This delay and cracking will be cumulative too as a result of the continued rain. In spite of these conditions and a not too big crop, long lines of teams and trucks were waiting to unload at the 12 o'clock closing hour at canning factories. Fortunately not much fruit was suffering to be picked. Bartlett pears and early apples are mostly off, and peaches are not quite ready, although a few have been picked. With good weather the Elberta peach harvest will be in full swing the week of September 14.

"Fruit Growers Will Hold the Bag"

Fruit prices, except for peaches, continue at very low levels. Peaches are being sold at from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel. Alexander and Wealthy apples have been sold at one cent a pound tree run, or sixty to seventy-five cents a bushel packed for shipping. A few sales have been made at $2.50 per bushel. Offers for winter varieties by canners and others, range from three-quarters of a cent to a cent and a half per pound. The thought of buyers seems to be to purchase A grade packed fruit from growers at $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel. The storage space seems to be pretty well taken so that most growers will be compelled to sell at what they can get at packing time. The grower will be holding the bag. We can't blame the buyers for taking advantage of this situation. We ought to blame ourselves for not having more generously supported a cooperative selling organization to move our own fruit to market in a manner to prevent our being caught in such a jam. The Western New York Association is doing this in a small way but is under constant attack by forces seeking to destroy it.

Wheat Seeding Delayed

Rain prevented most of the seeding of wheat this week that would ordinarily have been done. I have seen only two farmers sowing in, driving a hundred and fifty miles or more in this vicinity. It will now be too wet to seed for nearly a week, which will make fall seeding somewhat later than usual. Beans are practically ready for harvest, but only one farmer have I seen who has cut any beans. It will now be too wet to do so for several days.

The Rochester Exposition has been held under difficulties during the week. In spite of the rain the attendance was good and the Exhibition up to standard. The quality and size of the fruit exhibited was excellent but there was hardly enough color in most of it. A rainy Sunday preceding the opening day cut down the entries considerably by making it difficult or impossible to gather the fruit. The number of exhibitors to this show, as well as most other fairs, is much smaller than it ought to be. It is difficult to remedy this condition because of the time and trouble necessary to select and exhibit fruit. The fruit prizes are on the whole quite satisfactory in size and arrangement. First prizes for individual plates of leading commercial varieties range from $3.00 to $10.00. Seconds vary from $2.00 to $5.00. There are no thirds and it might encourage a larger number of exhibitors if thirds or "consolation" prizes for additional plates deserving it were added.

In the collection classes especially additional prizes would, I am sure, be encouraging. It is more difficult to exhibit good collections than single plates. The tendency is for a few experienced exhibitors to regularly take the first and second prizes, both because they have the varieties to select from and because they know how to select and exhibit fruit. The result is that the new or occasional exhibitor stands little or no chance of winning a prize and is discouraged rather than stimulated by his experience. In Grange and County exhibits and in the farm collection classes this condition has been met by offering the so-called consolation prizes, which are in effect a minimum guarantee for a creditable exhibit. I believe that there should be limits set on the number of varieties that shall constitute a large farm collection, more prizes added in the smaller collections, and in other ways encouragement given to a larger number of exhibitors. If a grower feels paid for his time and trouble, i.e., if he can afford to exhibit, he is more likely to become a regular exhibitor, to add to the interest in the show, and to himself receive the educational stimulus which such an exposition is supposed to give.

—M. C. Burritt.

Crowds Come to State Fair in Spite of Bad Weather

IN spite of rain, the attendance at the State Fair has been good. Approximately fifteen thousand people came on Monday and nearly twenty-five thousand on Tuesday. One feature of the fair has been the cleanup of racetrack bookmakers by the State Police under orders from Lieutenant Governor Lowman. Every known gambler was kept from the grounds. The State Troopers have been directing traffic, and keeping a watchful eye for all kinds of law violations.

O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke to the farmers, pleading with them to discard their prejudices against cooperation. Mrs. G. T. Powell, President of the New York State Home Bureau Federation made an address.

The night program of fireworks, horsemanship, auto polo and circus acts thrilled the crowd.

HUBBY—*I'll shoot that cat so he won't wake poor Mary.*—JUDGE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

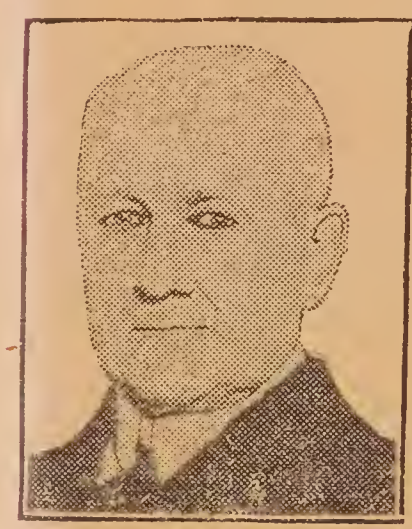
Volume 116 For week Ending September 26, 1925 Number 13

Radio Comes to the Farm

A Few of the Things It Is Doing and Will Do for American Agriculture

By MAJOR GEN. J. G. HARBORD

AS more or less of a Kansas farmer I am glad of this opportunity to say a few words to you on the relation of radio to the farmer. Though I must confess that I have not worked steadily at farming,—indeed have missed quite a number of crop seasons during thirty-four years of absence in the Army and several more covering my recent activities in the radio industry, my memories of sixteen-hour-days on a Kansas farm, as we lived it forty years and more ago, are keen enough to give me a sympathetic understanding of the farmer's major problems. I spent my boyhood on the Kansas Prairies, went from the farm to an Agricultural College, where I managed to graduate supposed to be in possession of whatever science there was in the farming profession at that time. To the end of my days, while memory endures, I shall continue to have an appreciation of life as the farmer lives it.



MAJ. GEN. HARBORD

So that it is with the feeling that I am, perhaps, in some small measure discharging the obligations of forty years ago, that I see Radio,—my present field of endeavor,—becoming more and more a factor in the life of the farmer. To my enduring memories of the farmer's outlook, as I knew it in the days of my youth, I can now add my radio point of view, and perhaps focus the two in a few remarks on Radio and its meaning to the farmer.

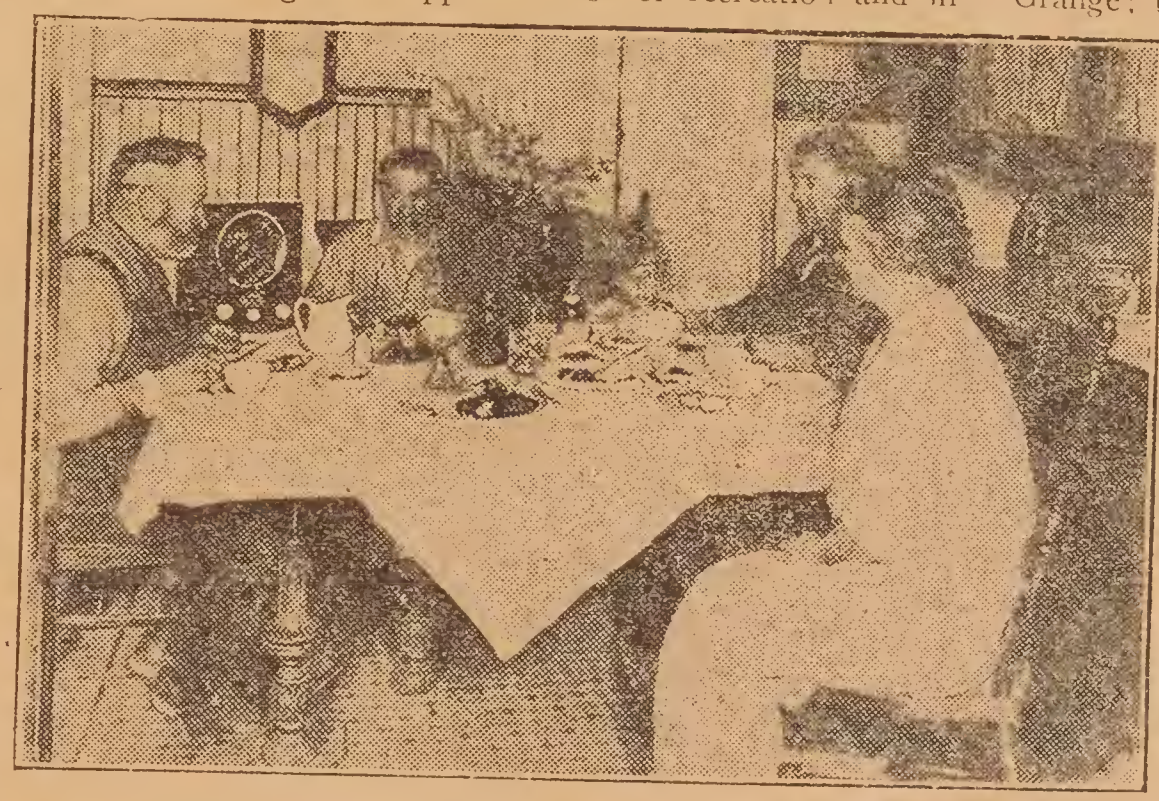
A brief consideration of the farming industry will help us to appreciate what Radio has done and can do for the farmer. Most of us, as city dwellers, do not take the farming industry at its full face value. We fail to recognize its tremendous magnitude and its paramount importance to the nation. Farming is not only our greatest industry, but is greater than all our other industries combined. The capital invested in the combined industries of our country is estimated at one hundred and fifty billion dollars, of which seventy-eight billions or fifty-two per cent represents the total farm wealth. Manufacturing, which comes next in importance, totals but thirty per cent.

The sometimes inarticulate and unappreciated farmer, the symbolic Man with the Hoe,—is the most important single element of our many millions. There are thirty-one millions of American farmers, nearly thirty per cent of our total population. If we add those persons living in agricultural communities, though not actually engaged in farming, we have a total of fifty-one millions, or nearly half the total population of our country. The city-dweller, the man who thinks the sun rises at Sandy Hook and sets in Hoboken, or who, living near Broadway, has never seen a dark night, must admit that there is something more to these United States than the congested cities and towns, something more than subways, bright lights, taxicabs and traffic cops.

The farm wealth of this country increased in the sixty years from 1860 to 1920 from seven billions to seventy-eight billions, the larger part of such increase taking place in the twentieth century. From 1900 to 1920 our country's farm wealth practically doubled.

So far, so good. That is the credit side of the account. But with the tremendous expansion of farm wealth in the recent decades the problems of farm management and farm labor have more than multiplied. The great growth of our urban population in recent years has been due, in large measure, to migration from the rural districts.

The immediate reason for this exodus from the countryside, aside from its part as possibly one of the great cycles of history, lies primarily in the greater opportunities for recreation and interest afforded by life in the city. Then too, city life has many more comforts to give its workers. One must have lived on the farm, especially in Winter, must have dug fodder from under the snow; or have seen the sun rise down the long vista of a cornrow with the mercury in its teens; or have harnessed mules in the dark; or have milked half a dozen cows before breakfast, to appreciate the life of a farmer's boy of the old days. And even with the improvements of recent years, life on the farm is not for the soft-handed weakling.



No matter how remote the farm home may be, the magic of radio brings the strains of the finest music to brighten the dinner hour.

Yet it has not been the physical hardships, but the dullness of life, the utter monotony, and the lack of recreation that has caused the farm boy and girl, as well as the paid farm laborer, to desert the old farm and seek the city.

Something has had to be done to cherish our farm life and safeguard our great farming industry. The farm has had to be made more attractive both in the actual work done, and in the actual living of its life. Much has been done and much remains to be done.

The rural telephone first came and, to some extent, helped to end the isolation of farm life. The farmer and his family, even though many miles distant, could keep in touch with their neighbors when the telephone line came to their home.

The gasoline engine has had a marked influence on the farm in doing the hardest and meanest chores and in saving valuable man-power. Electricity, via the rural service line, has brought many advantages and comforts to the farmer and his wife. Pumping plants and running water have become common.

Among the modern agencies which are redeeming farm life, let us not overlook the well-known vehicle from Detroit. What the rural telephone started, the flivver has continued. Before its introduction the farmer's radius of social activity, represented by a day's drive of his team, was less than a dozen miles from his home. Now he travels five, ten or twenty-five miles to visit friends; to town to do his shopping; to attend the Grange; the Chautauqua, or the moving picture show. Great highways stretch through the country, connecting up centers of population, and the farmer has access to the world.

All these things have added to the pleasure of life on the farm. Yet it has still remained a lonely place, largely isolated from the outside world. During the Winter, especially in the Northern sections, the roads are often not negotiable by motor cars, and the farmer, now as in other days, is more or less marooned for weeks or months. He and his family have not received the entertainment, the news, the contact with national leaders, the sporting events and other advantages which are enjoyed by his brother in the towns. Nor has the business of his life been more fortunate than the social side. Crops running from hundreds to many thousands of dollars in value have been disposed of more or less in the dark. Without immediate knowledge of the condition and prices of various markets the farmer has sold his crops on a hit-or-miss basis. He has sometimes shipped them to markets which were already glutted, while excellent markets, begging for the identical class of products, have been neglected from lack of timely information.

This in very sketchy fashion, is the picture of farm life and farming, prior to 1920, the memorable year which marked the magic advent of radio broadcasting. In that year dawned the art of disseminating information and entertainment to unlimited audiences,—and with it there dawned a new era for the farmer and his family,—and farm isolation became a matter of history.

Radio broadcasting, I devoutly believe, is the greatest force yet developed by man in his march down the slopes of time. Since Gutenberg devised his crude wooden type and made printing possible nearly five centuries ago, there has been

(Continued on page 208)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 116 September 26, 1925 No. 13

A Brief Glimpse of the September Crop and Price Conditions

SPACE does not allow us to go into great detail on prices and conditions here. This is simply a brief glance at conditions. We commend you to a careful study, especially at this time of the year, of our Market Page appearing in every issue.

General It has been such an unusual season with great changes and alterations in the weather that crop forecasts have been unreliable. In general, the bad weather has curtailed production. In spite of the fact that the total crop acreage was larger than last year, the results will be lower, illustrating again the tremendous influence of the weather upon production.

Prices of farm products have materially raised, due chiefly to the poor yields. The United States Department of Agriculture points out that so far as these better prices mean increased income for the farmers this year they are a good sign; but so far as they serve to encourage men to increase their acreage for next year, they are bad, for the acreage is plenty large enough to supply all market demands this year.

Prices The constant farm price changes from July 15 to August 15 were a 10 cent increase in wheat, 30 cent increase in potatoes, and a 2 cent increase in eggs; while oats dropped nearly 5 cents in price and wool nearly a cent. The farm price of wheat was 29 per cent higher on August 15, 1925, than a year ago. The rapid rise in the farm price of potatoes from 70.5 cents on May 15 to 155.4 cents on August 15 marks the transition from low priced old potatoes from the "bumper" crop of 1924, to higher priced new potatoes of the much smaller 1925 crop. Both eggs and butter prices are maintaining a substantial lead over prices prevailing a year ago.

Wheat The shortage of wheat this year has served to greatly increase the acreage of winter wheat for next year. Both winter wheat and spring wheat are much short of wheat has been running around 30 cents above last year.

Corn Corn will be a fair average crop, amounting, if there are no general early frosts, to a production of about three billion bushels. The average price of corn received by producers at local farm markets in the United States in August was 106.5 cents. Last year the price was 107.4, not very much higher than this year price, in spite of the fact that last year there was a short production.

Livestock Back of the feed grain markets there is a growing strength in the livestock situation. Prices of beef cattle are improving and there are indications of heavier production. This will mean a good demand for corn and wheat by-products feeds.

Potatoes Men with potatoes for sale this year should get good prices as there is a short crop. The government reports have already indicated this but special investigations conducted by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST show that blight and other conditions are likely to affect the crop so that the production will be even lighter than has been forecast.

There is a tariff on potatoes of fifty cents per hundred pounds, which will tend to keep out imports unless prices go too high. Canada is reported to have about four-fifths of last season's production. Europe, with the exception of England, is reported to have about ten to fifteen per cent more potatoes than last year. These conditions, however, will probably have little bearing on American markets unless, as indicated above, our own prices go rather high.

Apples In general, apple producers are not in quite as good a position as a year ago. The production of commercial apples for the whole United States is forecast on August 1st at 30.4 million barrels. The production in 1924 was 28.6 millon. The five year average from 1920 to 1924 was 30.4 million. Commercial apples of New York and of the East in general are reported to be of very good quality this year for more than ordinary attention was given in taking care of them. Apples were selling in the middle of September not far from last season's price. Eastern cities have had a lot of cheap low grade stuff, but good apples are holding their own.

Poultry The market for poultry and poultry products is none too firm, and poultrymen may do well to carefully study conditions when thinking of future plans. The government reports that the markets in general show no great ability for absorbing increased supplies even at moderate price reductions. Another factor is that there is a large crop of pullets this year. Also, there are something like three-fourths of a million cases more eggs in storage now than there were last year.

Dairy The dairy situation is strong, both as to fluid milk and milk products. Production is considerably below what it was last year. Butter in the middle of September is approximately nine cents higher than last year and there is every indication of a good winter demand which should result in fair prices.

Not Worthy of the Name

THE other day a little child living on a farm came running to a neighbor and said that his mother was awfully sick and would the neighbor please telephone for the doctor. The neighbor called the doctor, who was a surgeon, on the telephone and he inquired carefully as to the nature of the case, saying that if it were a case of confinement, he would not come. After remonstrating with him and after a good deal of time, the neighbor finally secured an- arrived at the home, the baby had been born and, due probably to lack of medical attention, died.

This case illustrates the situation which exists in many country neighborhoods because of lack of doctors. Physicians have gone to the city and because of the larger fees, have become specialists, and some of them, like the doctor above, refuse even in serious cases to do any work outside of their specialties.

Such men are not worthy of the name of "doctor." In our opinion, their licenses should be cancelled and they should be prosecuted for criminal negligence. We are in sympathy with the over-worked country doctor who rides almost night and day to care for his people. We know that he answers a good many calls that are unnecessary, for many people become panicky when they get sick. We know too that the profession as a whole is self-sacrificing. But a man who will refuse to attend a woman in a fundamental crisis in her life is a disgrace to his profession.

Cost of Filling Silo

THERE are few dairymen who have not, at silo filling time, declared that they never would fill another silo. No job of the whole year is harder or more disagreeable. Moreover, filling the silo is a costly job, so costly in fact, that many good dairymen have wondered if the silo paid.

But it does, for no other way has been found so far to provide cows with the succulent feed necessary for good milk production.

Different men, however, use different ways of filling silos and some of them have been able to do it at less cost than others. At this silo filling time it may be well for each farmer to study his own particular scheme and see if he can make it easier and cheaper. The best way to determine the best practices is to find out what the farmers themselves do. Therefore, won't you sit down and write us a letter, telling how you manage?

We will pay one dollar for every letter we can publish. In your letter, tell us whether you fill silo with a large gang or a small gang. How many men do you use in the silo; how many men loading corn in the field, how many teams? Do you have a man throw off corn at the cutter and change the horses from load to load or do you have each driver throw off his own load? What kind of wagons and riggings do you use? How do the women folks manage about feeding the gang? If you will write we ought to get some interesting and valuable facts to pass on to other dairymen.

Eastman's Chestnuts

EVERYBODY knows that colored people are great lovers of music. I never shall forget being in the city of Washington a few years ago and hearing a group of colored laborers singing an accompaniment to their work while they were putting a pavement in a street. Four men were driving a single stake and as they swung their sledges in perfect coordination with one another, they sang, and each descending sledge on the stake kept perfect time with their song. No race of people in the world quite equal the negro in his natural appreciation of music. But sometimes, it seems, their knowledge of technique does not quite keep up to their appreciation.

Rastus and Mandy were attending a concert in Boston and they got into an argument over a certain piece which was being played. Mandy insisted that it was the "Moonlight Sonata". Rastus insisted that it was "Barcarolle". Neither could convince the other, so finally Rastus went up the aisle to read the name on the side of the stage.

In a moment he returned to Mandy and said:

"Gal, both am wrong. That there piece ain't the Moonlight Sonata nor the Barcarolle. IT'S

State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Contest Big Success

Prize Winners American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Tournament

SPEAKING of the 1925 State Fair horseshoe pitchers, like the Romans of old, they came, they saw, and they conquered, and they did it in spite of all kinds of rain and bad weather.

Twenty-two counties sent between 40 and 50 men, including the pitchers and the scorers, to take part in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest. Twenty counties stuck to the games faithfully, in spite of the rain, through the two days until the finals were played off. Seven men out of the twenty pitchers won prize money. Several more were winners of various merchandise prices. The counties and the men who took part were as follows:

COUNTY	PITCHER	ALTERNATE AND SCORER
Cayuga	L. W. Kenyon	L. Kenyon
Chautauqua	Bob Moore	———
Chemung	Dell Hughes	———
Chenango	Herbert Coye	———
Cortland	L. Hills	W. H. Albro
Delaware	G. B. Tweedie	W. J. Miller
Genesee	Elmer McMillan	H. A. Dwinell
Jefferson	B. J. Van Auken	A. J. Pooler
Livingston	Harvey Colegrove	Donald Black
Madison	George Philpot	———
Monroe	Yale Turner	C. Fultz
Onondaga	Joseph Kingston	T. Pittman
Orange	Albert Carlson	W. H. La Rue
Orleans	Bert C. Forder	———
Seneca	L. H. McCluen	———
Scohaire	Wade Mattice	Floyd Mattice
Steuben	Walter Harris	Fred Parker
Tompkins	F. A. Beardsley	Murray Beardsley
Ulster	Calvin Staples	James Hunter
Wayne	P. M. Reeves	J. O. Welcher

The names of the winners of the cash prizes are given in the tabulation in the center of this page. The winners of the merchandise prizes, together with those who presented these prizes, will be announced in a fuller article next week. Next week also we will give complete records and detail showing how the games were played.

On this page also there is a picture of the medal presented to Mr. B. J. VanAuken, the grand champion, in addition to the $50.00 prize money which he received. This medal of solid gold was engraved as follows: "Champion American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest, State Fair 1925". It will be something which Mr. VanAuken will rightly prize all of his life.

The men who came to Syracuse were probably the best amateur horseshoe pitching contestants in their own counties. In fact they were the winners of local county contests held under the auspices of the Farm Bureaus. Therefore those who won prizes at the State Fair earned them, for they had to be a little more than good. The writer of this article has always thought that he knew a little something about throwing horseshoes, but after watching these State Fair contests and seeing the contestants throw ringer after ringer, including many double ringers, we have concluded that we don't know anything about the game.

Another thing that was remarkable in this contest was the number of ties. The first place was a tie between Mr. VanAuken and Mr. George Philpot of Madison County. They had to pitch a fifty point game in order to throw off the tie. In addition to this, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth places were ties on games, but the prizes were awarded by the judges on points. Mr. D. D. Cotrell and Mr. G. E. Snyder, who had charge of the contest for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and who have had long years of experience in horseshoe pitching, said that never in their experience had they seen closer games. Right up to the last minute it was anybody's game.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in awarding the prizes, said that one of the outstanding features of the game was the good sportsmanship shown by the players. In spite of the rain and in spite of the strain made by the closeness of the contests, there was no complaining nor any apparent ill feeling. One player said that there is something about horseshoe pitching that just naturally weeds out the poor sport. Some of this lack of friction was due to the large amount of work by the committee in charge in properly organizing the games and especially to Mr. G. E. Snyder and Mr. Cottrell, who had actual charge while the games were in progress. We know that every player will join with us in thanking both Mr. Snyder and Mr. Cottrell for the hard work and the great care that they took to run the games right and to see that everybody had a square deal.

We want to say too, for both the Farm Bureaus and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that we appreciate the cooperation and the good spirit of all of the pitchers and scorers who came to Syracuse and worked so hard to make the contest a success. We believe that these county and state contests have done much to bring back to country people a good wholesome old-fashioned sport that can be played without expense and that will bring a lot of fun to all who take part in it, and we think that those who did not win prizes will agree that the prize is not the main thing. More than the prize is the fun of matching your skill with the other fellow in a good clean game.

The Gold Medal presented by American Agriculturist to Mr. B. J. Van Auken, winner of the Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.

WINNERS STATE FAIR HORSESHOE PITCHING CONTEST

1. B. J. Van Auken, Adams, N. Y., Jefferson Co.—$50.00 and Gold Medal.
2. George Philpot, Munnsville, N. Y., Madison Co.—$40.00.
3. George B. Tweedie, Mundale, N. Y., Delaware Co.—$30.00.
4. Dell Hughes, Elmira, N. Y., Chemung Co.—$20.00
5. Albert Carlson, Central Valley, N. Y., Orange Co.—$10.00.
6. Calvin Staples, Marlboro, N. Y., Ulster Co.—$5.00.
7. Harvey Colegrove, Livonia, N. Y., Livingston Co.—$5.00.

Several Merchandise Prizes to be announced next week.

Those who have these contests in charge, and we want to say right here that they are going to be continued, would be very glad to have any suggestions from any of the pitchers or scorers as to how to improve the rules for the State Fair contest.

Watch next week's issue for full detail and each man's score of the State Fair contest.

A Year Without a Summer

THIS is one of the strangest seasons so far as weather is concerned that we remember in a long time. Mr. Burritt in a recent issue, comments upon the lack of rain in Western New York. This will surprise farmers in some other sections where it has rained so much and especially so frequently, that it has been almost impossible to get any haying done.

Last fall we published an article by Herbert J. Browne, on long distance weather forecasting in which Mr. Browne predicted the weather during last winter and this summer. His forecasts were surprisingly accurate. Mr. Browne is a scientist who has spent a great many years in the study of weather conditions. Following his article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST he received hundreds of letters from farmers and from big business men, all over the country, and as a result he started a long distance weather forecasting service for concerns whose business is greatly affected by the weather.

In a recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Browne is quoted as stating that the two next years will be remarkably cold and disagreeable, and that one of them may go down in history as the year without a summer.

In a letter which we have just received from Mr. Browne he makes some comments which every wheat grower may well give consideration. Most of the reports on the wheat market this year have stated that there was a short crop in the United States, but a very large world crop in prospect. If this is true, the world crop would naturally affect the price which our farmers will receive and must be taken into consideration by them when they come to decide whether or not they will sell their wheat this fall or hold it for a higher price.

Mr. Browne now says that the world wheat crop has been seriously affected by the weather and that it will not be nearly as large as was at first predicted. He said weather conditions have changed the situation in Russia so that they will be more likely to import wheat than they will to export it.

"And this is true," says Mr. Browne, "to a more or less extent of other European countries."

We pass this information on to wheat growers for what it is worth. Of course, in the final analysis each man must take the responsibility for his own judgment. The most we can do is to give our farmers the facts as we can get them on the market and other conditions.

Mr. Browne's forecasts are based upon the effect of the sun on ocean currents. Everyone knows that the great rivers, known as ocean currents, flowing up and down through the oceans near our continents have a tremendous bearing and influence upon our weather. The suns heat varies in its intensity caused by the sun spots which appear upon it from time to time. When these spots appear, the sun's heat grows less and in time this lack of heat influences, according to Mr. Browne, the ocean currents and they grow a little cooler and bring this change to bear upon our weather. There recently have been more sun spots than usual, hence the prediction of cool weather to come.

Long distance weather forecasting has always, until recently, been more or less of a joke. Possibly the present theory is also not correct, but it is interesting and worthwhile to be open-minded about it anyway so that we can follow the forecasts and see how accurate they check with actual conditions.

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.—James Russell Lowell.

* * *

Expensive remedies are always useful, if not to the sick at least to the chemist.—Proverbs of Russia.

* * *

"Men are disturbed, not by things, but by the views they take of things."—Epictetus.

The Proof of a Good Feed

Your bank book tells you whether you are making or losing money. If you are feeding Corn Gluten Feed the right way your bank account should be growing.

Many cow testing associations are making their best records with Corn Gluten Feed in the ration. The following report by the Cow Testing Association of Big Bend, Wisconsin is typical of many.

Fifteen cows that freshened it the Fall were fed until December 31st without any Corn Gluten Feed. Their average milk yield for December was 643.1 pounds and average butterfat 3.74% per cow.

On January first they were put on a Corn Gluten Feed ration with the following results:

Jan.—average per cow—milk, 889.6 lbs—fat 3.78%
Feb.— " " " " 811.6 " " 3.57%
March— " " " " 1144.1 " " 3.86%

Nearly twice as much milk in March as in December. The cows were fresher in December, but they didn't have any Corn Gluten Feed. That's the reason why they couldn't do their best.

Whether you are feeding for milk, beef or pork you should get better results at lower cost by feeding Corn Gluten Feed. Get it from your dealer. If you buy a mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

Our Bulletin No. 2 gives you the newest and best ideas on feeding for profit. The tested rations in this book will make you more money this winter. Write for a free copy.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 11

What Cows are Selling For

No Excuse for Too High Prices

OWING to the somewhat better prices for dairy products there have been frequent reports of late that prices of dairy cows were rapidly advancing. Also, we have been informed that there are great variations in the prices paid for the same kind of a cow in different parts of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. In order to give our readers some correct information as to the prevailing prices of cows, and as to the variations of these prices in different localities, we have been conducting an investigation.

On this page will be found a statement of dairy cow prices as reported to us by dairymen and others in position to know in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These figures should not be taken as being absolutely accurate. They are, in some cases, a matter of opinion; but they may be used as a guide. If you think they misrepresent the situation in your particular locality, we will be glad to know it and pass on the information if you will give it to us.

No Reason For Higher Prices

As a matter of fact, there should be no great price variation for the same quality cow in the same breed in different localities. The only possible legitimate difference in the price of a cow in one territory and the price of the same kind of cow in another locality is that which is due to the costs of transportation from one place to another.

Another thing that should be stated at this time is that in our opinion there are no grounds for greatly increased prices of dairy cattle over prices of last year. To be sure, prices of dairy products are better, but how long will there be any profit on them if we crowd up the prices of cows and therefore the costs of production too rapidly?

Our investigation showed what most dairymen already know, and that is that the prices of Jerseys and Guernseys, particularly Guernseys, are exceptionally high, and good milking Guernseys are very scarce. The primary reason for this is that there has been more and more recognition on the part of dairymen in recent years of the good qualities of the Guernsey cow. In addition to this the decreasing amount of butterfat in average market milk is making a greater demand for the dairy breeds giving milk of high butterfat content. Particularly this summer there has been an effort on the part of Holstein dairymen to meet the requirements of the milk companies for more butterfat by adding a few head of Guernseys or Jerseys to the dairy. There has also been some discussion of introducing Guernsey and Jersey bulls into Holstein dairies. Adding a few Guernseys or Jersey cows to the dairy may be all right as a temporary expedient for increasing the butterfat, but crossing or mixing of the breeds by the introducing of Guernsey or Jersey bulls is extremely bad dairy practice and will be sure to result in disappointment.

Our Cow Led the State in July

THE report of the State Supervisor of Dairy Improvement Associations covering July shows that Fishkill Aggie Inca, a cow owned by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, led all of the other cows of the State in Dairy Improvement Associations for July in butterfat production. This cow is a five-year-old Holstein, a member of Mr. Morgenthau's herd at Hopewell Junction, N. Y. She produced in July 83 pounds of butterfat and 2,443 pounds of milk. She made this record standing in the stanchion under practical farm conditions. Naturally, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff is much gratified at records of this kind, not only because they are worthwhile within themselves, but because these good farming results on Mr. Morgenthau's farm prove that the publisher of this farm paper is also a practical farmer and knows from first hand experience farmers' every day problems.

Other High Producers

D. A. Curtis of Jamestown, N. Y., a member of the Chautauqua County Dairy Improvement Association, won second, third and fourth places for high production in the Dairy Improvement Associations for July with three Jersey cows. Mr. Curtis' cow winning second place produced 819 pounds of butterfat and 1,343 pounds of milk during July. His cow winning third place produced 78.1 pounds of butterfat and 977 pounds of milk, and his cow winning fourth place produced 74.5 pounds of butterfat and 1,308 pounds of milk. The fifth place in Dairy Improvement Associations for July was won by D. N. Boice of Churchill, N. Y., in the Monroe County Dairy Improvement Association, with a Brown Swiss cow producing 73.3 pounds of butterfat and 1,628 pounds of milk.

The following men in the order stated had the ten high herds of the State for production in the Dairy Improvement Associations in July: D. N. Boice, Monroe County; W. W. Fortune, Essex County; W. F. Schoultz, Monroe County; H. E. Burrell, Schuyler County; George True, Monroe County; Hope Homestead, Schuyler County; Glenn Mickel, Schuyler County; L. D. Gale & Son, Chautauqua County; F. W. Lovejoy, Monroe County; and C. G. Stafford, Essex County.

Prices of Grade Dairy Cows

	Heifers			Cows		
	Dry	Milking	Fresh	Dry	Milking	Fresh
HOLSTEIN						
Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.	$ 38	$ 50	$ 50	$ 60	$ 68	$ 83
Chemung Co., N. Y.	50	65	60	60	70	75
Delaware Co., N. Y.	35	50	70	38	65	95
Jefferson Co., N. Y.	60	—	80	80	85	110
Lewis Co., N. Y.	—	—	—	—	80	—
Madison Co., N. Y.	40	50	70	45	50	80
Middlesex Co., N. J.	85	100	120	100	125	145
Monroe Co. & Western N. Y.	—	—	—	55	90	100
Tioga Co., N. Y.	50	75	75	75	90	120
Union Co., Pa.	55	57	60	80	85	90
Sussex Co., N. J.	75	90	90	100	100	140
GUERNSEY						
Jefferson Co., N. Y.	60	—	80	80	85	110
Madison Co., N. Y.	60	70	90	75	75	100
Middlesex Co., N. J.	125	150	175	125	170	210
Monroe Co. & Western N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	150
Tompkins Co., N. Y.	—	—	—	—	125	—
Union Co., Pa.	55	57	60	80	85	95
Sussex Co., N. J.	90	100	100	135	165	170
JERSEY						
Jefferson Co., N. Y.	60	—	80	80	85	110
Madison Co., N. Y.	40	50	70	45	50	80
Middlesex Co., N. J.	100	115	140	100	125	145
Union Co., Pa.	50	52	55	70	75	80
AYRSHIRE						
Jefferson Co., N. Y.	60	—	80	80	85	110
Madison Co., N. Y.	35	40	60	35	50	70
St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	75	115	—	100	150	175
Union Co., Pa.	55	57	60	70	75	85

HORSE BREEDERS

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A. L. Brockway, Owner — Oliver Jones, Supt.

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The Newton Remedy Co.
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At Ward's "we never sacrifice quality to make a low price." Low prices can be had almost everywhere. But low prices and high quality must go together to make a real bargain.

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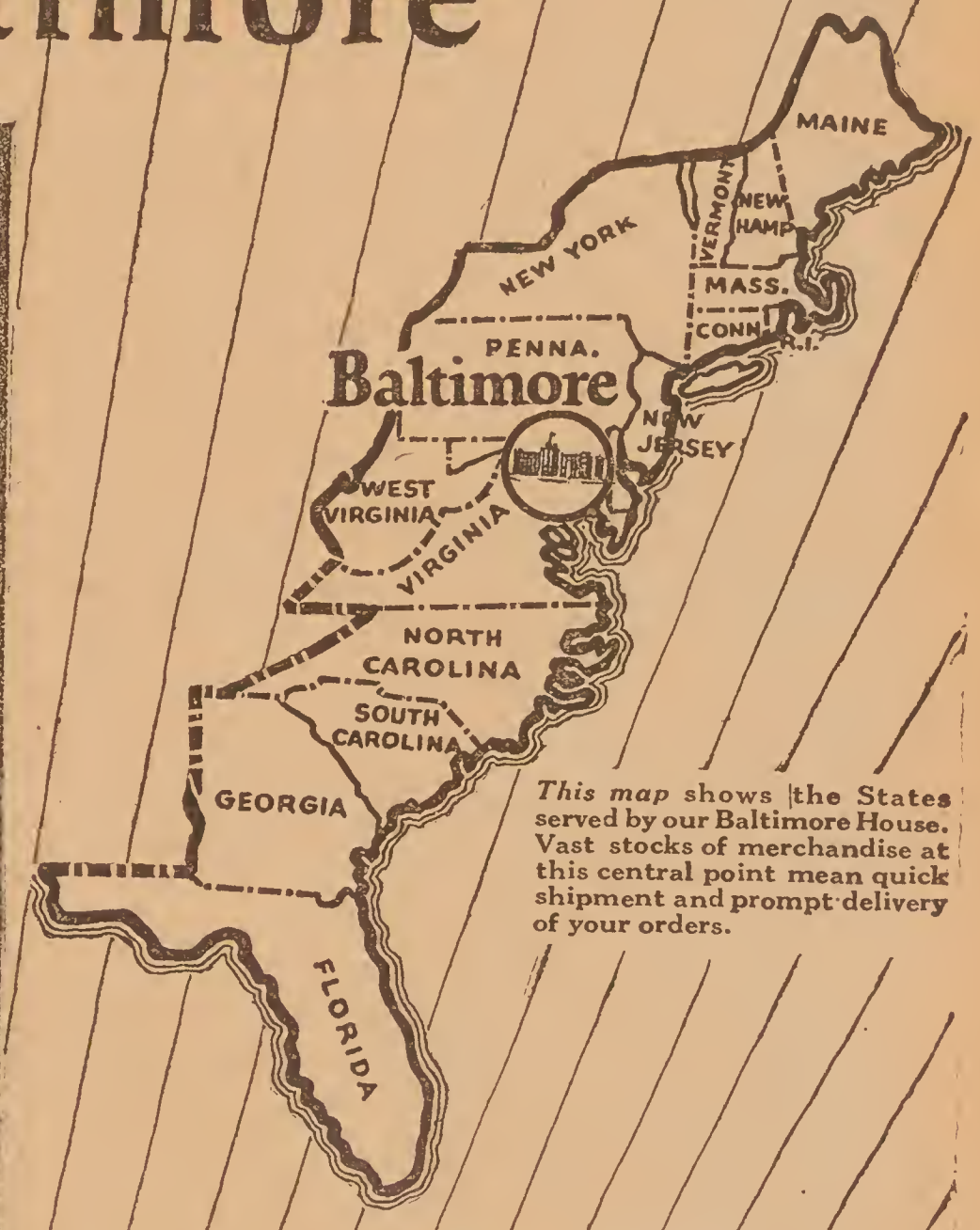

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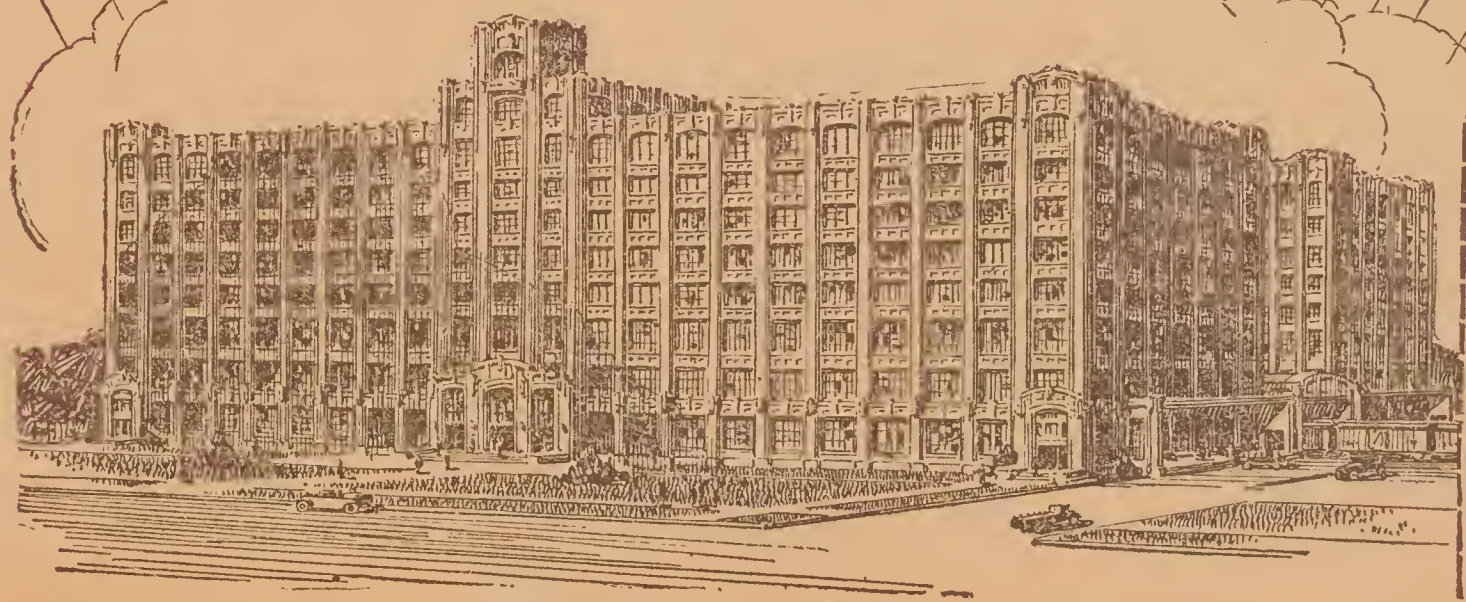

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of September* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1	Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A	Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B	Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C	Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A	Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B	Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C	Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The corresponding price of class one, a year ago was $2.60.

League Announces August Pool Prices

Gross pool prices	2.16½
Expenses	.06½
Net Pool price	2.10
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net cash price to farmers	2.00

The net cash price to farmers in August 1924 was $1.53½.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER CONTINUES UPWARD

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	48 -48½	47½-48	38½-39
Extra (92 sc)	47½-	46¾-47	-38
84-91 score	43 -47	42 -46¼	34 -37¾
Lower G'd's	42 -42½	41 -41½	33 -33½

The steady climb in the butter market continues. Since our last report quotations have advanced a half cent and in spite of that the market still shows good interest, resulting in a firm market. As a matter of fact at this writing 47½ represents the inside prices on 92 score butter which means in some cases where it has been difficult to obtain sufficient stock, a premium has been paid, especially on favored lines. The sentiment in the market seems to be against much higher prices unless the supply continues so short that out of sheer demand it will be necessary to [illegible] much higher.

The distributing trade has picked up a great deal of late since so many of our people have returned from the summer resorts. Were it not for the fact that a good deal of the trade is drawing on short held summer-made butter, there would be a decided shortage of fresh butter. This factor alone is what is giving the market such a strong tone. During the past week there have been several instances where houses have been actually short of requirements. All this is adding strength to the butter market.

CHEESE A SHADE BETTER

STATE FLATS	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24 -25	21 -22
Fresh av'g's	23 -23½	22½-23	20½-
Held fancy	25½-	25 -25½	21½-22½
Held aver.	——	——	20½-20

Cheese prices made a slight advance during the past week. Last week we said that there was a better sentiment in the market but that it had not been reflected in prices. This week quotations advanced a half cent and they are still holding firm a[illegible] are well supported. Although trade is rather quiet, nevertheless, there are indications that there is more business being done than of late.

EGGS HOLDING THEIR OWN

NEARBY WHITES	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	60-62	60-62	63-65
Av'ge extras	58-59	58-60	60-62
Extra firsts	49-55	49-55	54-59
Firsts	45-47	45-48	48-53
Gathered	40-54	40-54	38-57
Pullets	29-44	29-44	32-50
BROWNS			
Fancy	45-53	42-51	49-56

The egg market is holding its own and when we glance under the surface we can feel fairly well satisfied it is doing as well as that. Temporarily, receipts of fancy marks are relatively light and it is only this factor that is supporting the market. In [illegible] or two instances in the lower classifications, we are finding not quite as steady a tone. In fact, the lower grades are becoming slow.

The situation can be best explained by referring to the cold storage warehouse reports which indicate that cold storage holdings are something like three-fourths of a million cases heavier than they were at the same time last year. A large proportion of these eggs were put into storage at prices five and six cents higher than they were stored a year ago. Both of these factors do not work well together and with receipts fully up to the market demand, we cannot expect a very optimistic feeling in the market.

To add to the worries of the speculators, reports from various producing sections indicate that the crop of pullets this year is a large one. That fact does not seriously affect the immediate market because a lot of the pullets will be late and they will not come into heavy laying until spring, when we would not be surprised to see prices fall off materially. This view is not meant to act as a scare-head, but it is merely a review of the situation as it is reported to us from the most reliable sources available.

LIVE POULTRY SCARCE

FOWLS	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	A Year Ago
Colored	29-30	29-30	24-28
Leghorns	22-26	22-26	20-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	27-28	27-28	26-28
Leghorns	26-27	26-27	25-26

As we have expected for several weeks past the live poultry market took a decidedly strong turn just before the Jewish holiday and prices have mounted rapidly. We have mentioned this in these columns for several weeks. Where fowls had to be fancy to bring 29 to 30c they have jumped to the range of 32 to 35c and real choice stock would undoubtedly bring a cent or two premium. Those who have aimed for this market are going to reap a benefit.

The next Jewish holiday that comes after this issue will be Feast of Tabernacles on October 3 and 4. The best market days will be September 29 and 30. So time shipments accordingly. Fat fowls, ducks and geese of prime quality will be most in demand.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.51½	1.53½	1.28¼
Corn	.95⅝	.98⅞	1.19
Oats	.38⅞	.37⅞	.48⅝
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat. No. 2 Red	1.64	1.67	1.49
Corn. No. 2 Yel.	1.43¾	1.16⅞	1.40
Oats. No. 2	.49½	.48¼	.59½
FEEDS	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	31.00	31.00	42.00
Sp'g Bran	28.00	28.00	27.50
H'd Bran	32.00	32.00	30.65
Stand'd Mids	31.00	31.50	29.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.00	35.00
Flour Mids	37.50	37.50	35.50
Red Dog	44.50	44.50	40.50
Wh. Hominy	36.59	36.50	45.00
Yel. Hominy	36.00	36.50	44.00
Corn Meal	42.00	42.00	50.00
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	56.75
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.00	43.25
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	43.00	48.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	45.00	50.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	46.00	46.00	46.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES DOING BETTER

The potato market is doing better of late. Undoubtedly the September 1st report of the United States Department of Agriculture has had a stimulating effect on the trade. Long Islands are now selling for $4.60 per 180 lbs. in bulk. Maine's have climbed back to $4.00 per 180 lbs. in bulk. These quotations represent outside or the high figures. The inside figures are $4.35 for Long Islands and $3.75 for Maine's. The September 1st report shows that the potato crop for the entire country is estimated at 344,391,000 bushels, which is almost 9,000,000 bushels less than the August 1st estimate, and approximately 110,000,000 bushels less than the 1924 crop. The greatest reductions are in the heavy producing states. It is estimated that the crop in Maine will be 11,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, while the New York State crop will be 13,000,000 bushels less than last year.

HAY HOLDING STEADY

The hay market is holding steady; in fact, it seems to be gaining strength. There is practically no No. 1 hay in the market. If such a shipment were to be received, it would undoubtedly bring $29 or $30 a ton. As it is, the best shipments of No. 2 are bringing as much as $28.00.

BEANS CONTINUE DULL

The bean market continues to be a slow and dull affair, this condition being characteristic of all varieties. Pea beans are offered freely at from $5.00 to $5.50 per 100. Red kidneys are weak at $11.50. Some very fine marks are being offered for $11.25. White kidneys are sold at anywhere from $7.50 to $8.00 depending on grade. Marrows are bringing from $8.50 to $9.00, depending on the quality.

Radio Comes to the Farm

(*Continued from page 215*)

no single invention so closely touching human interest and human welfare, as this miracle of the ages. The voice of radio broadcasting penetrates the cottage of the humblest farmer as readily as it does the palace of the Fifth Avenue millionaire. It laughs at distance. It recognizes no distinction and plays no favorites. It is the entertainment and the education for the millions and as such is available to everyone, being literally, as free as air.

A Great Marketing Aid

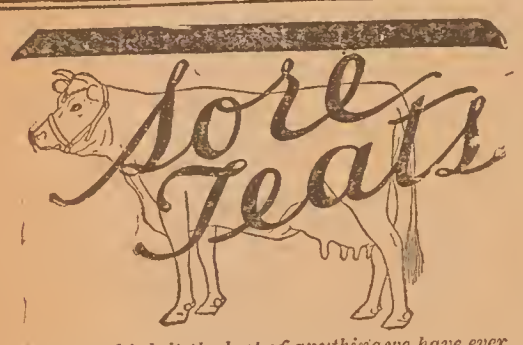
The chief handicap to the farmer in marketing the results of his labor has been his lack of knowledge of market demands and the trend of prices on the day when he started his products to market. Radio can supply the need by giving market information, accurate and timely. That is what is being done by broadcasting stations throughout the country with the free cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, similar bureaus in the States, and certain farm journals whose interest in this work extends quite unselfishly beyond their printed page or their subscription lists. With accurate crop and market reports the farmer, in full confidence, can work with his radio information in much the same manner as the stock broker does with his ticker tape in buying and selling stocks and bonds. In this connection the Bureau of Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture does excellent work. It uses radio telephony, broadcasting, as well as radio telegraphy, dot-dash code, to disseminate information. Weather forecasts and warnings are broadcast regularly from about ninety stations. Market and crop reports, including general kindred information, are broadcast from four stations by radio telegraph and from over seventy-five stations by telephone for the use of all interested.

It Brings the Best Thoughts to Us

The cultural and spiritual possibilities of radio can not be measured by comparison with any other agency. It can bring to country schools in remote districts the lectures, the music, the addresses of prominent men and specialists in every field, as well as the educational methods of the metropolis. It means instruction for the pupils and professional stimulation for the teachers. Radio draws no line between fundamentalist and modernist, and sermons are available every Sunday from the lips of America's most eminent divines. This means much to remote small communities unable to support a pastor, or whose only chance of worship is one or two Sundays a month. Radio worshippers may begin with early sermons to the East and, following the course of the sun, benefit by services extending from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate.

I believe that radio has greater applica-

(*Continued on page 228*)



"We think it the best of anything we have ever tried." Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., N. Y.

"Never used anything that would heal cow's teats as quickly. Results have been wonderful." Benj. Meshman, Bendora Farms, Whippany, N.J.

"Most wonderful ointment I have ever used in my dairy. For Cow Pox have never found it to require more than 3 days to make complete cure." Dudley O. Sayre, Hillcrest Farm, Augusta, N. J.

"Wonderful results, not only on sore teats, but in curing foot rot. Very effective for collar galls on horses." Thomas Holt, Dairy Com. of Conn.

"Very best thing I have ever used for cow's udders and other sores on animals." W. L. R. Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo. Formerly with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Univ. of Missouri.

FOR sore, cracked, stepped-on teats, foot-rot cow pox, abscesses, boils, sore eyes, injections, torn, ulcerations, cuts, wounds, eczema, collar-saddle galls, thrush, canker, fistulas.

Safe, soothing, non-poisonous, non-irritating. Will not taint milk or increase bacteria. *Hastens* formation of healthy granulations—healing takes place in one-half less time.

NOT NEW OR UNTESTED. Used (under other name) past 4 years in biggest Hospitals (incl'g *City of New York*), Railways, Industries, Navy. Gives same wonderful results on animals. Far superior to *anything* you've ever used. *Get results where everything else fails.*

Directions are enclosed for using these equally effectively in your family.

LIQUID ANIMALIN Price $1.00 Bottle (½ lb. net)
ANIMALIN (salve) Price $1.00 Tin (½ lb. net)

ANIMALIN

If your dealer cannot supply you, use order blank below.

Reference: Bloomfield Nat. Bank, Bloomfield, N. J.

CHLORO CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
Dept. H 12 Bloomfield, N. J.

Enclosed find (mark opposite which preferred).
☐ $1.00 for Bottle of Liquid Animalin (½ lb. net)
☐ $1.00 for Tin of Animalin (salve). (½ lb. net)
It is understood you will refund money should I not be entirely satisfied with results.

Name.....
P. O......
State.....*R. F. D.*.....

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection Swing Stanchions. Warranted the Best. Thirty Days Trial. Agents wanted. Box "E". STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CUBA, N. Y.

Made in convenient sizes from 6 ft. by 9 ft. up to the larger 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft., there is an Armstrong's Genuine Linoleum Rug to suit any room in your house. Remember, only Armstrong's Rugs are made in the larger room sizes.

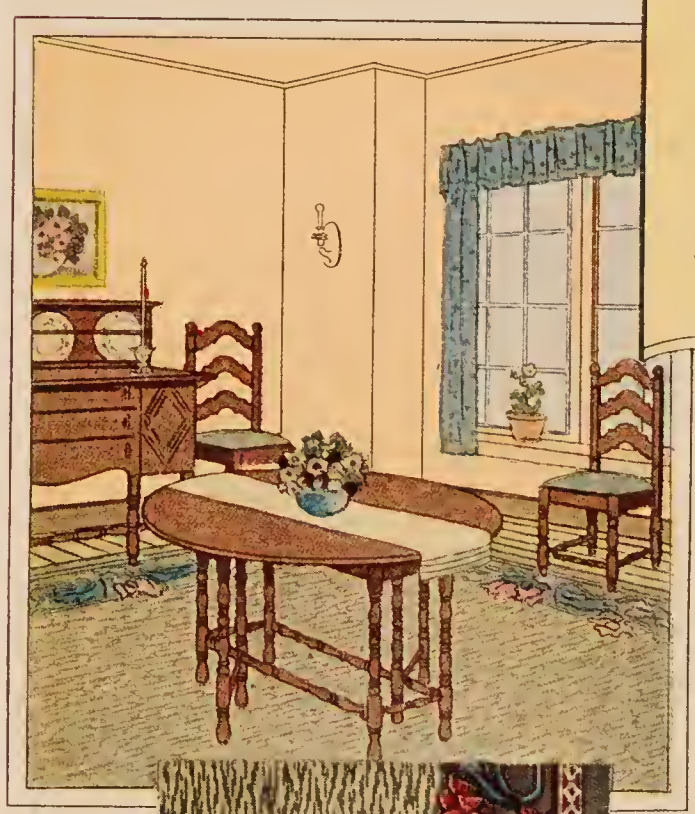
For

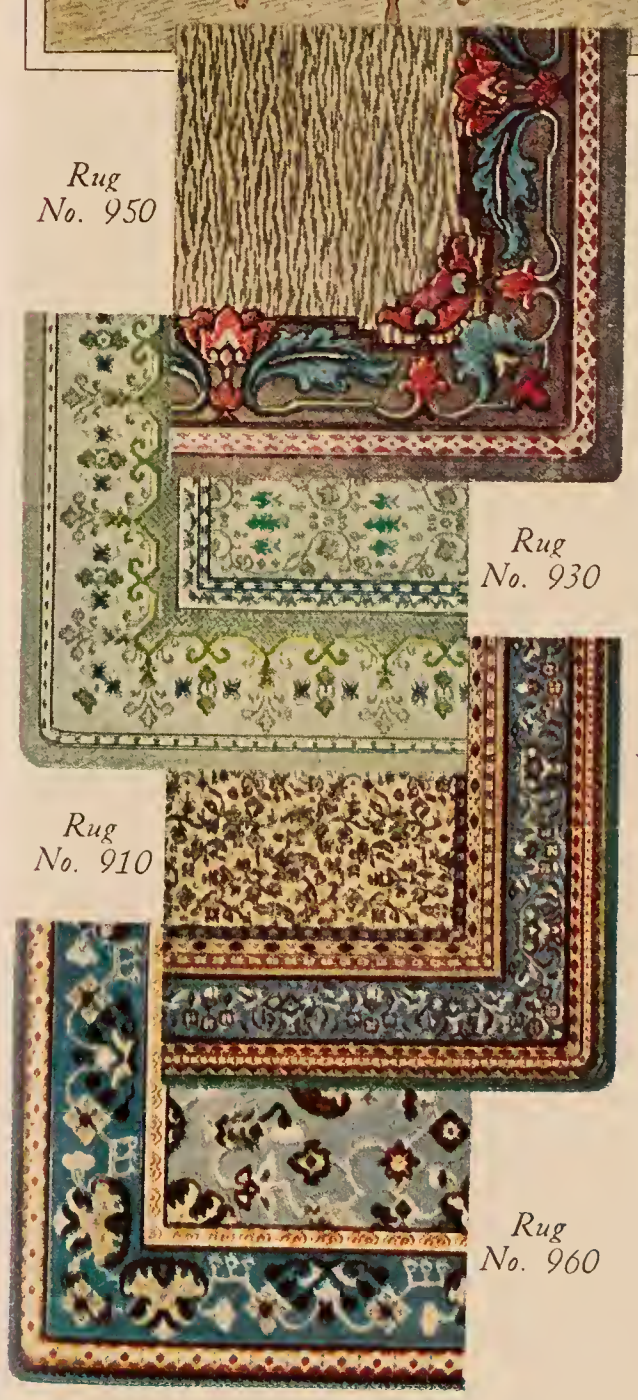
Cleaner Floors with less work

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Wear longer ~ genuine cork linoleum clear through to the sturdy burlap back

The Cost Is So Little





Rug No. 950

Rug No. 930

Rug No. 910

Rug No. 960

"Why, that was no work at all - - - —even for a bride

—I never saw a rug so easy to clean. It certainly was a thoughtful wedding present."

ARMSTRONG'S Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean. "2 minutes' mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *wear* longer because an Armstrong Rug is solid, genuine cork linoleum, clear through to the sturdy burlap back.

There are thirty Armstrong's Linoleum Rug patterns from which you can choose rugs, of any needed size, to suit every room in your house. The bride, who usually has a carefully planned decorative scheme in mind invariably finds just the "touch" she seeks in the beauty of color, tone, and design that distinguishes Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs.

"Rugs of Practical Beauty"—Send for this free book of colorplates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can *keep* them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's *free.*

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY, *Linoleum Division*, 1004 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Look for the Circle A Trade Mark on the burlap back

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

ATWATER KENT RADIO

She fought radio three years

—now see what she says

SHE is a doctor's wife in a little town in Oklahoma.

"Come right in," she said to the pilgrim who was inquiring about radio. "It's time I made a confession to someone.

"I fought radio for three years. Wouldn't let my husband get a set. Told him it was a noisy nuisance.

"Then one evening I heard a good set at a friend's. We bought one like it the next day—and, oh, what a pleasure it is!

"Don't you realize, you people in the big cities, that this is the only way we have out here of hearing really fine music? Don't you realize that it has increased our interest in life just 100 per cent—that it is making the word *home* mean more than it ever did before?

"My husband comes in from his country rounds with stories of what a blessing radio is to the farm families. Can't you picture what a change this has made?"

The doctor's wife proudly showed her visitor the set that had won such a place in her affections. It was an Atwater Kent Receiver and Radio Speaker.

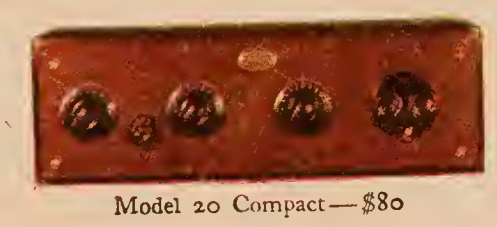
Yes, women have taken to radio because as home-makers they know it is needed in the home. And they have taken to Atwater Kent Radio because it is beautiful with a beauty that goes deeper than the rich mahogany case, and embraces beauty of design and beauty of workmanship, upon which quality of performance depends.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO.
A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 Wissahickon Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for it!

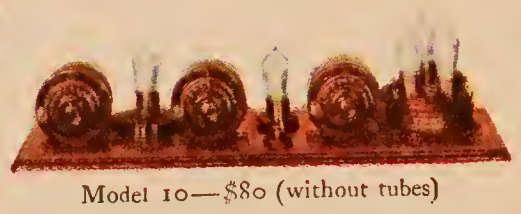
We will gladly send you a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find not only complete specifications and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment, but an interesting illustrated description of the largest Radio manufacturing plant in the world.

Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Thursday evening at 9 o'clock (eastern daylight time) through stations—WEAF *New York;* WJAR *Providence;* WEEI *Boston;* WFI *Philadelphia;* WCAE *Pittsburgh;* WGR *Buffalo;* WWJ *Detroit;* WCCO *Minneapolis-St. Paul;* WOC *Davenport;* WSAI *Cincinnati.*



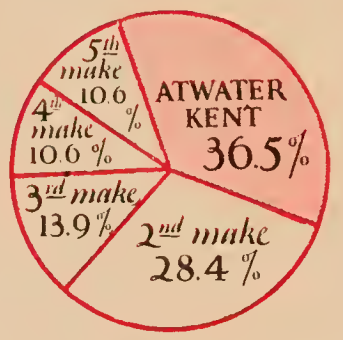
Model 20 Compact—$80

Radio Speakers from $12 to $28



Model 10—$80 (without tubes)

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada



The farmer makes his choice

Atwater Kent led all other makes in the answers to the question of the Meredith Publications: "What radio set will you buy?" The chart shows the relative standing of the first five makes.

Atwater Kent also led in answers to the same question asked by the Capper Publications.

Among the Farmers

Western New York Has Storm---County Notes

ONE of the worst storms in years swept several Western New York counties on September 13 and created thousands of dollars worth of damage. The storm was of the proportions of a tornado. A twister struck at Bennington Center in Wyoming County and desolated the country for a mile. It also did a vast amount of damage in Varysburg in the same county. In fact the entire Tonawanda Valley, including the towns of Attica, Varysburg, Strykersville and Johnsonburg as well as other hamlets in southern Genesee and Wyoming Counties suffered severe damage.

Silos were blown down and barns twisted off their foundations. The peach crop suffered heavily. The rain fell in torrents. It is said that the record of rainfall of 54 years standing in Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming and Genesee Counties was broken by a 48 hour downpour. Many telephone and telegraph lines were put out of commission and many roads were blocked due to fallen trees.

Storm Heavy in Central New York

Due to the fact that wires were down details are lacking from central New York but it is known that the damage in the vicinity of Oneonta was very heavy. From meagre reports it was approximated that $75,000 worth of damage was created in the vicinity of Oneonta by the storm. Lightning was responsible for a number of fires. It is reported that three farm workers were stunned when lightning struck their scythes while working in the fields near Middlefield, Otsego County.

The electrical storm was very severe in Essex County and a number of injuries were reported from collisions due to the storm as well as lightning striking occupied buildings.

It is reported that in one apple orchard alone, out of 122 trees one only was left standing after a twister passed over.

Two women and two children were drowned in the Susquehanna River at Cly, Pa., when their rowboat capsized during the storm. The traffic at Scranton, Pa., was paralyzed.

Dairy Exposition A Dairy World's Fair

THE National Dairy Exposition that will be held October 10 to 17 promises to be one of the biggest in the history of the event. Even though to attend it means quite a trip for eastern dairymen, nevertheless the exhibits, displays, demonstrations, meetings insure a mighty busy and profitable sojourn. The man who goes to Indianapolis will see some of the finest cattle in the world, that is of the five leading dairy breeds. There will be close to 2,000 head of cattle, including several hundred grade cattle that have been leading cowtesting work, demonstrating how the average farmer can grade up his herd. Besides this there will be dairy organization conferences, exhibits of the Boys' and Girl's Calf Clubs, judging contests for the youngsters, high school students of agriculture and college students. Every conceivable kind of dairy equipment will be on exhibition in the machinery building to say nothing of the vast educational exhibits including a health show that will be the first of its kind ever staged in this country. It is going to be a monster exposition of the entire dairy industry of America.

News From Long Island

DURING the middle of September the weather has been extremely changeable, varying from intense heat and almost unbearable humidity to the real chilly rawness of fall. The hot dry spell was broken on the night of September 13 by rather liberal showers and this created the change to the chilly weather we are now having.

Crops needed the rain badly although potatoes have reached the stage that the weather will not be of much effect. Farmers have been digging potatoes regularly. About half the crop has been dug. The price seems to be about $1.50 a bushel on the average at roadside stands and on the market. East End farmers are getting about $1 a bushel in the field. Late crops are mostly all in. It is interesting to see how many farmers are using cover crops, such as rye after the potatoes are dug. Some are using cowhorn turnips.

Egg prices continue satisfactory. There has been a large increase in the number of poultry farms on the Island. It is a question whether all of them will be able to make out. Those who have become well established will be able to weather the storm, but the new comers who are under heavy expense and lack of experience will find it hard sledding if winter prices do not go any higher than they are now.

News From Among the Farmers

Essex County—Many potato fields have been struck with disease that has destroyed the vines. Early potatoes escaped this and have been yielding very well. Reports state that the grain yield has been fair. We will have to have a late fall without frost in order for corn to ripen. Dairying is bringing the farmers the surest returns in this part of the country.

—M. E. T.

In Western New York

Ontario County—We have had a very dry late summer. Little or no plowing was done up until the first of September. Corn is turning out well while potatoes are blighty.—H. D. S.

Genesee County—The bean crop is very good. Especially is this true of pea beans. However, we have had a great deal of rain during the middle of the month and this may cause some damage to the crop before it is pulled. The second crop of clover and timothy is better than the first was. Potatoes are looking fairly well but digging is not started on the late crop.—J. H.

Along the Southern Tier

Broome County—We had frosts during the first week in September. Oats are practically all threshed. The yield was good. Buckwheat is being harvested and promises a fair crop. There are practically no apples, plums or grapes except in a few sheltered places. Early potatoes yielded rather poorly and the late crop seems to indicate a still poorer yield. There were not nearly as many planted as usual. Pears are plentiful. Potatoes are bringing $1.50, pears $2.00, butter 48c, eggs 48c, broilers 37c.—L. K. C.

Steuben County—Excellent weather around the first of September gave farmers a good opportunity to catch up with their harvest and threshing. Some excellent yields of oats and barley are reported. Potatoes are growing well with no indication of blight as yet. The acreage is less than last year and the stand uneven, some fields showing not more than three-quarters of a stand. The apple outlook is very poor.—H. I. D.

Notes From Pennsylvania

Cumberland County—We are having a very prolonged dry spell which is becoming real serious. There is a lot of fall plowing to be done but it cannot be done until it rains. Heat is so intense with the dryness that water became scarce and in some places people had to haul water for stock. Wheat is about all threshed. The quality is not extremely good and much of the crop is not fit for seed. Oats are badly colored. Corn has been affected by the long dry spell. Some corn is being cut and silo filling is under way.—J. B. K.

Cortland Apple Trees

Budded By Kelly Bros.

This remarkable new variety, originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has been given the highest honors obtainable in the horticultural world.

The fruit of the Cortland is as large or larger than the McIntosh round to somewhat conical in shape, bright red in its general color, and its flesh is fine, crisp yet tender and juicy as well as being sub-acid and aromatic.

The trees are large, very hardy and productive. Fruits about three weeks later than the McIntosh. The Cortland survives wind storms because of its stronger stem. Its keeping qualities and the ability to stand rough handling are more of its valuable characteristics.

Kelly's "Cortlands" Guaranteed To Be True-To-Name

Like all our other stock and the thousands of trees "certified" by Dr. Shaw, we guarantee our Cortlands to be absolutely true-to-name. They are propagated on the best French seedlings which insures the very finest root system and trees that will transplant without loss and give more satisfactory results.

ORDER NOW FOR FALL AND SPRING PLANTING

From present indications there will not be nearly enough Cortland Apple Trees to supply the demand. Place your order now for fall and spring planting so that you will be certain of being able to get the genuine Cortland. Write for the 1925 Catalog, fall price list with extra cash discount and special leaflet on the Cortland Apple.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1130 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.
Established in 1880

$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine

Up to 10 H-P.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL

TO PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits $500 to $1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas— Yet Delivers 25% More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1806 1808 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

CASH FOR OLD BAGS

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Deal direct and save middleman's profit. Write for prices. Reference—Peoples Bank.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
652 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

MILK CANS

20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

SEATED with his friends by the flaming birch logs Michel told his story.

When he and Jacques reached the Little Current, he had found all but a few of the most timid hunters on their trap-lines. There had been rumors afloat in the valley of the howling of the beast at Big Feather, but the Portage Lake hunters had refused to listen to an Indian who claimed that he had heard the Windigo, in September, on the ridge across from Wailing River Post.

"Dat Pierre, he try do good job."

"It was Pierre, was it?"

"Yes, he try hard to scare dem on de Little Curren', too."

But to the surprise of Michel, he returned to Portage Lake to find a camp of hunters he had left but two days before, wild with fear and preparing to leave the country. For, in his absence, the Windigo had filled the night with horror from a neighboring ridge. Michel had lost no time in finding the trail and following it down to a creek where he lost it on the ice, and although he followed the stream for miles, failed again to pick it up. Then he sent Little Jacques with the message which David found at the rendezvous.

"Well, he's in this country and we'll keep after him," said Steele, when the head-man had finished his story.

"Dere may be more dan one," Michel answered.

"More than one Windigo? Why?"

"Dese tracks I hunt down to de ice ees not same we fin' at Stoopin' Riviere. Dese track more beeg, an' round'. Ver' queer track!'

"Round were they? What do you think of that, David?"

David rose, and taking his rifle from its skin case, calmly proceeded to fill the magazine from his pocket.

"I t'ink dat we bettair fin' good place up lak', for camp an' hunt de Windigo. Two ees more easee dan one to track een de snow. Eef Michel hav' Pete, de Windigo houn', we'en he see dem track, he get shot at heem."

"Weel de dog trail on de ice?" asked Michel of Steele.

"We found that he would hold our trail three hours after we had crossed bare ice on the Little Medicine, and over hard snow, much longer."

"Ah-hah! Good! We soon geeve heem job."

There was nothing to do but patrol the country, following the trappers' camps, in the hope that some night luck would strike them, and they should wake from their warm robes to hear the voice.

Michel, who had seen their fire from his camp across the outlet, left them. Now that the snow had come, the two friends prayed that it would continue and make deep on the ice in the creek bottom to the discomfiture of a fleeing Windigo. But would he run if he knew they were on his trail? The two men heartily wished him the courage of a wolverine, for then, at last, they should see what nature of beast or fiend had so long terrorized with impunity the valley of the Wailing.

As Steele rolled himself in his blankets under the shed tent by the fire, he wondered if the girl at Wailing River, who had so lightly weighed him and found him wanting, had paused to consider whether the choice of a winter of toil with the dogs, on the snow of the Hudson's Bay watershed, rather than the alternative of the soft life of the city, bore any indication of the singleness of his heart.

CHAPTER XXXI

IN the morning, little Jacques was sent back to the post with a letter from Steele informing St. Onge of the re-appearance in the Portage Lake country of the night wailer, and stating that, unless sent for, the party would not return down river while their provisions lasted. He expressed the hope of being able, with the help of the hound, to obtain a shot at the creature if it remained near the lake. Denise, he did not mention.

With David and Michel breaking trail through the foot of new snow which had fallen over night, the party started on the ice for the mouth of Still River, a small tributary of the lake on which there was a trapper's camp which Michel had not yet visited. Arriving at the tipi of the Ojibways, they found them loading their sled preparatory to making a hasty departure, the dark faces of two men and a boy, marked with fear, while from the interior of the lodge rose the low pitiful wailing of women.

"What are you doing? Why do you leave good otter and mink water and the ridges which have given you many pelts of the silver and the black fox? There is much flour and sugar and tea; there are many trade goods at the post, which wait for you to come with your pelts at New Year's. Where are you going?" he asked in Ojibway.

Opening his arms in a dramatic gesture the older of the men replied: "How can we stay? The Windigo howls at night from the ridges and robs our trap-lines. We are afraid, and dare not remain to be eaten."

"What, has he cried again?" shouted the excited Michel.

"Yes, he wailed and wept last night when the snow covered the moon. Our women will not pass another sleep here; we fear he will find and kill us."

"Where was he?"

"On the ridge there." The Indian pointed.

"No good!" Michel turned to Steele. "De snow cover hees track." Then he asked: "You say he robbed your traps? Did you see the trail?"

"Oh, yes, his trail was everywhere. One sleep before the new snow fell, he followed my fox and marten traps, and ate two foxes—the snow was red with blood. They were large—the tracks of the man-eater, very large, and we ran when we saw them."

"Will you stay tonight in your tipi, if we camp here? This is a great shaman from the south." Michel pointed to Steele. "He has a dog that hunts the Windigo—he has a magic howl, and the Windigo fears him. He has bewitched many Windigoes in his own country with his great voice. Tomorrow we will go with you to your trap-lines. No harm can come to you, because, this medicine man and his shaman dog."

The Ojibways gazed in awe and wonder at the great hound, strange to the north, with the pendulous ears and the furrowed forehead, then argued rapidly among themselves, finally calling their women from the tent.

"Listen, you will hear the voice that carries fear to the Windigo." Then, "can you make de dog howl," asked Michel of Steele who understood the drift of the conversation.

"Come here, Pete!" The hound trotted up to his master. Then Steele made mysterious passes over the dog's head and began to spar with him, which he had discovered excited the dog and in the end brought a deep toned note of protest. Shortly as his master pushed him around in the deep snow to which he was not as yet accustomed, the black nose lifted and the deep bass of the bloodhound startled the amazed audience, to draw a frenzy of yelping from the huskies.

"The Windigo will not come tonight, for he knows the shaman dog can follow his trail even through water, and in his voice there is death." said Michel gravely, to the impressed Indians. "If you will unload your sleds and camp here, near us, we will bring the skin of the Windigo to hang from your lodge poles before the moon changes."

After considerable discussion with his people the older Indian replied: "We do not wish to leave the hunting ground of our fathers. As you say, there is game on the ridges and in the creek bottoms. If you will camp here with the white medicine man and the shaman dog with the voice of the thunder, we will stay."

"We will camp here and keep the Windigo away," answered Michel, trusting that the beast would prove him a false prophet.

In the morning—leaving David at the camp to ease the fear of the women, Steele and Michel slipped into their snow-shoes and taking the hound, drove their sled with the traps to the first lines of marten and fox sets on the neighboring ridges. There, along the line which the Windigo had robbed, Michel set the six double-spring wolf traps under the new snow near the marten cabanes, chaining their to spruce logs, which he buried. Farther on, at two of the fox sets, to the wonder and admiration of the Ojibways who trapped bear in the spring with log deadfalls only, and had never seen such engines of steel designed to hold helpless the most powerful beast, Michel and Steele brought from their sled the two bear traps. To open and set the jaws of these, it was necessary to pry the powerful springs down with five-inch birch sticks, wedged under the root of a spruce. These, also were buried in the snow where an animal approaching the baited fox trap would step on the pan, releasing the yawning jaws.

Continuing, the Indians visited other trap-lines, until it was necessary to turn back to reach camp before the early dusk, but nowhere was the new snow marked by the trail of the beast. Beyond, for miles they had still other lines extending up the valley and over ridges, small lakes and ponds, but they refused to leave their families over night.

It would take six days for little Jacques to make the round trip to the post, and that night over the fire, while the Ojibways cowered in their tipi, the three men talked of what message he might bring. They wondered in what way Laflamme would show his teeth—for strike he would before the long snows faded; if he would dare again to send men to the post. It seemed unlikely, for he did not know that the head man was absent, the Iroquois, from Nipissing, who was known the length of the Wailing and the great Albany for the sureness of his eye over the sights and the possession of a stone-hard nerve. No, Laflamme would not send men to the post on so desperate a venture. Without Michel, there would be three men with St. Onge. And the Frenchman at Ogoké already had tested the mettle of Wailing River, to which a grave on the river shore and a furrow in the face of Big Antoine bore witness.

In the morning Michel was to visit hunters twenty miles above on other creeks which flowed into the great lake, in search of news, but, as wolf and wolverine, bear and lynx return to the kill or carcass which had fed them, so they hoped that the Windigo would return to the trap-lines he had robbed—to the ridge where he had wailed the night of the snow.

Five uneventful days passed. Confident of the supernatural powers of Steele and his strange dog whom they now heard in full voice in the forest following the trail of Michel, the Indians again began to travel their lines of traps. Steele, with Michel and the hound, had visited many camps of hunters in the district, who were wavering between a desire for a general stampede and reluctance to leave a rich fur country. But the tale of Michel, and the great voice and mysterious looks of the hound, again worked their spell. However, it was clear that a few more nights of the Windigo at Portage Lake would mean a general exodus.

On the afternoon of the sixth day of Little Jacques' absence a dog-team limped slowly up the Still River trail.

"There he is!" cried Steele. "Now we'll hear how things have been going down below." And he hurried to the ice to meet the half-breed.

"Bo'-jo', Jacques! What's been driving you so hard. Your dogs are all in."

"Dere ees bad news down riviere."

"What's happened, quick? What is it?" Steele's heart skipped a beat, then started to pound, as he flinched from the answer to his question, when David and Michel, with anxious faces joined him.

"De night we leeve Wailing Riviere to hunt de Windigo, he holler on de ridge. De peopl' are ver' scare'."

Steele glanced at his friends to find them nodding in quiet satisfaction, then clapping the astonished half-breed on the back, burst out with:

"Jacques, that's not bad news; that's good news! He's moving around and we'll hear him yet. Where's the letter?"

The dog-runner handed Steele a letter wrapped in oil-skin which ran as follows:

"Monsieur Steele:

Jacques brought your note. I am glad to learn that you have hope of the hound. On the night you left, the Windigo wailed again on the ridge opposite us. At daylight, as none of the men would go with me, I went alone to find the trail. I ran upon some tracks but soon lost them in the hard snow packed by the wind. We could have done much with the hound.

I am in fear that something has happened to Tete-Boule. He left for the caribou barrens a week before you reached us and is long overdue. Jacques tells me you did not find my message at the rendezvous. I sent Gaspard but he may have feared the Windigo and lied to me. My daugh-

(Continued on opposite page)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from uin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. Steele interrupts the hunt to return to New York in order to get back to St. Onge's post before winter sets in. On his way he has an encounter with LaFlamme, which arouses the latter's enmity. Steele soon returns to the post better equipped to hunt the Windigo, having obtained bear traps and a bloodhound to aid him. He immediately makes plans with his guides to systematically solve the mystery.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE are very glad to announce the prize winner for the Eastern States Exposition trip. The competition was quite keen, especially among a few boys, and we wish to congratulate all of those who made an effort to win the trip. The winner is Edwin Decker of Bullville, N. Y., who had a total of 408 points. We are publishing his picture in this issue. He has promised that he will take some pictures and keep an account of the things he sees at the exposition so that the rest of us who are unable to go will know something of what is going on there. We have no doubt but that he will have a great trip, and that he will give us an interesting account of it.

Lone Scout Edwin Decker of Bullville, New York, who won the Eastern States Contest, and will attend the Exposition at Springfield, Mass., from Sept. 20-26. He has promised to write us an account of his trip.

Loren Joy of Brushton, N. Y., had the second highest number of points, which was 250. H. B. Adrianee of Westerloo, N. Y., was the third highest, with 141 points.

The advantage of taking part in any contest is not entirely the winning of the prize. The doing of something to the best of your ability is helpful to you whether you win a prize or not, and many times after the prize winners are announced, you maybe inclined to think you could have done just as well had you tried,—and perhaps you could. The big thing is to step in and do the best you can, and then be good sports and congratulate the winner.

The September Contest

We have already received a number of entries for the September contest, which is for letters entitled "Why I Belong to the Lone Scouts." The letters already received are very interesting, but there is still plenty of opportunity for letters to be sent in, if they are sent at once. All letters received will be given careful attention, and the winning letters will be published in the Lone Scout column. I think you will all be interested in knowing that our membership is steadily increasing; at the present time being 740.

Give Your Address Plainly

We are continually receiving mail to which answers cannot be delivered because of incorrect address. We do the best we can but some of the letters which we receive are not well written. It is somewhat of a guess to tell who wrote them or what their address is. We want to say again that if you do not receive mail promptly we hope that you will write to us about it, being very careful to give your name and address in such a way that it can be read with no possibility of mistake.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—As most Lone Scouts are farm boys this should apply to nearly everybody. It is the ownership of some farm thing from corn to chickens. A while ago a brother and I sent for 100 July Black Leghorn chicks from a reliable firm in New Jersey. These chicks being late had no cold weather to disturb their growth and grew very rapidly. Five months later they were laying. We kept track of our expenses from cost of chicks up through the expense of raising and found that we had made some money from our few pullets. Of course, the partnership cut the profits in two for each of us but also the cost of feed, etc. Poultry are very interesting, just now I have a card from the express office saying that I have a quantity of pheasant eggs from the Conservation Commission at Albany. I applied for them early last spring. Later I may tell you how they hatched and my experience with them.

At the present time I own a registered Guernsey heifer. We formerly had "Black and Whites" but now we are going into Guernsies so I got one also. Our herd is accredited. Every boy should have a purebred calf. Although I prefer Guernsies any full bloods are better than "scrubs." Most any boy can get a purebred start from some neighbor in some breed be it Ayshire, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss or any other kind. Lots of boys around here raise corn, potatoes or some other crop but I think I like stock better than that.

Every Lone Scout is interested in what he gets and sees in the woods, therefore, he hates to see our woods destroyed. On our farm (we haven't any woods) we are going to set out two thousand seedlings of Pine next spring. These are set six feet each way. We recently got an order blank from our Farm Bureau agent which we sent to the Conservation Commission. There is some land on all farms where there are no woods fit for this. Why not have your father set out some?

My Lone Scout work hasn't progressed very far because I have had to wait quite a while for my Lone Scout material. I sent for my degree books three weeks ago today probably will get it soon. I have sent in a list of prospects for Lone Scouts in way of working for my Booster Button. I saw in the "Boy's Life" this could be done. Although there are hardly enough boys around here for a Tribe still some scouting can be done. The boys around here are spread too far apart. I have already subscribed to two scout papers. They are "Okay To Scout" and "The Bay State Scout." The Lone Scout movement is one of the greatest farm boy entertainments and instructors we have ever had. I would be pleased to have you send me some application blanks when you write next time.

Scoutingly yours,
PAUL TILFORD, (25)
Smiths Basin, New York.

The Pledge of a Lone Scout

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 224)

ter and I are well and send our felicitations.

Hilaire St. Onge."

"Well, what have you got to say, Michel?" demanded Steele.

"I say w'en de dog res', Jacques go down riviere an' breeng up grub. De Windigo ees on dis lak' now. We hear heem soon."

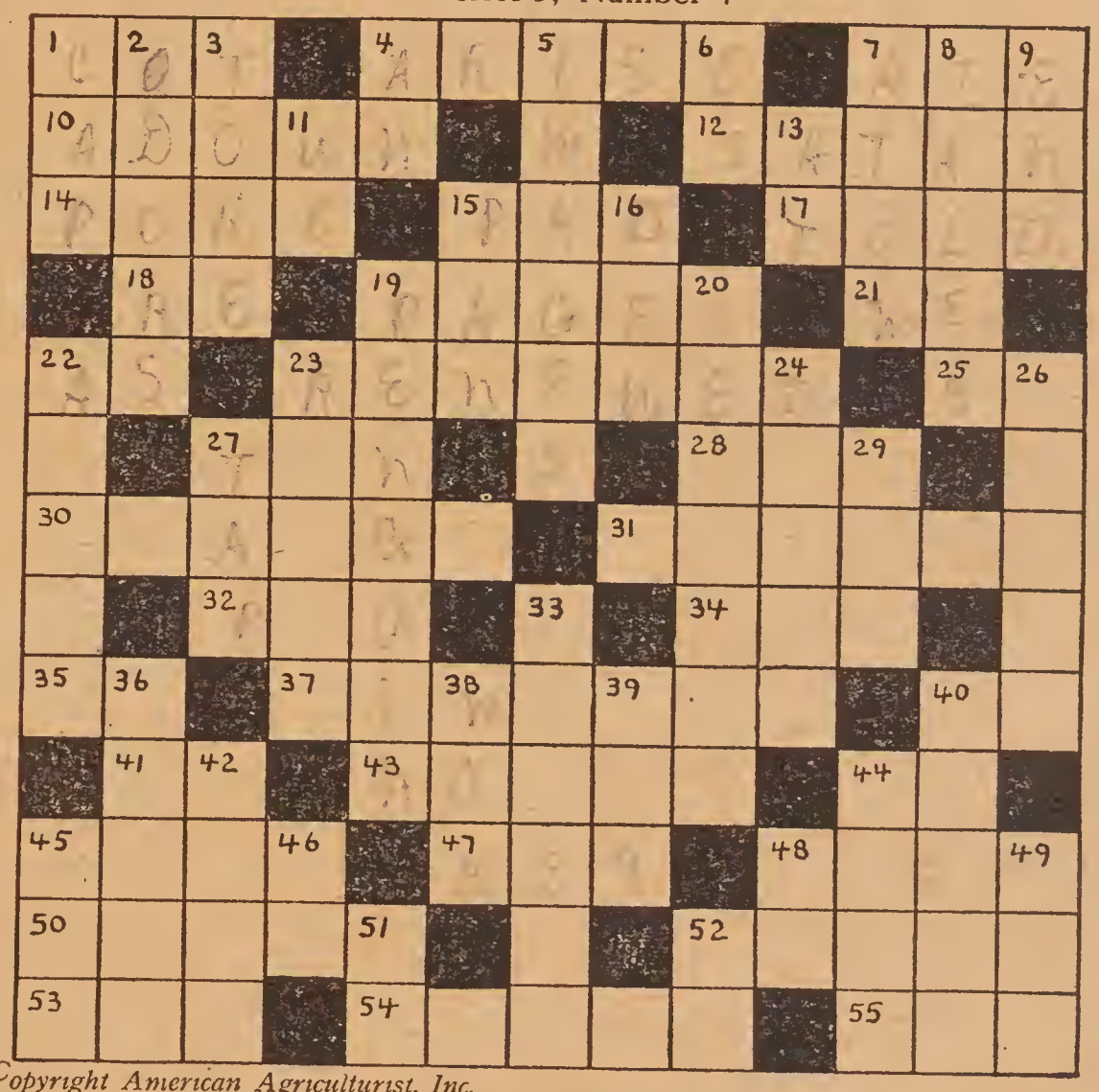
David nodded in acquiescence.

"He had a week to wander up here and yell that night of the snow after he howled at the post. I believe he is still in this country. If he will only come back and follow down that line of traps again on that ridge!"

(*To be Continued*)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 4



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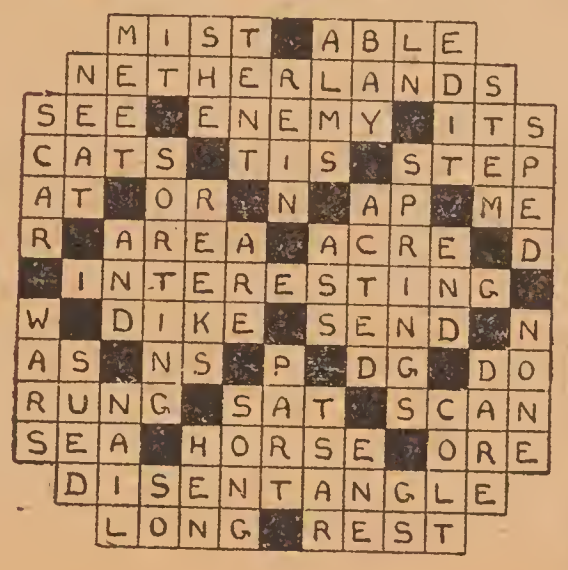
HORIZONTAL

1—Domestic animal
4—Get up
7—Devoured
10—Downward (Poetic)
12—The devil
14—Skin-opening
15—Cushion
17—Narrated
18—Second note of musical scale
19—Leaves of a book
21—Myself
22—Like
23—Made like new
25—South-east (Abbr.)
27—Buddy
28—Large motor-truck
30—Language of the Arabians
31—Cantaloups
32—Spasmodic twitching
34—A color
35—Personal pronoun
37—Injuries
40—Exists
41—Exclamation of wonderment
43—Wanderer
44—Harbor Defense (Abbr.)
45—Western state
47—Solicit
48—Profound
50—Withers
52—Last
53—Conclude
54—City in Nebraska
55—Crafty

VERTICAL

1—Head-covering
2—Scents
3—Carried on the person
4—Indefinite article
5—Likenesses
6—Plural ending
7—Small particle
8—Stories
9—Complete
11—You and I
13—Near
15—Cooking utensil
16—Moisture
19—Large fish-eating bird
20—Cut off
22—Sudden fear
23—Mad
24—Small valleys
26—Comforts
27—Light blow
29—Be drowsy
33—Photographic mechanism
36—Devoured
38—Unruly crowd
39—Restraint upon speech
40—Standard
44—Female birds
42—Difficult to do
46—That man
45—Make use of
48—501 (Roman numerals)
49—Go back and forth
51—Thus
52—Fourth note of musical scale

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle



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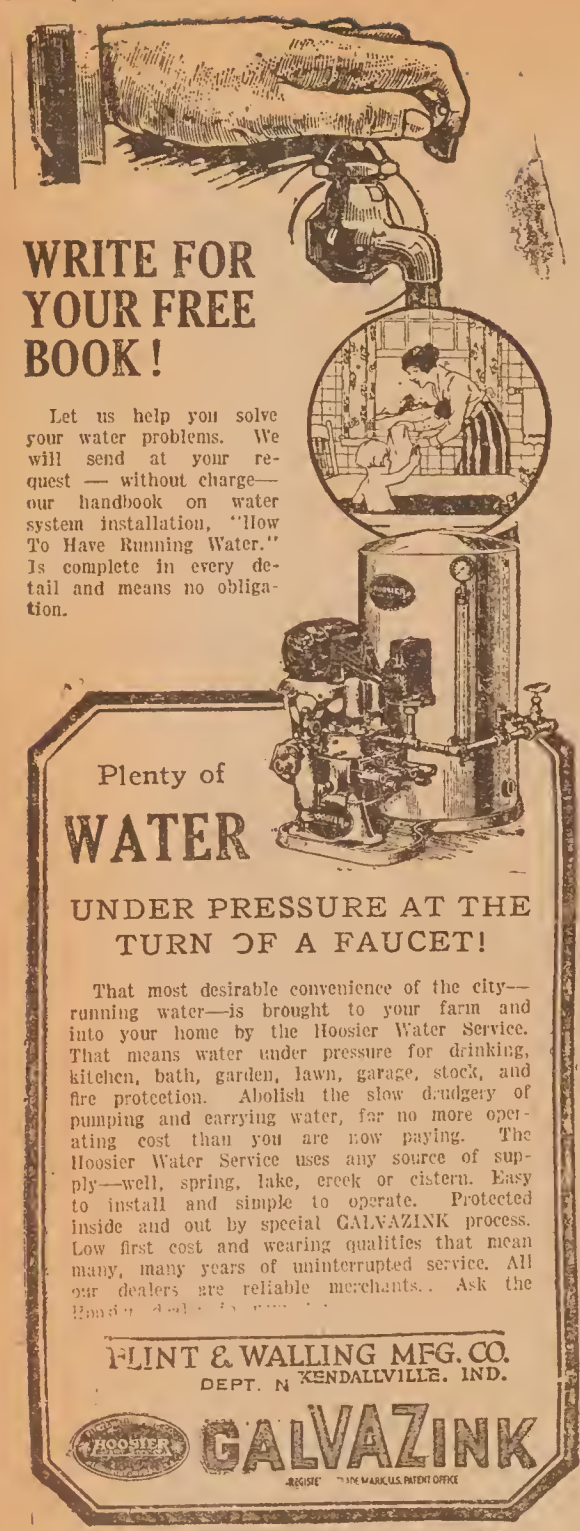

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A Page of Tested Recipes

From Corn Soup to an Unusual Pudding Sauce

CUT the corn from three fresh ears, add three sliced tomatoes, three green peppers and three small onions, the two latter chopped fine. Cover with boiling water and simmer for an hour. Season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of butter, pour in hot water to make of right consistency and five minutes before serving drop in small tea biscuits. If served with crackers or toast, thicken with one teaspoonful of cornstarch rubbed smooth in cold water.

—L. M. T.

This is a wholesome fresh-tasting combination. If the three green peppers are used, it will rather over-power the corn flavor. If you prefer the corn flavor it would be well to reduce the number of peppers.

Corn Relish

18 ears sweet corn (cooked on cob)
1 small cabbage chopped
4 green peppers
2 red peppers
2 cups sugar
1-3 cup salt
2 onions, medium size
1 tbsp. celery seed
1 tbsp. mustard seed
1 qt vinegar—if this does not cover, add water.

Cook from ½ to ¾ of an hour. Seal.

Corn Pudding

1 pt. corn
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 tbsp. butter
salt to taste

Set in pan of hot water and bake as you do custard.

Corn and Tomato Fritters

5 ears of corn
3 eggs
¾ cup of tomato—cut fine
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
1 tablespoonful of sugar
1 teaspoonful of baking powder

Grate the corn; add the tomato, yolks of eggs—beaten—the salt and pepper. Mix the sugar, flour and baking powder and add. Last add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Fry as usual.—R. H.

This makes very tender delicious fritters. If you wish to give more body to the fritter, a tablespoon of flour should be added to the recipe.

Green Pea Soup

Put one tablespoon of butter in frying pan, melt and add two cupfuls fresh green peas cooking ten minutes and stirring frequently to prevent burning. Pour in water to cover peas, Make a thin batter of one tablespoonful flour and two beaten eggs. Cook peas until tender, pour in the batter, season with salt and a dust of nutmeg, and cook five minutes stirring constantly. Thin with sweet milk to required consistency and serve with buttered toast broken in small pieces.—L. M. T.

Our test of this recipe proved it to have a delicious fresh-green-pea taste. However, one must be sure that the peas are good and tender before adding batter. You may not care for the nutmeg flavor. We liked it just as well or better without. (This recipe provides from eight to ten servings).

Fried Green Tomatoes with Sauce—

Pare and slice large green tomatoes, dip in beaten egg, then in fine cracker crumbs, dust with salt and pepper and fry in hot fat. Make a cream sauce by blending together one tablespoonful each of flour and butter and one cupful sweet milk, cooking until it thickens. Use asbestos mat or double boiler. Pour this sauce over the fried tomatoes and serve.

When this recipe was tried out in our testing kitchen we decided that these are good with or without sauce.

A Child's Dress No. 323-9 is delightfully smart and simple. It can be had in cotton Shantung or wool jersey. The simulated side opening is decorated with prim three flower sprays. Each blossom is a small pearl button in effectively contrasting color. Stems of the sprays are black outline, and the group of three dots between the sprays is also black. Tiny leaves are green lazy daisy stitches. The color of the buttons depends upon the material. The model was orange Shantung, with light green buttons. Violet, yellow or white can be used on green material. On dark blue or light brown, use green. biscuit color, or light green.

Orange, Pongee, or light green Shantung, stamped for dress, $1.10, Floss and buttons 25c.

Dark blue or old red wool jersey stamped for dress $2.00. Floss and buttons, 25c.

Transfer pattern of embroidery 20c.

MIXED PICKLES

1 quart small white onions
1 quart small green tomatoes
1 quart cauliflower (broken in small pieces)
1 quart small cucumbers
1 pint celery (cut in 1 inch lengths)
1 quart cabbage (chopped and scalded in water with vinegar added to keep hard)
5 red peppers
2 quarts cider vinegar
2 cups brown sugar
3 tablespoonsful whole mixed spices.

Cut vegetatbles into attractive pieces, sprinkle with salt and allow to stand over night. Drain thoroughly. Mix vinegar, sugar and spices together and bring to boiling point. Add vegetables and cook 10 minutes. Pack and seal.

Turmeric seed may be added to these, if desired.

EASY PICKLE

1 gal vinegar
4 cups sugar
½ cup salt
Alum size of pea.

Wash cucumbers and put in above solution. These are ready for use in two weeks and will keep indefinitely if kept under brine. Cucumbers may be added as picked. Leave stems on.

Note: This is very handy to make as pickles may be added from day to day.

SOUR PICKLES

Cucumbers, onions or sliced green tomatoes may be used.

Place in a stone jar and cover with brine in proportion of ½ cup salt to 2 quarts of boiling water. Soak 24 hours. Drain off brine and scald. Pour over pickles again and let stand while preparing the spiced vinegar. Then drain off all brine.

Scald the vinegar and add according to taste, one tablespoon of mixed spices may be used for each quart of pickles. Cinnamon, allspice, cloves, peppers, celery seed, mustard seed and mace give a variety of flavors.

Pack pickles in sterilized jars, cover with the hot spiced vinegar, and seal.

Children Love This Quilt

They know and love every one of the 20 round animals that go in the series. Each block is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The animal is then embroidered in outline stitch as pictured on page 14 of our August 29th issue.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns in one package, with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 CENTS FOR COMPLETE QUILT SET. Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

SWEET PICKLE—CHUNK

7 lbs. cucumbers (medium sized)
2 lbs. brown sugar
2½ pints vinegar
1 tablespoon each of whole allspice, cinnamon and celery seed.

Cut the cucumbers in inch lengths and soak in brine for 3 days (½ cup salt to 2 quarts of water). Drain and soak in fresh water two days changing the water each day. Drain again and cook slowly for one-half hour in equal parts cider vinegar and water. Add three grape leaves and one teaspoon powdered alum and drain them. Bring to a boil the vinegar and dry ingredients and pour over cucumbers. Reheat the vinegar the third day and pour over pickles. Pack in hot jars and seal.

Pickled Peaches

4 quarts peaches
2 pounds sugar, white
2 cups vinegar
½ ounce stick cinnamon
¼ ounce whole cloves

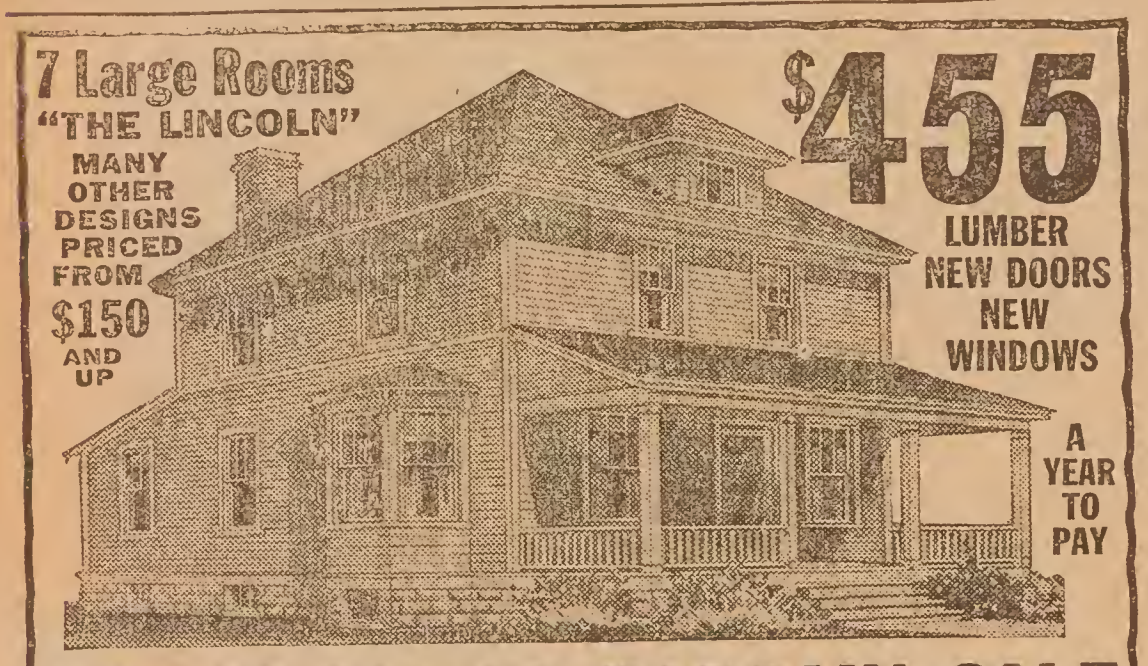
Dip the peaches quickly in hot water and remove the skins. Boil the sugar, the vinegar, and the cinnamon for 20 minutes. Place a few of the peaches at a time in the sirup, and cook them until they are tender. Pack them into thoroughly cleaned jars. Adjust the rubbers, and fill each jar to overflowing with the hot sirup. Adjust the covers, and seal the jars immediately. Cloves stuck into the peaches will discolor the fruit.

An Unusual Sauce

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoonful cornstarch
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoonful butter.

Flavor with nutmeg and extract of lemon.

This is a surprisingly good pudding sauce. It is especially useful when one has no lemon for flavoring the sauce.



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What Some A.A. Readers Think

About Books They Have Read---A. A. Patterns Grow in Favor

HERE are more letters which were written in answer to Aunt Janet's question "What book has meant the most to me and why?" It is highly gratifying to have such a fine analysis made of books which our readers have thought over, and have read many times over and over again.

* * *

This Book Was Passed On to Others

I can truly say that of all the books I have read, "The Witness", written by Grace Lutz, is the most wonderful one. In reading it one can feel the "Presence" and can almost catch the "Vision" as did Paul Cortland of Stephen Marchall's Christ. Unlike other books of fiction, forgotten as soon as laid aside, the lesson taught and the impression made, remain to help and to guide, and as it grows faint one loves to read again this wonderful story and renew the first impressions. We have kept the book traveling among our friends, young and old, many of them reading it two or three times.

It illustrates the influence of a Christian character upon the ones with whom they come in contact and the great good that can be accomplished. I was impressed by the need of in some way bringing our young men and women to feel and see the "Presence" or "Vision" of the Christ.

* * *

The Bible a Foundation for Many Books

Probably the book standing second only to the Bible, on my list, holds that position because of its similarity to that sacred volume. "In His Steps" by C. M. Sheldon, may have many defects but the general idea is so intensely worth while and it is treated so strongly and worked out so entertainingly that I believe it must always stand high among the gems of American literature.

To be sure, Sheldon's masterpiece is largely dependent upon the Bible, since it quotes and refers to so much scripture, but it is difficult to conceive of any volume built up entirely independently, having an appreciative intrinsic value. Ben Hur perhaps most closely approaches that ideal but here again we have a similar dependency, though with less quoting and referring.

The book that would be equally absorbing to Christians and heathens is very possibly as yet unwritten and its author should be such a genius as the world has not yet produced. Surely the book that inspires the highest ideals is the best book, and, since we have yet to discover anything above the Biblical standard, the most impressive book must necessarily stand heavily upon the scriptures.

The famous old authors produced many good things, but the simple little story by Sheldon is more applicable to everyday life, and hence I believe more valuable than any one of them.

* * *

One Must Dig for the Truth

When I was in High School I studied in the English course, "Sesame and Lilies" by John Ruskin. It made such an impression on me that I have tried to rule my life by it ever since. Lilies showed me the meaning of true womanhood and the way of going about to attain the education for it. I fear it would be counted extremely old-fashioned by some of our modern standards. But, perhaps, if we women of today adopted a few of those ideals some of the divorce courts would go out of business; there would be an oversupply of lawyers and not such crowded conditions in our public institutions, such as orphan asylums, jails, etc. (for the breaking up of the home is indirectly responsible for more than we want to acknowledge) I will take just enough time to give a quotation from that section of the book.

> "Ah, wasteful woman! she who may
> On her sweet self set her own price,
> Knowing he cannot choose but pay—
> How has she cheapen'd Paradise!
> How given for nought her priceless gift,
> How spoil'd the bread and spill'd the wine,
> Which spent with due respective thrift,
> Had made brutes men, and men divine."

"Sesame", or the first lecture in the book, taught me how to read. Its methods are splendid. It does not approve of hurried reading, if one's aim is to acquire knowledge. We must dig like a miner after gold and we must use as our tools our own care, wit and learning. Finally, this knowledge, thus patiently acquired must be tried out in the crucible of our own thoughtful souls.

One book read ten times is more important than ten books read once. Of course, this applies to books of living value. Most of our modern books would not be considered by Ruskin as real books, merely newspapers in good print.

This thought of digging for truth is expressed in Ruth Comfort Mitchell's book, "The White Stone" which I read recently. This story so well told will abide with me for aye but had I not learned its central truth, long before?

* * *

Dirty Collars to Wash

Men's soft collars are much easier to wash if a stiff brush is used for scrubbing them.

* * *

Babies Cry For It

The next time it is necessary to give the smallest dose of castor oil, just roll it up into two or three sugar-coated balls.

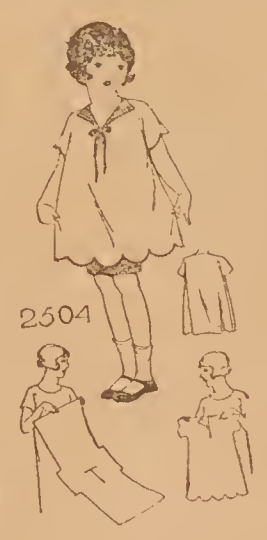
* * *

Use A Tray While Cooking

Any cook will find a large sized tray of great convenience on her kitchen table. In cake baking, salad making, canning, and preserving, etc., the utensils, supplies and refuse may be kept on this tray. When the operation is completed, the tray will carry the refuse and dirty utensils to their respective places, and the table will be left clean.

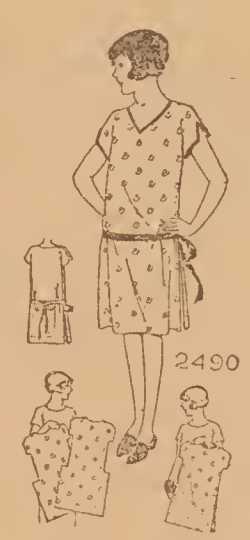
Dresses For Play or For Work

Here are dresses for the littlest girl, as well as for Mother, when either is at work or at play. These patterns are designed by leading fashion designers and by following instructions for making given with the patterns, very smart effects can be obtained.



Pattern 2504 *shows a dear little fanty frock for the child of 2, 4, 6 or 8 yrs. It is very simple to make and requires only 1¼ yds. of 27 inch plain material with ⅞ yds. of 40 inch checked material for the 4 yr size.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2490 *shows a dress for the little girl of 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 yrs. If made of gingham or print it is just the thing for school. It may be made of silk for better wear. The 8 year size requires 1¾ yards of 36 inch material.* Price 13c.



Pattern 2511 *shows a charming afternoon frock with the stylish shirred fullness in the skirt front. The tucks may be edged with lace which is another decidedly smart feature this season. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2495 *is a very popular design for a simple, straight-line frock. It can be made up in bordered silk or in flannel. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 1½ yards of 54 inch material with ⅞ yard of contrasting material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2465 *is ideal for the coming cooler weather, and can be made in such silks as faille, crepe de chine, foulard or bengaline. Trimmed with dainty collar and cuffs, and buttons of contrasting or matching color, this makes a very smart dress indeed. It comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 32 inch contrasting material and 2¾ yards of lace for edging.* Price 13c.

When you send for a pattern, we suggest that you enclose 10 cents extra and 2 cents for postage for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern and sizes correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Extra help to loosen dirt in clothes! *Extra* help to get them safely clean! Splendid soap and naptha, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, or any other form of soap! Easier washing! More quickly done! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha --or will get it for you

99¢ GENUINE KID COMFORT SLIPPER

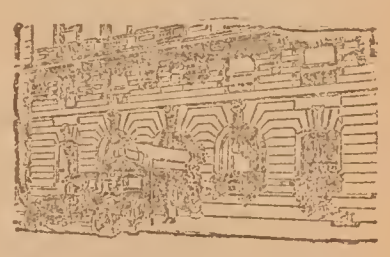
RARE bargain in genuine black vici-kid with flexible hand turned good-wearing leather soles and smooth inner soles. Rubber heels. Sizes 3-9; Wide Widths. Order No. 01273

Money back promptly if not delighted

WE PAY POSTAGE if money or check accompanies order; or you can PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage. Mention No. 01273, size and width or all numbers in shoe you now wear.

Free Catalogue of wonderful values in men's, women's and children

ANDERSON SHOE CO., Inc. 102 Hopkins Place Dept. 8871 Baltimore, Md.



HOTEL ST. JAMES

TIMES SQUARE, Just off Broadway at 109-113 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Much Favored by Women Traveling without Escort

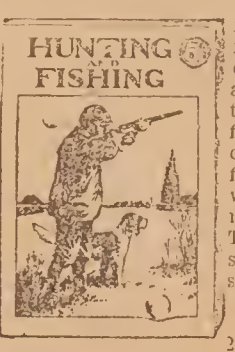
An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well conditioned home.

40 Theatres, all principal shops and churches, 3 to 5 minutes' walk.

2 minutes to all subways, "L" roads, surface cars, bus lines.

Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.

Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN



HUNTING & FISHING is a monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, revolvers, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine, only $1.00 for THREE WHOLE YEARS, or send 25c in stamps or coin for six months trial.

HUNTING & FISHING MAGAZINE 294 Newbury St., Boston Mass.

GROW GINSENG Greatest Money Crop Known

Time to plant is September and October. 1000 seeds and 100 plants for $5.00. GOLDEN SEAL, second in cash returns only to Ginseng. 1000 seeds. 100 plants $4.00. Thirty-two page monthly Magazine on Medicinal Plants $1.00, sample copy 10c. Address

C. M GOODSPEED, Box AA SKANEATELES, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS AT PRE-WAR PRICES Thousands of fruit trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Barberry, Privet, etc. Highest quality direct to you. Write for new price list. THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, Westminster, Md.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madisor "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION. 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses, $8.50 dozen. Retails $1.50. Sample dress sent C. O. D. $1. Write for free catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 462, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets, Flannel Nightgowns, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 477, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Three registered Holstein heifers, 2 years old. Will freshen in October and November. Also six heifer calves, "Dutch and Segis" strain. Tuberculin tested. Inquire A. V. NEWTON, Salamanca, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS: Yearling bull, bull calf five months old, also bull and heifer calves week old. Richly bred. Federal accredited. CLARENCE HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Am offering well grown, richly bred, nicely marked. Registered Holstein heifers, four to ten months old, price, $40 to $70 each, from heavy producing dams and our prize winning, Blood Royal sire. EXCELSIOR STOCK FARM, Waterloo, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, all ages. Few cows. Prices low. P. L. DWIGHT, DeRuyter, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit hounds on approval. Also Registered Spaniel puppies, ready in September.

SCOTCH COLLIES, Welsh Shepherds pups, $5; spayed females, $10, native born heel drivers, grown dogs of all ages Ship C. O D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

PURE BRED Beagle puppies, trained males, females. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Coon and Skunk Hound pups, males, $5; females, $3; Black and Tan male hound, $20; Blue ticked female, $20; male and female Collie, eligible to registration, $20 each. JOHN A. ALEXANDER, Lock Box 84, South Royalton, Vermont.

TRAINED COON HOUNDS—Bred from my famous Reg. Kentucky Bloodhound. Keenest scented and most determined of all dogs; hole diggers and tree barkers. Few choice Reg. pups from my imported English Bloodhound. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $3.25—25; $6—50; $11—100; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed. $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff & White Leghorns $8.00—100, Barred Rocks $10.00—100, Reds $10.00—100. White Rocks $12.00—100, Mixed $8.00—100. All orders filled promptly. Circulars free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—15 and 30 dozen size, 13½ inches deep, new prices. O. H. EDWARDS CO., North Weare, N. H.

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and feed formula $1, $3.50—100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—International Silo, 10x30, used three seasons. C. W. RITTENHOUSE, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by Express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. BOX 528, Salina, Kansas.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A young or middle aged woman to become a member of my family at Yonkers and assist Mrs. Eastman with the home work. Good wages and railroad fare paid to right person. Write full particulars to E. R. EASTMAN, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Wanted—Supervisors and salesmen with cars to sell fully equipped high class five tube radio sets direct to homes in rural districts. Sets guaranteed, easy terms, liberal commissions. Write RURAL DISTRIBUTING CO., 39 Broadway, New York City.

SINGLE EXPERIENCED white man or strong boy wanted for small fruit and dairy farm, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvanai. No smokers. R. T. CROWELL, Buckingham, Pa.

WANTED: Reliable married man with thorough understanding of breeding, feeding, and fitting of cattle; general farm work, crop rotations, etc. Barn fully equipped. Located Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Splendid opportunity for worker and man who will interest himself. Give all particulars, salary expected and full references in first letter. BOX No. 350, C/O AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HONEY

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New Buckwheat honey, in 60 lb. cans $6.00 f.o.b. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15, 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured $5.00. Send no money until cured. Write today. COAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Barnes, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF fine smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 10, $2.00, 15, $2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing best 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS UNION, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF rich mellow Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 20, $3.50. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Quality guaranteed. T. WALDROP, Murray, Ky.

PRICES SMASHED! 5 H.P. Gasoline Engine $65; 7 H.P. $75. 500 pound Cream Separator $30. Brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. FANTUS-MAJESTIC, 1353 South Oakley, Chicago.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Junior No. 6 Seed Wheat, field inspected, a very good yielding wheat with stiff straw, $2.50 bu. F.O.B. Atwater, New York. HARRY S. FERRIS, Atwater, N. Y

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dodd and Struthers Lightning Rod Cable, 1,000 ft. complete, for erection at agents cost price. A. PATTERSON, Mariaville,

SOLD
"Several Times Over"

J. M. Chase, manager of the Walden Poultry Yards, Walden, N. Y., had 300 Ancona pullets he wanted to sell so he inserted an ad. in the classified Columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Here is what happened.

Will you kindly discontinue the advertisement at once and send us a credit memo for the insertions due us. We shall need these later and shall be glad to use your columns since your readers seem willing and able to buy.

(Signed) J. M. CHASE.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE

in the CLASSIFIED COLUMNS of the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

What About the Future Of Horses

(*Continued from page 1*)

can be purchased and operated easier and at less cost than horses on the great majority of farms.

In the city, our investigation showed that the decrease in the number of horses has probably stopped for the time being. The American Express Company told our representative that they have nine hundred horse drawn vehicles and seven hundred trucks. This company said that they did not expect to supplant either trucks or horses at the expense of the other. The seven hundred trucks carry more tonnage than the nine hundred horse drawn vehicles. Trucks are used on long hauls and heavy loads, and the horses are used in certain sections for short hauls. An assistant manager of the company, stated that he did not believe it would be possible to do New York City's business entirely with horses; neither did he believe that the horse would ever be entirely supplanted by trucks.

Mr. Ziegler, of Fiss, Doer and Carrol Co., horse dealers, said that in his opinion, the number of horses in the city has reached its low point. He said most of the trucking below 14th Street is done by horses mainly because of the long waits, during which time the truck motor would be running. Many concerns which have changed to motor trucks have done so because of the demands of their customers for quick delivery and many concerns would be glad to change back to horses if they could. One coal dealer showed him three orders which specified that the coal should be delivered by truck.

The last two years have been bad for the horse business. Farmers have stopped breeding, and this will bring the price up. But the rise in price will be checked some by the tendency to buy trucks as soon as horses are high. Mr. Ziegler said that Ford had done more than any other man to hurt the horse business. He stated it is difficult to hire men to drive horses. They are exposed to the heat of summer and to winter storms more than truck drivers, and they get a little less pay. Many men who own motor trucks and hire drivers say there is little profit. A horse may be used for three years and sold for as much as was paid, while a truck is practically worthless after three years' use.

Mr. Zeigler stated the truck business has also been bad for some time. He believes there will be little tendency for horses to replace trucks in the future, that is, both have their place. He said that there are more horses in Philadelphia than here, and that the demand is more for the "chunk" type.

Most of the horses Fiss, Doer and Carrol Company sell come from the west. He says the farmers in New York State are hard to buy from as they do not know what a horse is worth. To his knowledge only two horse companies have gone out of business in the past several years.

In the near future, therefore, both in the city and country, there will be a demand for good horses, particularly heavy ones, and we believe that a farmer is fairly safe in doing some horse breeding, if care is taken to get the type and quality right, but this demand either for hay or horses can never be what it has been in the past and in the long run improvements in motor power will crowd old Dobbin still further off the map.

Radio Comes to the Farm

(*Continued from page 220*)

tion to the farm and to farm life than to any other phase of our national life. The urban citizen was the earliest to benefit from this invention, but the farmer will ultimately derive from it the greatest real profit and enjoyment. No other invention since the steam locomotive is destined to have such wide-spread influence upon rural life, because no other has carried so much comfort, enjoyment and potential prosperity to the farm.

Of all that may be said of radio in its various relations, the best is that it will tend to keep the young people on the farm. There is the true independence; there is the real throne of the American sovereign. Entertainment and culture, and the throbbing life of the metropolis, carried to the farm by radio, helping to make rural life more attractive and desirable, will sustain that class which is ours, as in all other free countries, is the very backbone of our national existence.

Myself a son of the soil, it will be a great satisfaction to my later years if, through radio, I can in some measure pay the debt I owe to a farmer ancestry and my heritage of health and to the simple life which was all that my boyhood knew.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

RADIO SET, batteries, Speaker, used three months, perfect condition, cost $178.00 sell for $100.00 complete. MERT ROSS, Himrod, N. Y.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. Prompt shipments. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.[illegible] postpaid. [illegible] calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES 250 printed postpaid 75c, $1.00 and $1.25, according to grade. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—10-acre Poultry and Fruit Farm, near New Brunswick, N. J., on trolley line—ideal location and soil—2,000 laying house capacity; 6,000 brooding capacity; concrete incubator cellar, 24x50 ft. with Candee Mammoth Incubator. Hollow tile storage and feed house, 24x40 ft.; six-room, two-story frame house and cellar; five good rooms over incubator cellar. Barns, sheds, toolroom, corn crib, etc. All chicken yards fenced. Five-acre orchard with 12 yr. old apple orchard, many peach, plum, pear and cherry trees. Electricity and phone now being installed. All buildings in good condition. Very reasonable and easy terms. Address M A. HALPRIN, R.F.D. No. 4, New Brunswick, N. J.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N Y.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for September and October planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

WE HAVE Dawsons Golden Chaff and Junior No. 6 winter wheat. Get your seed from these high yielding strains which we have grown in the hills of Chautauqua. Write for sample and prices. PIERPONT AND SMITH, Cassadaga, N. Y.

PEONIES—195 varieties. Write for price list. Plant September, October and November. JAMES PILLOW, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—1 reg. Shropshire ram, 3 yrs. old, $50; 2 Shropshire rams, not reg., 1 yr. old, $25 each. S. MILLER, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 154-F-61

A FEW RAMBOUILLET 1 and 2 year old rams for sale, 1 two months old Jersey bull calf Dam with R. O. M. record. S. C. MILLER, Grove City, Pa.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams and ram lambs $25.00 each. J. S. MORSE, Levanna on Cayuga, N. Y

FOR SALE—Choice, thoroughbred Shropshire ram lambs, not registered, March lambs, $15 each. H C. COLLNER, St. Petersburg, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HOUSEDRESSES—Flannelette $2. Order early. Switches, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic St., Canton, N. Y.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E. SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Service Department

Why We Furnish Insurance Service

WE recently received a letter from one of our subscribers in Ontario county, N. Y., which reads as follows:

"Will you please look up the Eureka Lumber Corporation 296 Broadway, New York City. I have about 50 thousand feet of lumber. Their agent called on me and gave me an order for the lumber at $45 per thousand chestnut and $60 per thousand for my pine, to be delivered at Naples during August, cash to be paid when loaded. This is a big price for lumber in the rough and they take it, log run or mill run and I would like to sell at that price if it is safe. I would be very grateful if you would advise me. They have contracted for about 500 thousand feet of lumber around here. Please let me know as soon as possible."

One of the Staff of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST called at 296 Broadway but found no firm listed there as occupying offices in that building. There was no one in the building acquainted with the Eureka Lumber Corporation and the Superintendent had no record of such a corporation having occupied space there.

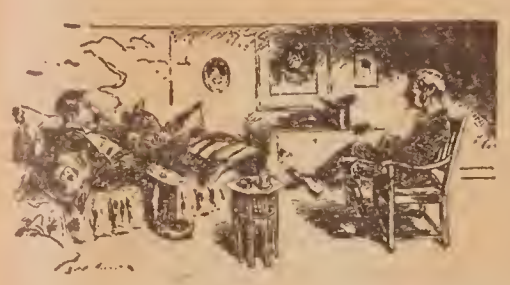
The Eureka Lumber Corporation also gave an Albany address and therefore we wrote to the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, at Albany, with the request that the Department make an investigation of the Eureka Lumber Corporation at 562 Broadway, Albany. The following is the report we received from Mr. Frederick E. Foster, Secretary to Commissioner Pyrke:—

"I have held your letter of August 3rd several days in an effort to obtain information about the Eureka Lumber Company, which you were advised had an office at 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Inquiries were made at that number only to find that this concern had not been there for two years.

"In addition, I asked one of the Mercantile Agencies to give me a report as to the standing of this firm, and the reply was "UNFAVORABLE." It was also said that judgments had been taken against one of the officers of the company, so I would think this information sufficient for you."

While we were investigating the New York and Albany addresses we received another letter from our subscriber, in which he states that a representative of the Eureka Lumber Corporation had passed two checks for about $30.00 which were returned by the bank marked "No Good." This same representative also hired a man to drive him around the county for about a week and then 'slid out," without paying him. To add insult to injury, the representative of the Company induced his guide to aid him in getting these checks cashed and now he must stand the loss.

In view of the fact that unfavorable reports were returned relative to the Eureka Lumber Corporation, there is only one way in which to do business with them and that is on a strictly cash basis— a definite amount down on signing of the order, the balance deposited in the local bank to be paid when the cars are loaded. Doing business with a man because he offers high prices is one way in which farmers are often swindled. This is particularly true with the egg business. City buyers go through the country quoting and offering high prices, "direct to consumer" business, promising the farmer all of the middle man's profits. It is usually the case that the store of this kind of buyer is nothing but a hole in the wall or a cellar, and when he has sold the eggs that the trusting farmers have shipped to them he simply locks the door and disappears. It is always more advisable to investigate a firm thoroughly, particularly when they are giving away something for nothing.



A PANACEA

JONES—*So you think smoking good for a headache?*

SMITH—*Yes. My mother-in-law always leaves the room when I smoke.*

—JUDGE.

Why We Furnish Insurance Service

AS most of our readers know, we sell in connection with the subscription to the paper and as one of our many services to our subscribers, a travel accident insurance policy. This policy is sold practically at cost, at the very low price of 75c a year. It covers injuries of all kinds received while traveling.

One of the chief reasons why we are furnishing this service is the fact that this is a travel age and everybody is in almost constant danger of being injured while on the road. Of course, at this low price we make no claim that the policy covers everything, but we have no hesitation in stating that it is the lowest priced, reliable insurance for what it does cover that we know of. In the list below, are the names and addresses of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers who have been either hurt or killed since about July 1, 1925. Either these people or their estates have all received the sums set opposite their names on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Travel Insurance Policy. Possibly in this list is someone that you know.

The list of those killed or injured who have received benefits on this policy since we began to furnish it to our readers up to July 1st, is to long to publish, but we will be glad to furnish it to anyone interested on application.

NAME ADDRESS	CLAIM PAID
E. J. Trumbauer, Quakerstown, Pa.	$130.00
A. W. Evans, Fort Plain, N. Y.	24.28
J. B. Whiteley, Middletown, N. Y.	30.00
Geo. Tister, LaFayette, N. Y.	20.00
Geo. L. Montrose, Deposit, N. Y.	60.00
Carl B. Barringer, Annadale-on-Hudson	10.00
Herman C. Andrus, Conewango Valley	10.00
Elmer G. Kellog, Owego, N. Y.	10.00
Ellie Madison, Sharon Springs, N. Y	40.00
Myrtle S. McMunn, Campbell Hall, N. Y.	15.71
J. H. Springett, Hubbardsville, N. Y.	30.00
E. L. Dawley, Forestville, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Charles Riches, Bronx, N. Y.	20.00
Harrison Odell, Morrisville, N. Y.	10.00
John Sarnoski, Dalton, Pa.	20.00
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Harvey Combs, Stony Creek, N. Y.	50.00
George Birdsall, Walden, N. Y.	90.00
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Mrs. Blanche Sanders, Forestville, N. Y.	10.00
Clinton Mauger, Gilbertsville, Pa.	40.00
John R. Hutson, Fraser, N. Y.	10.00
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George Eighmie, Dover Furnace, N. Y.	30.00

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A GAME that has been worked in the country districts time and again ever since the writer was a small boy, is the enlarged portrait scheme. Every little while the Service Bureau gets a letter from somebody who has furnished valuable pictures and advanced good money to some agent representing some enlargement company and nine cases out of ten that is the last ever heard of the picture or the money.

In the case where the enlargement is finally delivered it is usually of poor quality and entirely out of line with its high cost. The place to have enlargements made is with a reliable photographer in your home town. If he cannot do it personally he will tell you where it can be done at a reasonable price. Our advice is never to pay good money nor give pictures to traveling representatives of portrait companies.

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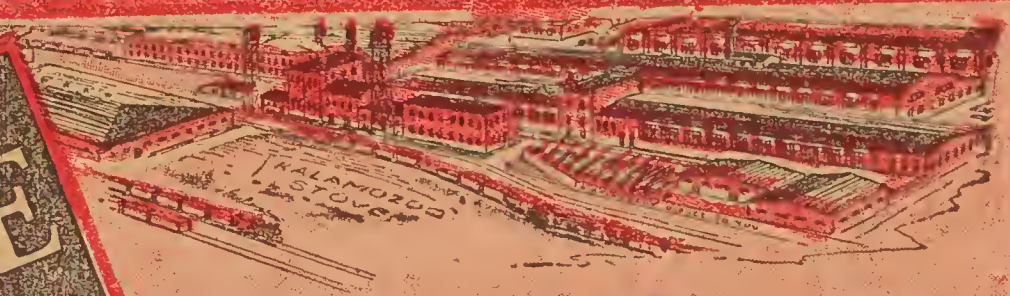

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Mrs. Paul J. Romberg.

Union, New York

Gentlemen:

The furnace we bought works fine. The coldest days I have it 82 in the house when it is 10 below outside, and we do this on coal at $5.40 a ton. Last winter all we burned was 6 tons in a big 8 room house. The amount we save in the price of coal will pay for itself in a few years. We saved better than $100 by buying a KALAMAZOO.

Yours truly,
Wesley J. Hanns,
R. D. No. 2

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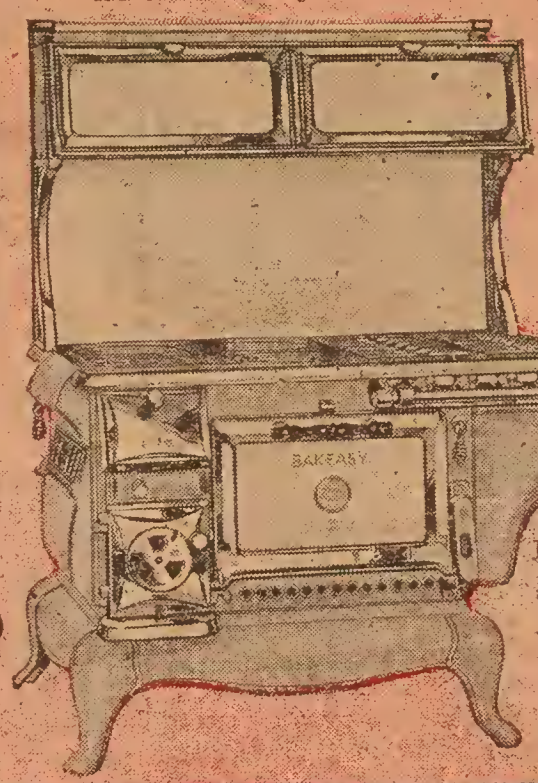

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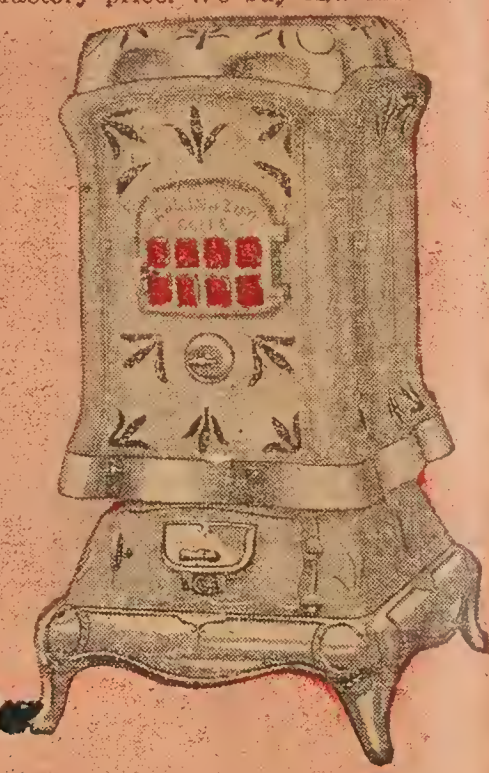

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

OCTOBER 3, 1925

New York State Fair a Success

Some Suggestions For Making It Still Better Next Year

IT is certainly discouraging to spend a lot of time and hard work for a whole year to prepare for a great exposition and fair and then have it rain most of the week. Secretary Ackerman and the State Fair Commission, who have done so much during the past year to make the State Fair a success, have our sympathy for the bad luck that they have run into two years on account of weather conditions. But in spite of the weather the Fair this year will be voted a success by all those who saw it. The exhibits were bigger and better and more representative of the agriculture of the State than ever, and the attendance was most excellent. In fact, the number of people who braved the bad weather to come to the Fair was surprisingly large.

Different people who go to an exposition, see different things to commend and to criticize. Here are a few suggestions of the things at the 1925 Fair, that we liked or did not like. Our only object in stating them is to help keep the Fair improving and to aid it to fulfill its purpose of helping to promote the agriculture of the State.

First we think the time of holding the Fair should be changed. In this climate, the middle of September is almost always a rainy season. We understand that the Commission is already considering holding the Fair a little earlier or a little later. This is commendable and we surely hope the Commission will make a change. Also while speaking of the weather we believe that something could be done to improve the roads and walks about the grounds so that folks do not have to wade in mud all the time.

Then let us say again that we think the Fair Commission is very much in error and very much to be criticized for allowing prize fights on the State Fair Grounds. The excuse was made by the Commission that this extra attraction had to be allowed in order to increase the attendance and therefore avoid a heavy deficit. Even from this economic standpoint, the admission of a prize fight into a farm fair is poor policy. The Commission is dependent mostly upon farm people for attendance at the Fair. The majority of farm people are opposed to prize fighting exhibitions, and most of them will express their criticism by staying away from the entire Fair.

Whether one believes prize fighting is right or wrong, it seems to us that all clear thinking people will condem the Commission's departing so far from an agricultural policy in allowing boxing matches at what is supposed to be an agricultural exposition. If the Fair is to be instead a carnival, without reference to agriculture, then that is entirely a different matter.

Another criticism of the Fair is the fact that a large part of its educational value is lost because much of both the agricultural products and the livestock is not properly labelled. We have commented on this several times. What is the use of showing a particularly fine product or individual if no one is able to tell anything about it, unless he is willing to take time to go and look it up in the catalog? We maintain that not a single product of any kind should be admitted without a placard telling what it is, or if it is an animal, something about its pedigree or record.

Still another suggestion is made by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the effect that the educational value of all of the exhibits could be greatly increased if it were known that the superintendent of each department would give a short talk on his exhibits at a stated hour at least twice a day. These talks could explain something of where the exhibit came from and in particular mention the outstanding merits and demerits of the exhibit. Without such explanations, unless one happens to be around when the judges make the awards, there is no way of telling how or for what reason the awards were made. This suggestion could well apply not only to the State Fair but to every local fair.

Many of those who saw that wonderful exhibit of historical farm and home implements will remember that Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., and the Honorable D. P. Witter gave very frequent talks explaining the old implements and telling what they were used for. These talks increased the interest and educational value of the exhibit by at least a hundred per cent. We repeat that they should be made for every exhibit at the Fair.

So much for constructive suggestions. Now just a word about the commendable things. We doubt if there is any exposition in America that could have beaten in the fine quality of exhibits the New York State Fair this year. The cattle exhibit was particularly outstanding. The writer has seen a great many fine cattle shows but never any better than the one at the Fair this year, and the crowds that were constantly looking them over and attending the judging in the fine new coliseum showed that we were not the only ones who appreciated the privilege of looking at hundreds of the finest cattle that could be assembled. The exhibit of high class Holsteins should do much to revive the interest and

(*Continued on page 243*)

A feature of the historical exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society at the State Fair, was the yoke of oxen which was hitched to an old-fashioned ox-cart and driven about the grounds. Hon. D. P. Witter, chairman of the Committee of Agriculture of the New York Assembly is shown taking his turn as driver for E. R. Eastman, (left) editor of American Agriculturist and President of the State Agricultural Society, and Hon. Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant Governor of New York and Chairman of the State Fair Commission.

The G.L.F.

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On Wednesday evening, September 16, at the Onondaga Country Club, one hundred and fifty farm and business leaders sat down together as the guests of Jerome D. Barnum of Syracuse at his annual Farm dinner.

These men heard Roger Babson, world's best known business forecaster, make the confident prediction that the section between Buffalo and Albany is destined to become the industrial center of the world. The farms tributary to it, he said, are sure to enjoy eventual prosperity and increase in land values.

This hopeful prediction, coming as it does after several years of hard times, cannot but give new heart to us throughout G. L. F. territory.

To take the fullest advantage of better markets for our milk and crops we must steadily improve in the purchase of farm supplies. Cooperative buying through the G. L. F., properly developed, will insure us cheaper and better feed, seed, and fertilizer.

H. E. Babcock

Concerning Weather and Co-ops

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

A MAN has to be a good deal of a philosopher these days if he is a farmer and keeps his courage and determination, not to mention being able to say with Riley "When God sorts out the weather and sends rain, why, rain's my choice." It was raining heavily as I wrote these notes a week ago. That rain lasted forty-eight hours and produced more than three inches of rainfall. After a couple of days of cloudiness and occasional sun, we had twenty-four more hours of rain bringing the total for September to more than five inches, breaking all weather bureau records and challenging the memories of the oldest inhabitants to match it. Water stands in the fields as it has not stood during the whole year not even early spring. Only a very wet early spring could equal it.

M. C. BURRITT

Rain Causes Heavy Losses

These rains are the most serious thing that have happened to western New York all this season. It has cost our farmers thousands of dollars loss and delayed important work which may result in further losses. I believe that almost every farmer in this section has lost from one to five hundred dollars according to the crops grown and the condition of his fields and crops. Tomato picking was at its height. Hundreds of tons rotted or became over ripe through delay in picking and had to be left in the field. All week men have waded in mud and water to their ankles gathering the crop. It was harder work to pull ones boots out of the mud than to pick the tomatoes and of course greatly slowed up the picking.

Bean Crop Hard Hit

Beans which were all ready to harvest have stood now for ten days or more in the mud and from fifteen to twenty per cent of the pods have started to grow. Many fields are practically ruined and will not be harvested. Plums and prunes and peaches have rotted on the trees more or less with varying losses. Potatoes are rotting badly.

Nor is this all the trouble caused by these heavy continued rains. No wheat is sown on September 19th and none can be for several days yet. The acreage sown will certainly be reduced. No beans are harvested and cannot be until after several days of drying weather. Corn is about ready to cut and the fields will not bear a machine and team. Moreover apple harvest is about ready to begin and there will be a bad jam of work for the next month and there is bound to be further losses from delays and work which cannot be done at all. This sounds, I know, like a hard luck tale, but I do not think it is exaggerated.

Meanwhile peach harvest is about over. Prices have been well maintained and have risen slightly. This is about the only fruit crop so far that has not picked beyond expectations. Early apples are nearly all picked and Greenings and McIntosh are just starting. Kings and Twenty Ounce are about ready. All apples so far have yielded far beyond early estimates. The weather has cleared, although it does not yet appear settled and we have had a couple of days of sunshine and drying wind. With no more rain and Sunday to take a long deep breath in we'll plunge into six weeks of rush and work at high pressure, before snow flies.

"They's been a heap o' rain but the sun's out today,
And the clouds of the wet spell is all cleared away
And the woods is all the greener and and the grass is greener still;
It may rain again to-morry but I don't think it will.

Some says the crops is ruined and the corn's drownded out,
And propha-sy the wheat will be a failure, without doubt;
But the kind Providence that has never failed us yet,
Will be on hand onc't more at the 'leventh hour, I bet.

—Riley.

* * *

I think I observe a somewhat changed attitude toward farm organizations both on the part of members (and of non-members as well) and on the part of the leaders themselves. There is little of the old intense but often abstract interest in farm organizations as such. The old enthusiasm is absent and more of the criticism is apparent. The enemies of certain organization policies and of individual leaders dare speak out openly more than used to be the case. Superficial observers might conclude that the movement is waning. I do not think this is true.

There is more quiet but substantial work based on useful experience, being done than ever before. There is deep and widespread confidence in the principles of cooperative organization and despite costly mistakes and reverses the belief that organizations are finding themselves and getting down to business. The leaders have pretty well sifted the essential and worth-while things to be done out of the chaff of general enthusiasm, have gotten over expensive big ideas and are for the most part proceeding soundly and on an economical basis. In some cases they are handicapped by being put too much on the defensive by their enemies. Results will determine the future of farm organizations and never in my opinion were these groups more likely to produce results than just now.

—M. C. BURRITT.

"Yes, sir Deacon Wimble over there wouldn't do nothin' like watering his milk, but he suttinly ain't gain milking during a cloudburst."—JUDGE.

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Volume 116 For week Ending October 3, 1925 Number 14

Sizing Up The Feed Situation

Concentrates Have Increased But There Is Less Hay

By GILBERT GUSLER

OUR national feed bins contain about 16 per cent more grain and other concentrates to last through the coming twelve months than they held a year ago. The combined tame and wild hay supply is about 16 per cent less than it was last year. Pastures and ranges are short, so that it will be necessary in most sections to begin feeding harvested crops earlier than in the fall of 1924.

GILBERT GUSLER

There are fewer animals to be fed than last year. A reduction of 9 per cent in the number of hogs, of 5 per cent in cattle other than milk cows, and small reductions in work stock are more than enough to offset increases in milk cows and sheep. Good prices for finished live stock and for live stock products, on the other hand, will have the effect of stimulating liberal feeding.

It is out of the question to appraise the relative importance of these elements in the feed situation except in a very general way. Ordinarily, of the harvested feed crops, the grains and concentrates are twice as important as the hay crop. This means that the increase of 16 per cent in concentrates this year more than offsets the loss of 16 per cent in hay.

Short Pastures Affect Grain Usage

The effect of short pastures on consumption of grain and hay cannot be put into exact terms. Careful calculations show that our live stock population, considered as a whole, depends upon pasture for a little less than 50 percent of its sustenance and upon harvested crops for a little over 50 per cent. If pastures and ranges should furnish 10 to 20 per cent less feed than usual, or if one month should be cut off from the normal pasture season and added to the time when dry lot or indoor feeding is necessary, a great additional strain would be thrown on the feed supply.

The table in the center of this page shows the estimated production of the principal feed crops this year and last. The figures are expressed in tons so that they will be more nearly comparable.

Of course, the grains in this list are not used entirely for live stock feeding. Industries and exports absorb a part of our corn, oats and barley crops. Extracting the oil takes away some of the weight of cottonseed and flaxseed, and both cottonseed meal and linseed meal are exported. Some cottonseed meal is used for fertilizer.

There are other sources of feeds, although they are relatively unimportant as compared with the items just given. Peanuts, soy beans, cow peas, wheat, rye and potatoes furnish more or less stock feed. By-products such as gluten and hominy feed, tankage and cocoanut meal would have to be counted in any complete tabulation. More important than all these combined is the crop of corn stover, or fodder, the increase in which offsets some of the reduction in the hay crop.

Regional Conditions Vary Widely

Naturally, the change in crop yields compared with last year has not affected all sections alike. The entire south is short of both grain and hay this year. Most of the corn belt as far west as the Missouri River has a scanty hay crop, but good yields of corn and oats. The western and northwestern fringe of the belt had its corn crop prospects revised sharply downward as a result of late summer drouth. New England and the middle Atlantic states have good feed crops. Broadly speaking, the same is true of the mountain and Pacific coast states.

Local conditions of this kind have much to do with local feed prices. This is particularly true of hay. The high cost of sending to distant markets from sections which have a surplus leaves but little for the grower. These costs are included in the central market price, and buyers in sections where there is a deficit must pay this price as well as the high cost of shipping in.

A Comparison of Feed Supplies

	1925 Tons	1924 Tons	Average 1920-1924 Tons
Corn	80,780,000	71,236,000	82,180,000
Oats	23,392,000	24,672,000	21,288,000
Barley	5,328,000	4,512,000	4,368,000
Grain Sorghums	2,380,000	3,198,000	3,147,000
Flaxseed	644,000	846,000	428,000
Cottonseed	5,840,000	5,840,000	4,836,000
Wheat By-Products	4,500,000	4,750,000	4,600,000
Tame Hay	82,200,000	98,000,000	91,000,000
Wild Hay	12,400,000	14,500,000	16,200,000

Outlook for Higher Hay Prices

Altogether, the conditions point unmistakably toward higher prices for hay in the leading markets than in the past twelve months. With about the same degree of certainty, they suggest lower prices for the leading feed grains.

Careful calculations have shown that corn, including grain, silage, fodder and stover, furnishes about half of the total feed from harvested crops used in live stock production in an average year. Oats, wheat, and its by-products, sorghums and other feed crops make up about one-fourth and hay one-fourth. These relationships are based on the number of animals that each source of feed theoretically would carry through one year.

Because of its overwhelming importance, corn tends to dominate the price of other concentrated feeds. The last government estimate does not give us the final measure of the crop, but it is not far from the mark. That estimate shows 18 per cent, or nearly one-fifth more than last year's harvest. The increase is largely in the corn belt states which sell most of the corn entering commerce.

Besides the increase in the crop, the decline of 9 per cent in the number of spring pigs as compared with a year ago means a reduction in farm feeding of corn. The number of hogs to be fed out is always the most important element in the demand for this grain.

While corn will probably sell considerably lower than in the past year, it does not follow that prices will decline a great deal below present quotations for new crop deliveries. The market has already dropped nearly 25 per cent from the high point of last winter. Remaining stocks of old corn are light, so that feeding the new crop will start early. An active feeding demand can be expected from the southeast, the southwest and from parts of the northwest. And heavier feeding of hogs, beef and dairy cattle because of good prices will make up for some of the reduction in number of animals to be fed.

On the other hand, exports will probably continue rather light as southeastern Europe will probably supply much of the international demand, if and when the Argentine surplus is exhausted. Also, the low price of sugar does not point to any unusual activity on the part of corn industries.

Oats prices are below the average of the last twelve months when speculative activity held the market considerably above the level justified by actual supply and demand conditions. They will probably average lower than a year ago throughout the fall and winter because of cheaper corn and the enormous stocks of oats at terminals for which there is only a limited speculative demand. The large carryover of old oats is almost enough to offset the decline in the size of the new crop.

While oats will probably be on the list of bargain feeds in the next few months, shrewd buyers are not likely to delay purchases too long. It will not be surprising to see a gradual upward trend in the market. Prices already are low compared with other grains and by-product feeds. The usual oats buying sections will need more than they take in a normal year. The decline in numbers of hogs and beef cattle has only a minor influence on the demand for oats. The small hay crop may stimulate oats consumption.

Kafir and milo and cottonseed meal may sell about as high as last year, or higher, because of scarcity of feeds in the regions where they are produced. With southwestern flour mills near the same feed shortage area and northwestern mills in dairy territory where late summer pastures were poor and the new corn crop is small, there is not much to encourage belief in cheap wheat feeds this year. Linseed meal will probably be affected by reduced supplies of cottonseed meal for shipment into the northern states. All told, by-product feeds will probably sell relatively high compared with corn and oats. They are now selling around the low points of the year and seem much more likely to advance than to decline from their their present levels.

The hay situation is a different story, although, as explained before, local conditions are highly important in judging whether prices

(*Continued on page 238*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL.116 October 3, 1925 No. 14

Let Us Unite To Reduce Taxes

THE Honorable Bertrand H. Snell, representing the thirty-first district of New York State in Congress recently said in a public address that it did little good to the average taxpayer to reduce the Federal taxes because the slack would be immediately taken up in the higher local taxes.

This is a thought that has been expressed in these columns a good many times. We are going to repeat it a good many times more, until every one of our farm readers has grasped the idea that there cannot be much help in the reduction of the ruinous farm taxes until the people themselves are willing to get along without some of the local things that we are now paying so much money to support.

It is now the beginning of the season when farmers hold many local meetings. We want to suggest that every Grange and every other farmers' group which meets for discussion and action on farm problems should give discussion and study to the farmers' tax situation. Nothing that is before the American farmer today is of such great importance as a reduction of his high taxes.

Time To Think About Fall Plowing

MAYBE it is a little too early to think of fall plowing on most of our farms, but the men who make a business of studying soils and crop problems say that the earlier fall plowing is done the better, providing time can be found to work it in with the other fall work. They say that when a farmer waits until all of his harvesting is done there often is not much time left for plowing before the ground closes up.

Certain it is that on most soils fall plowing is good farm practice and in addition, the man who has much of his plowing done in the fall will find it a lot easier to keep on top of his work when the rush comes in the spring.

A Worth While Event

ONE of the nicest and most successful events in farm circles in the whole year in New York is the dinner given by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Post-Standard, to the leading farmers of the State and business men of Syracuse during State Fair week. Mr. Barnum has been doing this for several years with such success that the Barnum Dinner has become an institution, looked forward to and appreciated by all those who are privileged to attend.

In bidding his guests welcome at the last dinner, Mr. Barnum stated that the purpose of the dinner is to promote good will and better understanding between farmers and business men. In this worthy ideal, the dinner was an unqualified success. In addition to the good feeling promoted by the dinner, all of those several hundred men present were very appreciative of the splendid entertainment and of the instructive speeches by such men as the Governor of the State, Babson, the statistician, Snell, the Congressman, and Powell, the great world traveler.

"The Trouble Maker" is Ready

AT last AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is able to announce that that great farm story, "The Trouble Maker", writter by E. R. Eastman and published by Macmillan Company, is ready for sale in book form. This will be good news to those thousands of farm people who have been eagerly waiting to get this story which many have called the greatest farm story since "David Harum". Among those who have eagerly waited for the book are those who read the story in serial form in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last winter, others who got only a part of it, and still others who have waited to read it until they could get it complete in the book. In any case, those who know about the story have stated that it is one of the few books that every farmer should add to his permanent library, for it is an accurate picture of life on the farm as it is lived today.

Mr. Eastman has taken the common everyday folks that you know right out of your own neighborhood and put them in this story and made them live over again the scenes and activities that thousands of men and women have gone through on the farms in the last few years. From the time that Jim Taylor begins quarreling with old Johnny Ball in Chapter one straight through the more than three hundred pages in the book, until the curtain is rung down on the final chapter, there is something doing every minute.

The price of the book is two dollars. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and a copy will be forwarded to you by return mail.

Our Aims Are Stated For Us

WE receive a good many encouraging letters every week from our people about what we are trying to do. No letter that has come to us in a long time was quite so fine as the one which we give below. We print it not because it is a letter of praise, but because it does state so well the ideals that we have in mind in the service that we are trying to perform for farm people through AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The letter follows:

If my memory serves me right, I have been reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for about seven years. Many magazines and papers come to my desk and some of them are of real value to a busy pastor. During the past year, sickness and sorrow have been with us often, making our financial circumstances worrisome. I must of necessity cancel three-fourths of all my subscriptions, but I cannot get along without your valued paper. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has won its right to stay on and be a regular caller at the parsonage. I like the way the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST speaks to its subscribers. All boasting and glaring promises are eliminated. Conscientiously and humbly you win the affections of your readers. Never do you send the farmer to the foot of the rainbow for the "pot of gold." Your articles on taxation, education, agricultural problems, dairying, etc., etc., are of real merit to the farmer. You have placed agriculture in its right place—as one of the noblest of callings; you have painted Nature in colors of "love and hope" and caused your readers to lift unashamed faces to a bountiful God; your stories are pure, wholesome, uplifting, inspiring, so different from the "clap-trap" and "piffle"—some coming close to immorality. "The Trouble Maker" was a story of worth—the kind our sons and daughters can read without feeling ashamed.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is one of the few papers and magazines I can afford just now. It is indispensable to me. Cheerfully I send you another year's subscription. The revenue received from its pages builds character, and character is life's real value. My good will and wishes are for continued success.—A. M. H.

Barn Contest

THIS is the time of the year when every farmer begins to think of housing the livestock for the winter and taking care of them. Some men's barns are so awkwardly arranged that they walk hundreds of unnecessary miles every winter during chores, long miles that may be saved for tired feet by just a little planning and re-arranging. In order to make some practical suggestions on how to save time in doing chores, we will pay three dollars for the best letter, two dollars for the second best, and a dollar a piece for every other letter we can publish on the subject "Things I Have Done to Save Steps and Work at Chore Time."

Letters should not be over three hundred words in length, the shorter the better if they tell the story. They should be plainly written on one side of the paper and should be sent to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than November 15.

The Feed Situation

SHALL we buy feed from hand to mouth this fall and winter, or shall we fill up the barns with a good supply? We do not pretend to answer this question, but we think the discussion by Mr. Gusler on one of our feature pages this time is worth careful study and thought by every dairyman.

Real Estate Taxes Unfair

MR. H. C. MC KENZIE, tax expert of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, is authority for the statement that there are three great sources of taxation which are, real estate, income and miscellaneous. Real estate pays 37 per cent of the taxes of New York State, income pays 39 per cent, and miscellaneous 24 per cent. But while real estate pays 37 per cent of the taxes, it owns only one-fourth of the wealth. That is one reason why the direct state tax on real estate is grossly unfair.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the best stories I have heard in a long time was told by Congressman Snell at the dinner given by Mr. Barnum, publisher of the Post-Standard, during the New York State Fair. Mr. Snell said that back in the early days, near the beginning of things, the animals of the world had things pretty much their own way. One day several of the leading animals got together and agreed that they would set aside one day to be known as "Peace Day" when the lion should lie down with the lamb and when there would be no snapping and snarling among the beasts, and a general truce should prevail.

The morning of the day appointed came and all of the animals were in a great procession headed for the grand rallying point. In the procession was a fox. All went well until the fox heard back of him somewhere the baying of hounds. The fox immediately left his place in the line and rushed down to the front as fast as he could go. Finally some animal up near the head of the line remonstrated with him as he went by.

"Hey you, fox," he called, "what are you running for? Don't you understand that nothing can hurt you today—that this is the Day of Peace?"

"YES, I UNDERSTAND ALL RIGHT," said the fox, "BUT I'M AFRAID THOSE FOOL HOUNDS BACK THERE DON'T!"

Beat These Pitching Records If You Can

How The A. A. Farm Bureau Horseshoe Tournament Was Won

By D. D. COTTRELL

Vice-President, National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

IN my report of the first American Agriculturist—Farm Bureau—State Fair Tournament in this paper of September 27, 1924, I wrote: "Considering everything, I was surprised at the enthusiasm shown by the players and the interest shown by the onlookers as they watched the games. It looks as though the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has put horse shoes on the map as a sport that in a few years will be among the leaders in New York State."

Last year's enthusiasm both in the onlookers and players was small compared with this year. Last year the daily papers of Syracuse were urged to give news space to reports of the tournament, but I could get hardly a line in them. This year every paper in the city has given the tournament good publicity and have beseiged me for news continually. Their photographers have also taken many pictures of the players which have been published in the different papers.

The fact that twenty-eight counties of the State through their farm bureau agents signified their desire to send contestants and that twenty-four did actually send them, in most cases paying the expenses of two men, shows what a wonderful hold this sport has throughout the State. Men from twenty-two counties started to play. Clayton Johnson of Johnson City, Broome County, and Milton Wright of East Berne, Albany County, withdrew from the tournament at the end of the first day. Last year the men from only fifteen counties finished all their games. This year nearly every county was represented by two men—one to play the games and the other to keep score, referee and do whatever was necessary to help make the tournament a success.

The registering of players and helpers was completed in the morning and about 12:30 P. M., Monday, September 14, the games began on the ten courts located in the same place on the State Fair grounds that they were last year. Crowds of friends of the players and large numbers of other horseshoe fans began to gather immediately to watch the fun and applaud the skill of the player. as ringers and double ringers began to fall so regularly on the pegs.

One hundred twenty, 21-point games were played the first day and the result showed the competition to be so keen that with the closest scrutiny no one would have dared to predict who would win the championship.

Although the second day was cloudy and it looked like rain, the contestants were enthusiastic and on hand early ready to begin. About 1:45 P. M. the rain began to pour down, with twenty-eight games unplayed. Six courts were quickly moved inside the Coliseum in the same place where the tournament was finished last year on account of the rain. The game which Kingston and Harris had begun, they finished in the rain although the shoes were slippery and the courts muddy. This was the longest game played. Kingston made 21 points, 4 ringers and 1 double ringer, while Harris was only able to get 12 points and 3 ringers. Each pitched 48 shoes.

The shortest game played was when McMillan won from Turner pitching only 12 shoes, making 7 ringers, 3 double ringers or a percentage of .583. This was also the largest percentage of ringers made in any one game.

The following fifteen games were each won by only one point. Forder won from Hills and Kenyon; Harris from Moore; Hughes from Hills; Kenyon from Tweedie; Kingston from McMillan; Moore from Colegrove; McMillan from Kenyon; Philpot from Beardsley; Staples from Colegrove, Moore and Tweedie; Tweedie from Hills, Moore and Van Auken. This shows how hotly the games were contested. What a change there would have been in the result of the tournament if each loser had only made that one point needed to win his game.

Great credit is due H. A. Dwinell, from Batavia, farm bureau agent in Genesee County who so willingly and faithfully assisted in counting over the points, ringers, double ringers and shoes pitched, recorded on the score sheet as they were brought in. Very few errors were found in the totals. All games were checked in this way before being recorded. Before the results of the tournament were announced all records were rechecked and balanced.

SUMMARY OF THE SCORES OF THE CONTESTANTS

P.	Prize	Name Address County	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.
1	$50	B. J. Van Auken, Adams, Jefferson	14	5	372	123	14	570	251	.216
2	40	Geo. Philpot, Munnsville, Madison	14	5	354	103	8	542	248	.190
3	30	Geo. B. Tweedle, Mundale, Delaware	13	6	380	116	9	594	275	.195
4	20	Dell Hughes, Elmira, Chemung	13	6	354	141	15	544	256	.259
5	10	Albert Carlson, Central Valley, Orange	13	6	344	114	11	549	254	.208
6	5	Calvin Staples, Marlboro, Ulster	13	6	341	113	16	606	308	.186
7	5	Harvey Colegrove, Livonia, Livingston	11	8	341	114	7	570	297	.200
8		Bob Moore, Westfield, Chautauqua	11	8	340	108	4	594	295	.182
9		Elmer McMillan, Oakfield, Genesee	11	8	324	115	13	531	282	.217
10		Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles, Onondaga	11	8	324	101	9	594	311	.170
11		T. H. McCluen, Trumansburg, Seneca	11	8	299	112	9	500	275	.224
12		L. W Kenyon, Venice Center, Cayuga	9	10	334	98	11	604	324	.162
13		Herbert Coye, Smyrna, Chenango	8	11	286	94	6	588	336	.160
14		F. A. Beardsley, Trumansburg, Tompkins	8	11	284	65	12	524	334	.126
15		Wade Mattice, North Blenheim, Schoharie	7	12	283	100	5	542	329	.185
16		P. M. Reeves, Newark, Wayne	7	12	274	94	7	606	339	.155
17		L. Hills, DeRuyter, Cortland	5	14	284	100	4	604	369	.166
18		Bert C. Forder, Albion, Orleans	5	14	257	82	6	570	376	.144
19		Yale Turner, Adams Basin, Monroe	4	15	212	68	8	502	356	.135
20		Walter Harris, Pultney, Steuben	2	17	223	66	4	568	395	.116
		TOTAL	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
		TOTALS in Tournament State Fair Sept. 1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077

Key: W, Games Won; L, Games Lost; Pts, Points Made; R, Ringers; DR, Double Ringers; SP, Number of shoes pitched; OP, Points made by opponents; Pct., Percent of ringers to shoes pitched.

It was found after the finish that seventeen men out of twenty were in different ties. The place and prize for each man in these ties was decided by the highest total number of points, except for the Championship and the ninth place.

Philpot and Van Auken had each won fourteen games, when Tweedie and Van Auken were tied at 20 points each in the last game. Tweedie threw a ringer which Van Auken didn't cover, and won the game, leaving Philpot and Van Auken tied for first place with 14 games each. If Van Auken had won from Tweedie it would have given him 15 games and the Championship. If Tweedie had lost this game it would have put him in the sixth with only 12 games won and 7 lost and only $5 in prize money instead of the $30 which he won. So this one point Tweedie made against Van Auken in his last pitch was worth $25 to him. Moral: *Always fight hard for every point.*

The rules required that the Championship must be decided on the most games won. Philpot and Van Auken, each having won fourteen games agreed to play off the tie in one 50 point game for the championship. Van Auken won the game with a score of 50 points, 15 ringers, 1 double ringer, pitching 78 shoes and a percentage of .192 against 35 points, 11 ringers, no doubles and a percentage of .141 for Philpot. This game was played in the Coliseum where it was difficult to make ringers stay on the peg because of the condition of the ground.

McMillan and Kingston were tied with 11 games won and 8 lost and 324 points each for the ninth place but McMillan was given ninth place and Kingston tenth under the rules because he had an average percentage of .217 ringers against an average percentage of only .170 for Kingston.

Reeves made 21 points, 12 ringers, 2 double ringers in pitching 34 shoes against McMillan's 14 points, 9 ringers and no doubles. This was the highest number of ringers made by any contestant in any one 21 point game, and the highest total number of ringers made in any one game by both contestants.

As soon as all the games were finished and the records checked over so as to be sure no error had been made, Mr. Eastman, editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a few appropriate words awarded the prizes in cash to each contestant and in addition presented a suitably engraved emblematical gold medal valued at $50 to the new champion, Mr. B. J. Van Auken. Then the $2.00 entrance fee was returned to each man who played all his games in the contest.

Exhibitors in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tent donated merchandise prizes which were awarded as follows:

Eighth prize to Bob Moore, Westfield, Chautauqua County—one pair of rubber boots from the U. S. Rubber Company, New York City.

Ninth prize to Elmer McMillan, Oakfield, Genesee County—10 tickets of admission to a theatre in his home town or the Strand theatre in Syracuse.

Tenth Prize to Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles, Onondaga County—5 tickets to a theatre in his home town or the Strand Theatre in Syracuse. These tickets were all donated by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, Paramount Pictures.

Eleventh Prize to T. H. McCluen, Trumansburg, for Tompkins County—6 cans Animalin.

Twelfth Prize to L. W. Kenyon, Venice Center, Cayuga County—6 bottles Animalin.

Eleventh and twelfth prizes, both donated by the Chloro Chemical Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

Thirteenth Prize to Herbert Coye, Smyrna, Chenango County—10 quarts Mobiloil from the Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Fourteenth Prize to Fred A. Beardsley, Trumansburg, Tompkins County—2 bags Atlas Portland Cement from Atlas Portland Cement Company, New York City.

Fifteenth Prize to Wade Mattice, North Blenheim, Schoharie County—Wire fencing and posts from American Steel and Wire Company, New York City.

Sixteenth Prize to P. M. Reeves, Newark, Wayne County—one Dairy Barn Scraper from the Drew Line Company, Elmira.

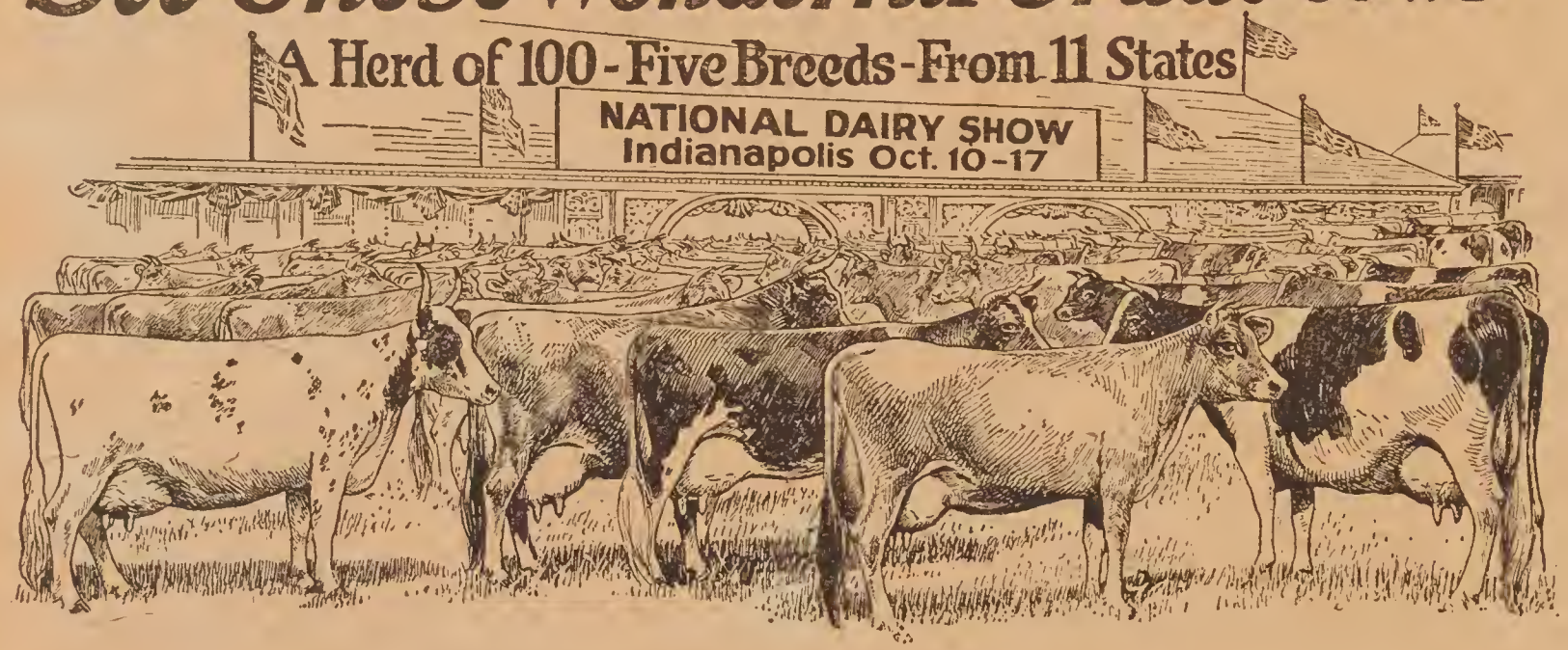
These merchandise prizes have all been shipped to the winners.

At the bottom of the summary is a comparison of this year's tournament with the first one held at the State Fair last year. That contest was played by a team from each county, the teams from all the counties entered being divided into three groups, each team in each group playing every other team in the same group three 21-point games, making 99 games in all played by those teams that did not withdraw. It is worthy of note that the average percentage of ringers in all these games last year was only .077 while this year it is .179—nearly two and one-half times as great. By

(*Continued on page* 243)

See These Wonderful Grade Cows

A Herd of 100 - Five Breeds - From 11 States



This is a record-breaking and history-making event. If you can possibly do it, you should go to Indianapolis and see these cows—October 10 to 17.

These are all record grade cows—sired by pure bred bulls. There are 100 of them—35 Holsteins, 35 Jerseys, 20 Guernseys, 5 Ayrshires and 5 Brown Swiss. They were personally selected by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, the well known breeder and judge of dairy cattle.

No individual dairyman has enough good cows to make such an exhibit, but Mr. Van Pelt, with his acquaintance and backing, was enabled to visit the owners and get them to take part in this big exhibit. He travelled 10,000 miles by train and auto, and visited 200 herds to find the cows that are most profitably productive and true to breed type.

They are from the best herds in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. All have big milk and butter records, and these records were made with a ration containing Corn Gluten Feed.

The purpose of this exhibit is to show the value of the Pure Bred Sire, the Cow Testing Association, and Corn Gluten Feed. It gives you an opportunity to see in one big herd the combined skill and experience of the most successful dairymen.

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On October 15 these cows will be sold at auction for their owners. You should go to this sale. You can buy one or more of them for what you wish to pay. All have big Cow Testing Association records. All are tuberculin tested. All are in perfect health. Some are fresh and others are with calf by pure bred sires.

If you are in the dairying business, or expect to be, you should attend this show and learn how these cows were bred and fed. Even if you do not buy one or more, the experience will be worth many times the cost of your trip.

This exhibit is both a valuable lesson to the dairy industry and a magnificent tribute to Corn Gluten Feed as the most economical protein feed for the dairy cow.

If you are unable to go to this big show, please mail the coupon and you will receive a complete story of this exhibit, including the records of all these cows and how they were fed.

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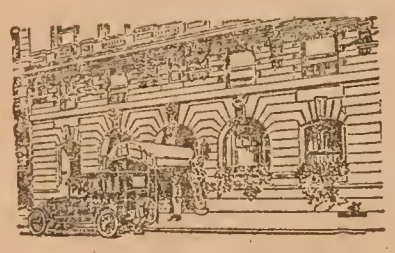

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NEVIN STUCK,
McAlisterville, Pa.

American Agriculturist, October 3, 1925

Storing Roots and Other Crops for the Winter

ROOT crops keep better in a root cave than in a cellar I have discovered. The temperature and moisture content is maintained at the same level better. Most roots want a moist air and as cool as possible without freezing. A root cave is better than a root pit only in the handiness of storing and getting at during the winter, providing both are made rat proof. With concrete it is easy to make a cave rat proof, but not so easy with a pit, and I have had both potatoes and apples almost ruined by rats working dirt through the pile, as well as eating the roots. Store beets, turnips, winter radishes, carrots, Irish potatoes, and such roots in the cave but do not try to keep sweet potatoes, onions or pumpkins there, for it is not suitable, and they will quickly decay.

Storing the Onions

Onions differ from other root crops save sweet potatoes in that they do not want a moist atmosphere, but they do want it cool, wherein they differ from the sweets. Onions should be dried well and the tops removed without exposing the top of the bulb. Keeping in a cool shed for a time to cure is a help to the keeping. Store in crates with air spaces between, so there is a free circulation about the bulbs and keep the temperature down in the thirties just a few degree above freezing. The air should be dry so no moisture will gather on them.

Some varieties are hardier than others, and some of the kinds used for pickling and green onions especially may be left in the ground until wanted for use in the very early spring, as they are hardy enough for this in most localities, especially if protected from cold north winds. Green onions in winter often results.

Keeping the Pumpkins and Squashes

Pumpkins and squashes want a warm airy place in winter, and if they have a short piece of stem attached will often keep late. Squashes will often be sound until late spring. They must not freeze, but it is surprising how easy it is to keep them safely. One of the old practices of keeping pumpkins was to store in a hay mow and cover with hay. Seldom did they freeze. In a large barn where much stock is kept body heat rises and keeps the upper part of the barn comparatively warm, and even granary bins in the barn are not bad places if the air is permitted to circulate freely, and plenty of hay is used about them and over them. Considering the value of both of these for table use as well as for feeding to stock it will pay to provide for keeping a supply.

Protecting the Strawberry Plants

STRAWBERRIES are hardy and will seldom freeze out but a mulch of coarse material will pay. It helps to prevent soil loosening so much from frost action, and keeps the hot sun from causing quick changes in the surface temperature. Where we want to market the fruit we can retard the ripening somewhat by leaving it late and prolong the season. In many places this makes for higher prices as the rush of fruit from the south lessens and the market is not so crowded. There is some danger of smothering the plants if the mulch is too heavy or fine enough to become compact. When a fine mulch gets wet it settles down and shuts off the air and the crowns rot. I have seen fine patches ruined this way—L. H. C.

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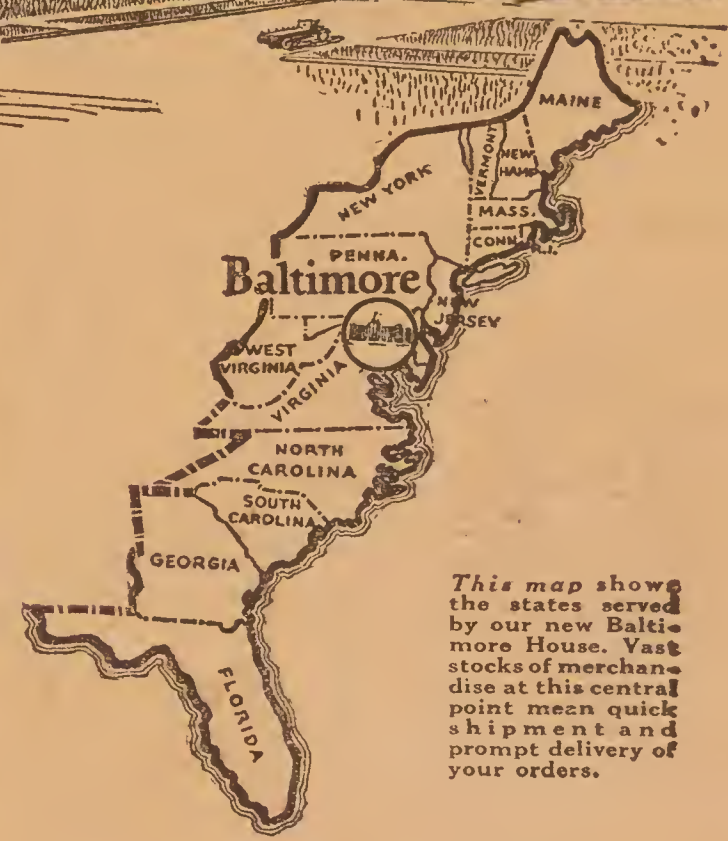

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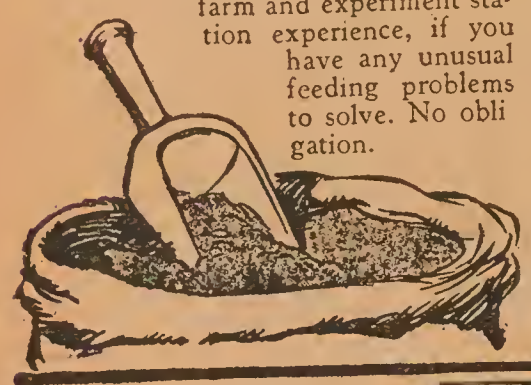

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Sizing Up The Feed Situation

(*Continued from page 233*)

will be higher or lower than last year. Prices on the main distributing markets will probably be higher than last year when the crop sold at an extremely low level. The south will be a more extensive buyer than usual, and the supply to come to market from the middle west and the great plains states will be sharply reduced. Clover and timothy and grass hays are produced most extensively in these regions, so that the shortage in them is quite pronounced. A large carry-over was expected, but part of it, as well as a fraction of the new crop, has already been used to make good the pasture shortage.

The alfalfa crop is nearly as large as last year. Exact estimates of yield have not been issued as yet. Alfalfa may not show as much rise as other hays, but it is likely to bring more than last year.

Hay prices have advanced slightly in the last three months, but this seems to be only the beginning of an upward trend. The large stocks of old hay and the usual movement of new hay prevented any pinch at distributing markets. The shorp crop will probably result in a gradual rise during the fall and winter.

Cattle Exhibit at State Fair of National Dairy Show Rank

H. W. Baldwin

THAT New York State still holds a leading position in live stock breeding work was clearly shown at the State Fair in Syracuse during the week of September 12th. Not only was it the largest live stock exhibit ever seen at a New York State Fair, with 1125 animals shown in the cattle department alone, but it also ranked with the National and other leading dairy shows from the standpoint of quality. The remark was frequently heard that the State Fair this year had National competition.

In the words of Prof. E. S. Savage, Supt. of Cattle, "The show has consistently increased during the last six years that George R. Fitts has been Commissioner in charge of the cattle, and sheep and swine departments." This year it was the ambition of those concerned to put on a Holstein show in proportion to the importance that New York State holds in the Holstein world. Their ambition was realized. During the two days allowed for the judging of the Black and White breed, 330 Holsteins were brought into the ring for judgment at the hands of R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Illinois.

County Herd Exhibit Steadily Gaining

During the past six years there has been a constant improvement in the quality of New York State cattle shown at Syracuse. That improvement is particularly noticable in the county herd exhibits. The county herd class has stimulated the showing of better cattle on the part of the individuals who comprise the county exhibits. There is much to commend these county exhibits, for they provide the smaller breeders an opportunity of showing at Syracuse; an opportunity they probably would not otherwise have because of the expense involved. Another noticeable improvement this year was the increase in the uniformity of the cattle shown all the way through.

Barn room was taxed to capacity. Animals were tied in the aisles between the rows of pens, and temporary stalls under canvas were erected outside the barn to care for the overflow. The same condition prevailed in the sheep and swine barn. Additional pens were placed in the aisles and tents were put up for those animals which could not find room in the barn.

Only Tubercular-Free Cattle Shown

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of State and County Fair organizations to limit cattle entries to tuberculin tested animals. The show at Syracuse this year was tuberculosis free. The barn was inspected by the inspector in charge of tuberculosis inspection work for the State Department of Farms and Markets, and in his report to that department he certified that every animal shown was either recently tested, or was from an accredited herd.

Keen competition for first place honors prevailed in many of the cattle classes. Particularly was that true of the dairy breeds. Nearly all of them required two days each for the judges to complete their work.

Big Holstein Showing

For the first time in fifty years, Mr. E. A. Powell, owner of the Lakeside herd of Holsteins at Syracuse, was not among the list of exhibitors. Mr. Powell's long show record has earned for him the title of dean of New York Holstein showmen.

The Holsteins easily led in size of classes. When the aged cows were called, fifty-seven matrons were led into the ring, making an impressive showing. It was probably one of the largest aged cow classes of the Holstein breed ever seen. Fourteen aged bulls, 17 yearlings bulls, 29 two-year-old heifers, 28 senior yearling heifers, 13 exhibitors herds, 21 entries in the get of sire class—these figures give an idea of the size of the Holstein show.

In contrast to the 1924 State Fair when the royal purple honors went to two western herds, they were awarded this year to an eastern exhibitor. John M. Dennis,

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Riderwood, Maryland, won both senior and grand champion awards on Sir Jamolsa Pontiac his entry in the aged bull class, and on Westview DeKol Walker, shown in the aged cow class. In his champion bull Mr. Dennis has what Judge Haeger considers to be "a big, real, Holstein type bull, a little lacking in middle, but strong in everything else." Hargrove and Arnold of Norwalk, Iowa, considered one of the strongest Holstein show herds in the country, took first place in three of the five bull classes. Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., shared the same honor in the female classes. Yates Farm also had to its credit first place in the class of best four cows, first on exhibitors herd, and first on Advanced Registry cow.

Erie Wins County Award

Judge Haeger took for his junior champion bull the yearling K. P. O. P. 50th shown by Hargrove and Arnold. The Pinery Farm herd from Mentor, Ohio, another outstanding Holstein breeding establishment, won the junior champion female honor on their senior heifer calf, Bess Aaggie Jewel. Eight herds were represented in the county exhibits. First award went to Erie County, with Washington County, Onondaga County, and Chemung County taking second, third, and fourth positions in order named. The ribbon given the largest and best exhibitor went to Hargrove and Arnold.

State Guernseys Prominent

The Guernsey show was distinctly a New York State exhibit, as only two out-of-state breeders were present. It was the general opinion that the Guernsey show at Syracuse was the best to be seen in the east this fall. The female classes presented an exceptionally strong show, far exceeding the males in the individuality. In the aged cow class Judge L. V. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn., had his most interesting lineup. The first twelve animals in that class were the best he has seen since the 1922 National Dairy Show at Syracuse. The get of sire group was another interesting class in the opinion of the judge, for it contained the grand champion bull and three first prize animals.

Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, New York, the home of the famous "Foremost Guernseys," won the junior and grand championship distinction on their yearling bull, Foremost's Raider, a youngster with very straight lines and general uniformity. His dairy temperment, straight top, and strength of hind quarter made him superior to the senior champion, Cherub's Royal Secret of Shorewood, owned by C. J. Hinds & Son, Springfield Center, New York. The senior and grand champion female was a two-year-old with excellent dairy temperment and balance of udder, but criticized a little by the judge because of a lacking in constitution. Emmadine Farm again won the champion awards in the female classes, taking the senior and grand ribbons on Brookmeads Mermaid, and the junior ribbon on Mixter Golden Pendant. It is interesting to note that both male and female grand championships were won by young animals over older individuals. Another noteworthy feature of the Guernsey show was the winnings made by the farmer-breeder exhibitors. While not out-standing in number of first places won, they nevertheless gave a good account of themselves in competition with larger and stronger herds.

In the county herd exhibit Dutchess County won the blue, with Cayuga County second, Onondaga County third, and Chenango County fourth.

Jersey Honors to York State

In the Jersey classes New York State breeders competed with two strong New England herds, the Elm Hill Farm herd at Brookfield, Mass., and the Wauban Farm herd from Ashfield, Mass. While these two herds captured many important placings, the most coveted honors, the senior and grand championships, went to New York State exhibitors. Hempstead Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y., won the senior champion and the purple rosette on their bull, Ferns Nobel Oxford Sultan. The same honors in the female classes were given D. A. Curtis, Jamestown, on his three-year-old cow, Segunda Xenia. Mr. Curtis also won first in the get of sire class.

Another New York State herd, the Hedges Homestead Stock Farm at East Durham, was awarded the blue in the class of best four animals, second and fourth on Advanced Registry cow bred and owned by a New York State exhibitor, and the silver cup awarded by the New York State Jersey cattle club to the four best registered cows owned and bred by a New York State exhibitor. Particularly worthy in the yearling bull class, and the fifth prize for Advanced Registry cow won by Barbara Luchsinger, of Onondaga Hill. Miss Luchsinger is a junior project worker who is very much interested in breeding and showing Jersey cattle. The largest

(*Continued on page* 241)

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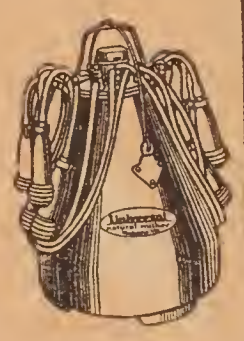

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of October* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

October prices will be the same as September prices until further notice.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	1.80
Class 2B Ice Cream	2.05
Class 2C Soft Cheese	2.00
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.00
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.00
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.00

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.00
Class 3	1.85

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.00
Class 3A	1.90
Class 3B	1.85

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER CONTINUES UPWARD

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	49½-50	48 -48½	38 -38½
Extra (92 sc)	48¾-49	47½-	37½-
84-91 score	43¾-48¼	43 -47	33½-37
Lower G'd's	43 -43½	42 -42½	32 33

In spite of high prices that have been prevailing in the butter market, nevertheless the trend is still upward. On September 22, 92 score butter sold for 49c compared with 37½ a year ago at the same time, an advance of 11½. The reason for this situation is the shortage of supplies. On September 22, the available supplies of fresh creamery butter was not equal to the trade requirements and the competition to obtain stock was responsible for the advance. Buying interest continues good and in spite of high prices the tone of the market is firm. Offerings of fresh goods are extremely light and were it not for the storage supplies there would be a very decided shortage.

Everything points to an extremely good butter market this winter. The percentage of real fancy goods is small. It is interesting to note that the lowest grades of creamery butter are selling 5c a pound higher than did the very fanciest marks a year ago.

CHEESE TREND UPWARD

STATE FLATS	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24½-25½	21½-22
Fresh av'g's	23½-	23 -23½	20½-21
Held fancy	25½-	25½-	21½-22½
Held aver	———	———	20½-21½

Although there has been no reflection in prices, nevertheless the trend in the cheese market would indicate that we may expect a slight strengthening in the price columns very soon. Western advices are very firm as well as those from up-State. Up-State offerings are lighter and replacement costs are advancing. Fancy cheese is held in very firm hands. As a result it looks as though the market would move upward by the time our next report is out.

FANCY EGGS FIRMER

NEARBY WHITES	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	62-64	60-62	66-69
Av'ge extras	60-62	53-59	62-65
Extra firsts	50-57	49-55	58-61
Firsts	46-49	45-47	50-56
Gathered	37-56	40-54	40-60
Pullets	32-46	29-44	33-53
BROWNS			
Fancy	54-60	45-53	53-62

The market on fancy eggs has turned firmer and prices are ruling a little higher. The advances however, are more pronounced in the higher classifications. Ordinary eggs, although they are selling about a cent higher than a week ago, are not enjoying the active trading that the fancier marks are experiencing. This bears out what we have said in these columns many times, that the man who is specializing on a fancy pack is realizing more from his business, in proportion than the man who is shipping a less carefully graded product.

One of the features of the market during the past week has been the decided improvement in the market for brown eggs. While fancy whites have advanced only 2c fancy brown went up 7c.

LIVE POULTRY DRAGGY

FOWLS	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	A Year Ago
Colored	24-29	29-30	24-29
Leghorns	18-21	22-26	18-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	-24	27-28	-25
Leghorns	27-28	26-27	24-25

Those who followed our suggestion relative to early shipments of live poultry for the Jewish holidays, cashed in on the proposition. Those who delayed to the last two days ran into ruinous competition from the freight market and lost from 3 to 5c per pound on their shipments.

On September 14 and 15 the market was an extremely bullish affair and all kinds of prices were talked, fowls selling as high as 35c. On the following day, Wednesday, advices were received that heavy freight shipments were expected from the West and buyers immediately "laid off," until the arrival of these heavier shipments which were responsible for flooding the market with stock and easing prices.

The market continues more or less draggy, the only classification enjoying a slightly better attention being fancy Leghorn chickens of broiler size which are outselling the heavier colored chickens by 3 and 4c a pound.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.50⅛	1.51½	1.31⅞
Corn	.87⅛	.95⅝	1.10
Oats	.37¾	.38⅞	.47¼
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No.2 Red	1.64¼	1.64	1.50
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06⅞	1.14¾	1.28½
Oats, No. 2	.49	.49½	.56
FEEDS	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	30.00	31.00	42.50
Sp'g Bran	27.50	28.00	26.50
H'd Bran	32.00	32.00	30.50
Stand'd Mids	31.00	31.00	29.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	36.00	35.00
Flour Mids	37.50	37.50	35.00
Red Dog	44.50	44.50	40.00
Wh. Hominy	35.00	36.50	43.25
Yel. Hominy	34.50	36.00	42.75
Corn Meal	39.00	42.00	49.00
Gluten Feed	43.25	43.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	56.75
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	41.00	——
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	44.00	——
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	46.00	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	45.50	46.00	47.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET STEADY

The potato market maintains a steady tone. In some quarters there is even a better feeling particularly in Maine sacked goods. Prices are a little bit firmer since our last report and in one or two instances, there has been a minor advance. Long Islands arriving in bulk are selling from $4 to $4.50 per 180 pounds while Maine in bulk are selling $3.60 to $3.85 per 180 pounds. These prices of course are for stock delivered in New York City.

Long Islands grading No. 1 are selling anywhere from $3 to $4.25 per 150 pound sack. Prices in the fields continue in the neighborhood of $1 a bushel. It seems as though these prices are a little low compared to the available supplies.

HAY CONTINUES STRONG

The hay market continues in a very firm tone. There is little or no No. 1 timothy among the receipts. Whatever No. 1 is arriving is readily bringing $29 and even some is bringing $30 a ton. No. 3 hay is now selling for $24 and $25 a ton which is just about what No. 1 was selling for last May. Other grades of hay are selling in proportion.

BEANS PICKING UP

There is a slightly better sentiment in the bean market although trade is no better than it was and prices remain unchanged. However, there is a stronger feeling in pea beans and red kidneys are tending to rise slightly. Outside of these two varieties, there is nothing to report of interest. Pea beans are selling anywhere from $5.25 to $5.75, red kidneys from $10.75 to $11.50, white kidneys (dull trade) $7.50 to $8, marrows $8.50 to $9.

Recent advices indicate that the State bean crop is going to be much lighter due to the recent weather conditions which ruined a large number of fields, however, the crop of the country as a whole is fully up to that of last year and possibly a little heavier.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS

Prime veal calves have got to be real choice to bring $16 per 100. Most of the trading is from $10 to $15, the market having turned weaker. Live lambs are meeting slow demand and $16 represents about the top of the market, most sales averaging from $11 to $15. Live hogs are selling from $11 to $14 per 100.

Country dressed veals are scarce and the market has been cleaning up quite closely with 23c marking the top of the market for choice stock; prime 20c to 22c, common to good, 14c to 19c.

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Among the Farmers

New Jersey Hens Take Long Trip

A SHIPMENT of 63 hens was recently purchased in New Jersey by an agent of the Russian Soviet government. The hens were selected from a number of poultry farms throughout the State of New Jersey, a number of the individuals being progeny of Lady Bountiful, the Leghorn winner of the Vineland egg laying contest of several years ago.

These hens will be shipped to Odessa on the Black Sea and from there part of the shipment will be sent to the Charkoff Experimental Station and the remainder will be sent to a similar station in the Ukraine. The shipment included White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. The poultry farms represented in the shipment are the Wilburtha Poultry Farm, the Wetzel Poultry Farm near Vineland, the Sked Brothers Farm at Pennyton, Hill's Farms and Norman Roberts' Mercer Poultry Farm near Wilburtha.

This shipment is the first of a series of shipments of live stock that will go from this country to Russia. The agents of the Soviet government are now purchasing sheep for breeding purposes.

Better Bull Train Tours Southern Tier

THE Better Bull train of the Erie Railroad will stop at four stations along the Southern Tier during the next week. On October 3, it wil stop at Bath while on October 5, 6 and 7 it will stop at Addison, Elmira Heights and Owego, respectively. One of the features of the train is the sale service conducted by the various breed associations. Those who so desire, can buy young Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey bulls, registered, of good quality, free of TB, good individuality and from cows that have produced at least 400 pounds of butterfat per year or equivalent for a younger cow.

The cars on the train are open for inspection in the morning from 9:30 to noon. The afternoon session starts at 1:30 and consists of talks by various members of the party in charge of the train. The evening session consists of moving pictures on dairying.

Farmer's Meetings

Sept. 30-Oct. 1—Farmers Institutes at Moriah and Ironville, Essex County. Speakers—D. P. Witter, W. T. Crandall, H. J. Metzgar, Mary T. Munroe, F. C. Smith.

Nov. 14—Steuben County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting at Bath.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—With the exception of buckwheat, threshing is about over. Farmers have been busy filling silos. Corn is a good crop but later than usual. Early potatoes made a light crop but the late ones promise better. Buckwheat made a good growth and filled well but was badly damaged by the storm. There are particularly no apples or pears in our vicinity, (Sinclairville). Pastures and meadows look fine for season of the year (later part of September) and milk is holding up good.—A. J. N.

Potatoes and corn are still growing very nicely. Farmers have about finished up threshing their oats. Chautauqua County is soon to have a county wide test for T-B cattle. Grapes have turned rapidly and some vineyards are already selling.—P. S. S.

Delaware County — Mid-September found farmers busy filling silos. The corn crop is a good one but due to the severe winds and rain storm which visited this county during the first week of September, much of the corn crop was knocked flat on the ground and had to be cut by hand. More cauliflower has been shipped this year than ever before and as a result the price has been correspondingly lower. Ayer and McKinney paid $2.30 for August milk. Five years ago the price was $3.36. Potatoes are bringing $1.[illegible] a bushel, eggs 45c a dozen.—E. M. N.

Cattle Exhibits at State Fair

(*Continued from page 239*)

and best exhibitors ribbon went to the Elm Hill Farm herd. Prof. W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Illinois made the decisions in the Jersey classes.

Strong Ayrshire Show

The Ayrshire breeders staged probably the best quality show ever seen at Syracuse. Judge John C. McNutt, Durham, N. H., in commenting on the show, stated that in many of the classes the competition between the first three animals, and the competition between the two first placings for championship awards, was extremely close. "The bull that was second to the grand champion in the aged class was junior champion in the 1922 National Dairy Show, and grand champion at the Portland, Oregon, show last year. The junior champion heifer, Sunspot Erita, owned by L. S. Clough, Spring Creek, Penn., was the choicest thing I have ever seen. She was grand champion at Columbus, Ohio this fall, and junior champion at Timonium, Maryland. The two bulls that competed for the royal purple are probably the two best Ayrshires on the show circuit this fall."

A western breeder, J. E. Davidson, Ithaca, Mich., captured senior and grand champion bull premiums on Killock Latest News, with Alta Crest Rear Guard from Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., taking the junior honors. The distinction of winning senior and grand champion cow also went to Alta Crest Farm on Baron's Daisy.

Milking Shorthorns Prominent

Five New York State breeders and one Ohio breeder made up the strongest Milking Shorthorn show seen at Syracuse in a number of years. Bloomingdale Monarch, owned by S. J. Macy, Avon, N. Y., a sensational bull successfully shown on the 1924 circuit, winning the grand championship at the last International Live Stock Show, won the royal purple. Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., took the junior championship ribbon on their entry, Bar None Clyde Duke. The aged cow class was headed by Grandview Jewel, owned by Bar None Ranch. She is a real dual purpose cow with an official record exceeding 15,000 pounds milk. The Donald Woodward herd at LeRoy, N. Y., showed the senior and grand champion cow in Dutchess 3rd, an individual with a long list of winnings to her credit, including the grand championship at the 1924 American Royal. The majority of places were about evenly divided between the Bar None Ranch and the Woodward herds. This was the first appearance of the Bar None Ranch herd on the show circuit, and their good herd was well presented. Considerable ringside interest was evidenced in the breed, as a good sized crowd watched Judge H. L. Garrigus Storrs, Conn., make his placings.

More Interest in Brown Swiss

More interest was shown this year in the Brown Swiss classes. Of the five exhibitors, four were New York State breeders and one an Ohio breeder. The Ohio breeder, Hull Bros. Co., Painsville, proved to be the Waterloo of the Empire State entries, as the majority of first places and all the championships went to the central western herd.

Only two Devon entries were present this year, the Batchelder Farm herd from Mount Vernon, N. H., and the herd of M. B. Thayer, Linesville, Penn. The bulk of the awards, including all championships, went to the New Hampshire exhibitor.

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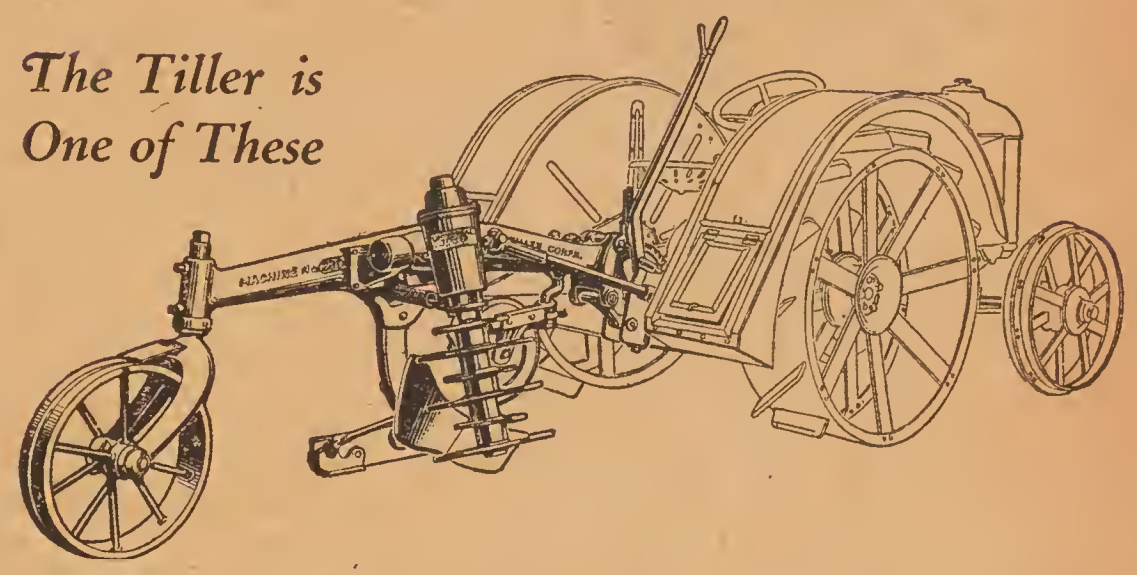

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How I Cull Hens

Now Is The Time To Do It

By L. H. HISCOCK

THE greatest loss in a farm hen flock is apt to take place at this time of year. When birds begin to moult, it is the end of egg production for a good many weeks. It is time right now to plan on next spring. If you buy baby chicks every spring, then the old birds should be disposed of unless there are some yearlings which you know have good laying ability, and which it might pay to carry another year.

L. H. Hiscock

On the other hand, if you raise and produce your own chicks, then some sort of culling is necessary. Not all the birds in your flock are good breeders, and it is a waste of money to carry them along thinking that they may turn out good breeding birds after all. What they are today as producers, time has no chance of changing.

In culling for a breeding flock there are three points to consider that are purely mechanical but which are worth a good deal of emphasis in helping to pick out good birds. First, from a breeding standpoint, it is a poor start to pick any birds that are improperly marked in feathering for your breed, or that are freaks in any way, although you may know that they are good layers. Secondly, to develop the best you have in your flock, it is a distinct advantage to weigh your birds, hen by hen, taking the standard weight of your variety as the law.

Small Birds Are Poor Breeders

A small bird and one that is undersized is a poor proposition as a breeder. She will breed smallness into your chicks. Thirdlly, it is generally a good safe rule that the birds that lay the longest and latest into the fall are the best layers. The fact that they lay and continue on the job after a big per cent of the flock have stsopped is strong evidence for keeping them on.

And this brings us down to the actual culling itself. First of all, there are a few fundamental factors that will help in picking out the layers and the non-layers. These are good points to know and ones that you can use all the year around to help you rid your flock of boarders or hens that are a poor laying investment. In the first place a non-layer has a hard, dry comb as compared with the soft, velvety one of a layer. Seeondly, the vent is hard and puckered; the layer has a vent that is moist and distended; from a distinct round in the non-layer, it takes on a half circular or oval shape. Thirdly, in the non-producer, the vent will have a distinct yellow ring about it; the good layer will be minus this color, and in birds of heavy laying capacity, the vent may take on a bluish tint. In a non-layer the circle about the eye, commonly called the eye-ring, is yellowish in color; the layer has a white or redish ring. The ear lobe also turns yellow in the non-layer; white in a good bird.

It is Easy to Tell the Non-Layer

The vent, eye ring, and ear lobe are very sensitive to production, and are, therefore, accurate indications of whether a bird is or is not laying. The vent begins to undergo a change even before production and begins to dry with the stopping of production. The eye ring and ear lobe follow in the order named.

We now ought to have our flock divided into two classes; layers and those birds not laying; and the problem from here on is to establish some factors that will help in picking out the birds that are outstanding and are worth keeping as breeders or as a possible laying proposition. Many times farmers ask me how long it pays to keep a bird. As a breeder, it might pay to keep her as long as she lived and layed. From the standpoint of eggs, only the best birds ought to be kept over a second year. I dare venture the statement that there is probably more money lost in the farm flocks today through the carrying of old and poor capacity layers than there is in any other phase of poultry husbandry. If it takes a poor bird five months to moult—this is an under-estimate of the time required—what chance as a poor layer has she of paying for this long rest? How can she possibly make a profit for you?

What then must a bird show to be a good layer? First of all, she must have a broad, flat back. This broadness must not be a feature simply where the legs join the body, but must extend well back to the tail and extend down to the pelvic bones on the sides. Secondly, she must have good, well rounded ribs. If her ribs are flat and the girth narrow, she does not have the chance to be a good feeder and producer. Her lung capacity is low. Thirdly, she must have a good, deep body. The keel or breast bone tends to parallel the back-bone or to slope away from the back as you run your hand nearer the tail in a good bird. Her shank is apt to be flat or more flat than round.

Look at the Head When in Doubt

If, in checking these factors in the bird before you, some doubts arise as to the quality of a bird, the head is helpful in clearing up the difficulty. The head of a bird should also be broad and flat. The beak should be well curved, strong, and short as opposed to long and thin. The eye should be bright and flashy, not dull and listless. In a good bird the eye should be prominent, and not sunken or set back with a heavy, overhanging eyebrow. The comb should be soft and flexible, not coarse or very heavily grained.

There are still some other general considerations that may help you in sizing up a good bird. A low producer has a thick, heavy skin that is tight. A soft, lose skin is a fairly good indication of production.

I can see only one legitimate reason for your culling to go wrong, and that is from the standpoint of size. A bird is not necessarily good because she is large, nor is she necessarily bad because she is small. What you really are looking for is the average run of your flock and that is why I have stressed using scales as the first step in culling. It gives you a reliable weight for each bird.

If, immediately after handing this bird, you happened to pick up a Leghorn weighing three and three-quarters pounds, what a contrast there would be! Without a scale you might throw her out on shear body measurement. Weighing her offsets the difficulty, sets you on the right track, and gives you a chance to judge the bird as she really is.

Molting the Surest Single Indication

Here, then, are some factors in culling. If your farm is a busy one, then save the late moulters and dispose of the others. Birds that moult between June and early August are invariably poor producers. Hens that moult in late August and September ought to be disposed of, if the plant has been without illumination. If the birds have been under light during the winter, it might pay to hold some of them over. Birds that moult after the first of October are invariably good layers and represent the cream of the flock.

If you have the time, it will pay you to cull your birds more thoroughly instead of relying solely upon moult. Study the hens and get acquainted with them.

New York State Fair A Success

(*Continued from page One*)

promote the success of this breed.

No one could walk through the building containing the farm products and fruit exhibits without being proud of the agriculture of the Empire State and particularly of the men and women who produce the farm products. In this show of the products of farmers' gardens and orchards of the State were the ten counties which put on Farm Bureau exhibits. The judges—Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Dr. C. E. Ladd, and Mr. F. R. Walkley—said the Farm Bureau exhibits this year were better than ever before. It took six hours of steady work for all three men to judge them. Counties were finally awarded prizes in the following order: Lewis, Onondaga, Dutchess, Madison, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Seneca, Clinton, Tompkins and Fulton.

No single exhibit on the grounds attracted more attention than the historical show of farm and household implements put on by the New York State Agricultural Society in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Crowds were packed on all sides of this exhibit during the entire week and, as stated above, one of the best parts of it was the clear and entertaining talks given by Mr. Van Wagenen and Mr. Witter in explaining how our fathers and mothers of other days used the crude tools of the farm and home. In connection with this exhibit, an ox-cart—a picture of which is shown on the title page—was driven around the Grounds carrying a chart on which were explained some of the old customs of the days of our fathers.

In connection with the historical exhibit at the State Fair under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society and the Department of Farms and Markets, one hundred dollars in cash prizes were offered for the best essays on "Advantages to Agriculture of Improved Farm Machinery." As a result of this contest, Mr. F. J. Riley, Mr. S. J. Lowell, and Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., the judges, awarded the prizes as follows: First prize, twenty-five dollars, Luther Andrews, Berkshire, N. Y.; second prize, fifteen dollars, Marguerite Hobbs, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; third prize, ten dollars, W. Lee Shaver, Oneida, N. Y.; and ten prizes of five dollars each, Muriel Plant, Cicero, N. Y., Harold M. Haswell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Camilla Krislen, Conesus, N. Y., Beatrice J. Gridley, Fayetteville, N. Y., Mary Birdsall, Rushville, N. Y., Carroll H. Phillips, Canandaigua, N. Y., Dorothy J. Weaver, Highland, N. Y., Jane Allen Larson, Jamestown, N. Y., Vida L. Frey, Newark, N. Y., and Cyril Battery, Palmyra, N. Y.

Space is too short here to even mention many of the other worthwhile exhibits and events at the Fair. Farm Bureau people were much pleased with the fine address given on Farm and Home Day by O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and one by Mrs. G. Thomas Powell, President of the New York State Home Bureau Federation. A splendid talk was also given on Grange Day by Mr. Dewey Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

An interesting spot was the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tent and the exhibit therein of some of those who are leading advertisers in our weekly columns. In this tent the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff had the pleasure of meeting hundreds of old friends and of making many new ones.

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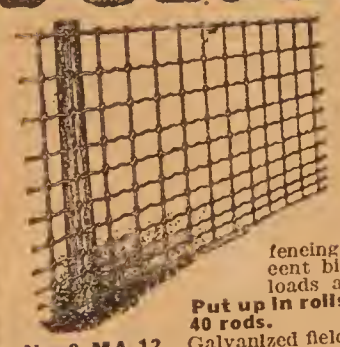

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26	7	31c	26	7	20c
32	8	35c	32	8	25c
39	9	41c	39	9	27c
47	10	45c	47	10	31c
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26	7	35c	26	7	25c
32	8	42c	32	8	30c
39	9	47c	39	9	34c
47	10	55c	47	10	38c
56	11	60c	56	11	42c

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Per Square $3.25 100 Sq. Ft.

No. 7-MA-23. Overhauled galvanized 2½ in. corrugated sheets in good condition—all sheets painted red. Per square of 100 sq. ft..... $3.25

NOTE! We also furnish overhauled galvanized corrugated sheets 26, 24 and 22 gauge, same class of material as above. Give dimensions of your building and gauge of material preferred. We will then quote prices and full information.

Painted Corrugated Sheets

No. 13-MA-24. Overhauled 28 gauge painted, 2½ in. corrugated sheets suitable for temporary roofing and siding. Per square of 100 sq. ft..... $2.00

NOTE! We also furnish same class of material as above in heavier gauges at comparatively low prices. All listed complete in roofing bulletin, mailed free on request.

Slate Coated Roofing

No. 7-MA-25. Brand new 85 to 90 lb. slate coated roofing. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. Complete with trimming. Choice of red, grey green or blue black. Per roll..... $1.75
Other grades as low as, per roll..... 1.50

Smooth Surfaced Roofing

Smooth rubber-like finished roofing with trimmings. Light weight for lining, gives more warmth than sheathing, per roll..... $1.00
Medium weight for roofing, per roll..... 1.25
Heavy weight for roofing, per roll..... 1.50

Asphalt Shingles

No. 13-MA-26. Red, grey green and blue black slate coated asphalt shingles as low as, per square of 100 sq. ft..... $4.00
Write for complete roofing bulletin. Send dimensions of roof surface to be covered and preference of material.

Heating

PIPELESS FURNACE

Double Casing $69

No. 17-MA-22. A single register heating system. Warm air rises through center of register and returns through cold air intake. Diam. fire pot 18 ins. Heating capacity 10,000 cu. ft. Floor register size 24 x 27 ins.

Corn Sheller

$89.72

75 to 125 Bushels per Hour

No. 36-MA-27. Complete with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder as shown. Capacity 75 to 125 bushels per hour with a 6 H. P. engine. Price..... $89.72

Complete Heating Systems

We furnish every needed item to completely install warm air, hot water and steam heating systems, guaranteed to heat your building in coldest weather.

Free Engineering Service!

Just send us a rough sketch showing size and location of the rooms, number of doors and windows and their sizes, height of ceiling, and our engineers will send you a complete estimate of the best, most economical plant for your home, including all material for its installation. Experts are waiting to help you solve your heating problems. They show you how to do your own installing and save big money.

Cream Separator

$47.50

500 Lb. Capacity

No. 36-MA-28. Efficient popular sized Harris "Cream Getter" Cream Separator. Built for long service and Peerless skimming. Capacity 500 lbs. per hour. Easy to operate. Sale price... $47.50

AMERICA'S GREATEST HOME OFFER!

No. MA-104

But one of many attractive homes offered at lowest prices during this sale. Get our free book for full particulars. This home furnished under our improved time and money saving Ready-Cut System; all material in guaranteed quantities including 6x6 sills, millwork, glass, roofing, plasterboard, hardware, nails and paint. 5 Rooms, size 24 x 36 ft. Sale Price.. $1066

$2.81

No. 10-MA-29. Special 5 cross panel fir doors size 2 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins., 1⅜ in. thick.

Best Made STORM SASH

As Low As $1.19

Measure your windows for storm sash today. We furnish finest storm sash with frames of clear white pine. 1⅛ in. thick. Glazed with clear glass, best putty, at lowest prices.

Mail coupon today for complete list of stock sizes sent free on request. Special sizes made to order.

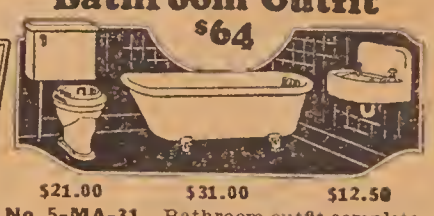
$5.98

Combination Door

No. 10-MA-30. Converted in a moment to a screen or storm door by changing sections. Painted gray. Size 2 ft. 8¾ in. x 6 ft. 9½ in.

Bathroom Outfit

$64



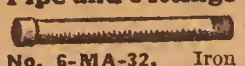
$21.00 $31.00 $12.50

No. 5-MA-31. Bathroom outfit complete, including bathtub 5 ft. long and 30 ins. wide, coated on the inside and over 3 in. roll rim, with white porcelain enamel. Fitted with nickel plated compression double batheock with china handles indexed "Hot" and "Cold." Nickel Plated connected waste and overflow.

Closet outfit with washdown type vitreous earthenware bowl and white earthenware tank. Best fittings. Mahogany finished closet seat and cover.

Deep apron style lavatory coated with white porcelain enamel. size 18x21 ins. Fitted with nickel plated compression faucets with china tops marked "Hot" and "Cold." "P" trap to wall. Price of outfit complete..... $64.00

Pipe and Fittings



No. 6-MA-32. Iron pipe in random lengths, threaded with couplings. All sizes.
One in., per ft..... 6c
1¼ in., per ft..... 8c
1½ in., per ft..... 9c
2 in., per ft..... 11c
Pipe of all kinds in all sizes priced proportionately low.

Wallboard

3c Sq. Ft.

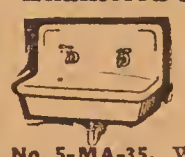
No. 13-MA-33. Gold Medal Wallboard furnished in 48 in. widths. Lengths up to 12 ft.
Price per sq. ft..... 3c

Mixed Nails

$1.85

No. 2-MA-34. Splendid assortment of brand new wire nails in all sizes from 3d to 40d. Handy about the home, workshop and farm. Include a keg with your order. The price per 100 lbs..... $1.85

Enameled Sink



$12

No. 5-MA-35. White porcelain enamel roll rim kitchen sinks with two faucets and trap. Size 18 x 24 ins. Each. $12.00

Harris Brothers Co.

Dept. MA-505 35th & Iron Streets Chicago, Ill.

Mail this COUPON!

Harris Brothers Co., CHICAGO
Dept. MA-505

Without obligation, send me your latest free 250 page catalog. I am interested in:

.....

Name.....

Address.....

Beat These Pitching Records If You Can

(*Continued from page 235*)

the terms of this contest Clark and Ball from Steuben County, winners of last year's tournament could not compete this year. Quite a number of other men who played last year could not represent their counties this year because they had won money prizes at the State Horseshoe Tournament in Rochester which is open to every resident of the state to enter and in which D. T. Leonard of Adams Basin won the championship for the second time the first part of this month.

Beardsley, Coye, Kenyon, Staples and Tweedie also played through last year's State Fair Tournament. Philpot entered last year but he and his partner did not remain through the contest.

Eleven contestants pitched the Ohio Shoe, four the Cleveland shoe, four the Akron shoe and one the Sears Roebuck shoe. There were 11,302 shoes pitched in the regular tournament games, each weighing about two and one-half pounds or a total of 28,255 lbs. or 14 tons, 255 pounds of steel thrown. Each contestant walked about 50 feet each time he pitched two shoes or a total of 282,550 feet for all players or 503 miles—some work but a lot of fun.

I have had charge of the records and managed four National Horseshoe Tournaments, Three State Horseshoe Tournaments and numerous other smaller contests, but I never saw a bunch of players who were so evenly matched, entered so heartily into the games, were such good losers if good skill was met by the better skill of an opponent, and who were at all times so willing to do everything they could to make the affair the success it was, as these men were this year.

* * *

Cornell Extension Bulletin 109, Dairy Barn Rearrangement, by I. H. Hall, will be useful to any farmer who is thinking of arranging his barn in a more satisfactory manner. The bulletin gives several suggested plans, and the standard dimensions of stalls, alleys, gutters and other fixtures of the stable. There are many suggestions for arrangement that will save time. The bulletin is free. Drop a post card to the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

CHAPTER XXXII

THE day that little Jacques left the post on his return to Portage Lake with the letter to Steele from St. Onge, the factor sat in his trade-room staring with unseeing eyes at the wall. The hope inspired by the return of Steele, despaired of as dead, with his plans for the running down of the brute, whose appearances in the valley of the Wailing and in the lake districts of its watershed were fast working the doom of the post, was at low ebb. Try as they might, he felt that the problem which faced his three loyal friends would prove beyond their power of solution in time to save the post. There would be little Christmas trade, and summer would find Wailing River deserted. The Windigo could then cry in the night from the ridge, but there would be no terrified Indians in the post cabins to draw blankets over their heads with shaking hands—no heart-sick girl at the house to count the cost to her, in humiliation and torture of heart and soul—the price which the voice of this frenzied haunter of the valley had exacted from her.

As he sat brooding with his pipe, the jingle of dog bells brought him to his feet. Could it be Jacques returning for something he had forgotten? St. Onge threw on his duffle capote and went out to meet a panting team of huskies, the steam of their hot breaths rising in clouds in the biting air.

"Tete-Boule! We thought something hac happened!"

The bow-legged driver, in sashed caribou parka, pointed at the loaded sled. "Plentee deer, but eet tak' long tam to fin' dem."

"Good! We need fresh meat. Our moose is gone and the caribou will be welcome."

"I see Michel at de fork of de Stoop-in'. He geeve me dis for you." Tete-Boule produced from his sled a roll of birch-bark, on which were traced with a charred stick syllabic characters in Ojibway.

St. Onge translated: "Come to fork Stooping River quick when you get this from Tete-Boule. Michel."

"You met Michel upriver?" asked the surprised factor.

"Yes, he cum dere at daylight, w'ere I camp. Hees dog can travel no more. He geeve dis to me so you get dere before sun go down, and he res' hees dog. He go back Portage Lak' dis sleep."

"Did he say what had happened? He gave you no letter from Steele?"

"M'sieu Steele ees ovair on de Leetle Current wid Daveed."

"But why does he want to see me tonight?"

"He foun' somet'ing on de Portage Lak'. He not tell me."

Of course, thought St. Onge, Michel would not confide in the medicine man he hated. But what could they have found? If he were to make the fork before dark, there was no time to waste. Ordering his own team harnessed and provisions and blankets put on the sled, St. Onge hurried to the house.

"Denise, my dear! Tete-Boule is back with a message from Michel, whom he met at the fork. I must start at once. You may expect me back tomorrow afternoon."

"And the others? Was there no word from Monsieur Steele?" asked the girl.

"He and David are over on the Little Current. I think they have discovered something of interest."

"Monsieur Steele sent you no message?"

"No! They are all well. I've got to travel to make the fork before dark, so au revoir, my dear girl!"

He kissed her and left. From the window she watched his dogs take the river trail at a wild gallop. The hooded driver turned and waved back at the girl at the window, and shortly, the sled reached the bend and was gone.

"It will be lonely here tonight, but I have dear old Charlotte. I shall play her to sleep in her chair."

Denise took the violin from its case and laid her cheek caressingly on the strings. "What would I do here without you?" she whispered. "Father and you! Once I thought *he* had joined us—was one of us. But after his admission, and this—" She took from a drawer in a desk a letter, and read it slowly. And in her face was anguish. Then she replaced it in the drawer.

The letter had been given to her in person by the Indian who stopped on his way from Ogoké to Albany in October—the Indian who had told Michel of the drowning of Steele and David in the rapids of the Jackfish. And the signature at the end of the letter addressed to Denise St. Onge was that of—Rose Laflamme.

Later, Denise and Charlotte were finishing the luncheon dishes, when their attention was attracted by dog-bells in the clearing.

"Could father have turned back?" she remarked.

The women went to a window and looked out to see a group of men and two teams of dogs in front of the trade-house.

"Who can it be? I cannot see their faces! The large man has never been here before!" cried Denise, swept by a wild fear—a premonition of personal peril. "One of them is coming here!"

Charlotte hastily left the window and shuffling to a table, took from a drawer a sinister-looking meat knife. Running a hard thumb over its edge, she calmly said: "I weel stay by de door."

"But who can it be? Tete-Boule and Gaspard are there, at the trade-house. What can they want here—of us?" But already the frightened girl had guessed the identity of the strange men and the nature of their call.

There was a loud knock on the door of the factor's quarters. Then the blood of French soldiers and gentlemen in the veins of Denise St. Onge flamed in her face—proved itself. With a firm step she went to the door and opening it, looked proudly into the eyes of Louis Laflamme.

The free-trader had made his threat good.

"Mademoiselle St. Onge, I have come to talk with you.

"It is evident, Monsieur."

"Will you be so kind as to invite me into your house, where we may talk in private?"

"I have nothing to say in private to Monsieur Laflamme. You know my father is away. You can talk business to Tete-Boule."

"But it is not business that brought me here—not wholly. You are endangering yourself—filling your house with cold, with that door open. I insist that you close it." Laflamme stepped inside and, as she retreated, closed the door, following her into the living room.

"You will pardon me if I throw off my coat," he said.

"I do not desire trouble here in my father's absence," she protested, with a confidence she did not feel, "but I shall send Charlotte to call our men and force you to leave this post."

Laflamme laughed, as he paced the floor nervously. "Your men? You might better call on your women to aid you. Two of your brave retainers are under guard now, in the trade-house. We couldn't find the others, if you have them."

It was clear to the girl, who gallantly fought with her fear of Laflamme's purpose in coming to the post when she was alone—helpless, that he controlled the situation, and would be heard.

"What have you come here for, Monsieur?" she began.

The bold face of the trader flushed as he gazed at the girl whose memory had taken his peace of mind. The hardness of the mouth softened, in the dark eyes was the look of a boy as he answered:

"It is a story you have heard before, Mademoiselle. But I am here to tell it at a time when you will be wise to listen. This is a ruined fur post. Your father will be forced to leave in the spring. What does that mean to you?"

"I have nothing to say," she answered, sitting with chin cupped in hand, face averted.

"Oh, do you mean to say that you prefer selling yourself to that storekeeper, Lascelles, to living in luxury in Montreal, Winnipeg—?"

"You may insult me, Monsieur. I have no means of defending myself," she broke in, coldly.

Then Laflamme lost all self control, and stormed:

"Insult you? Oh, yes! But that is the truth, is it not? You do not love this man, do you? To save your father's future, you have agreed to marry him—this man you despise! Oh, I know! He's not fit to look at you—you beauty!"

White-faced, the girl sat with eyes on the floor—silent, as if she did not hear.

"True, you think you hate me now, but you would change," he ran on, talking as if to himself. "You may have heard hard things said of me, but I swear to you, if you will marry me, Denise St. Onge, I'll show you what love is. I'll make your father independent—make you," his voice broke with emotion, "yes, make you happy! I've loved you ever since you played for us that night at Albany—years ago."

Laflamme stopped and looked down with a gesture of helplessness at the woman of stone in the chair. Then he heard the low words: "You forget, Monsieur, someone who is still at Ogoké."

"I know how that looks to you," he defended, "but that was over, years ago—years. I've given her a home—couldn't turn her out. But she hates me, tried to knife me, wanted to run away with that American, Steele, this October! Went to his shack—mad about him, but he wouldn't take her to the railroad! She put on black the day she heard he had been drowned on the way home."

There was a long silence, then: "Why were you afraid to have him reach Nepigon?"

Laflamme started, then laughed. "Afraid to have him reach Nepigon? That's funny! He got some supplies and went on. What do you mean?"

Then the girl countered: "Your Indians are not faithful to their master, Monsieur. We learned that you had Monsieur Steele ambushed after stealing his ammunition, and forced him to go to his death."

'Do you believe that?" demanded Laflamme, puzzled.

"Is it true?"

"No!"

The room was again silent while the man, famed for his cold nerve, his resource, bit his lips in impotency before the icy calm of this strange girl who so obsessed him. Then he played his trump card.

"So you insist on casting your lot with that rat at Albany? Then it is for me to save you from yourself. I have brought an extra sled. Pack your clothes at once!'

The girl rose to her full height and met his cynical look with resolute eyes, but in her heart was fear.

"You do not dare!" she cried "They would hunt you from Fort Hope, from Albany, from Nepigon House. In three weeks the police would be at Ogoké. But before the police teams arrived, do you know what they would do to you? They would burn you in your trade-house! You do not dare!"

With open admiration Laflamme watched the play of color and emotion in the face of the frightened girl who confronted him.

"If you'd flush that way when I say I love you," he cried, "I'd give all I have in the world. Why, girl, I'd sell my soul, if you'd look at me, just once, and say you loved me!"

"I despise you!"

The sting of the words cut like the lash of a whip. His self-control, already at the breaking point, crumbled.

"Despise me, do you?" he snarled "Dare me to do my worst? Suppose I take you at your word? Mon dieu! I'm mad enough about you to do anything! Who is it, then, you love?" He thrust has passionate face close to hers. "You hate me—you don't want Lascelles! It must be that damned dead American you're mooning about! Well, he's at the bottom of the Jackfish, and he forgot you before he had been at Ogoké two hours—forgot even your name when he saw Rose!"

She faced his anger proudly, contempt in her bloodless face, until he mentioned Steele, then slowly her knees gave way and she sank in a chair.

"It was that American!" he stormed. "Pity I didn't finish him myself!"

Then something on the table caught his eye—held it! His face went dark with his sinister purpose when, with a quick movement, he seized the violin, raised it above his head, and brought it down with a crash on the table, then dropped it to the floor and trampled it under his feet.

With a groan the girl fell to her knees and, gathering the splintered shell of the violin to her breast, moaned over it as a mother over a stricken child.

At last he had reached her.

(*Continued on page* 248)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from uin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. Steele interrupts the hunt to return to New York in order to get back to St. Onge's post before winter sets in. On his way he has an encounter with LaFlamme, which arouses the latter's enmity. Steele soon returns to the post better equipped to hunt the Windigo, having obtained bear traps and a bloodhound to aid him. He makes plans with his guides to systematically solve the mystery, leaving immediately for the last haunt of the Windigo.

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE are very sorry to report that circumstance which he could not control, has made it impossible for Edwin Decker to go to the Eastern States Exposition. This information came to us too late to make it possible to make arrangements for the Scout with the second largest number of points to take the trip, so we are without a representative this year. However we will be right back next year. Our tribe will be older and larger, more Scouts will try for the trip and we will surely have a representative there.

We have asked Mr. Wessel, who has charge of the camp to tell us something about the Exposition so we can pass it along to the members of the A. A. Tribe.

A Message From Mr. Perry

EDITORS NOTE: *Sometime ago we asked Mr. Armstrong Perry, who has charge of the Lone Scouts, and who is located at the Long House in Chicago, to write a little greeting to the* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Tribe. We felt that the Lone Scouts of this Tribe would be glad to become better acquainted with Mr. Perry.*

Mr. Perry replied that he would be very glad to write you a letter. He did so, and we are printing it in this issue:

THE pep exhibited by your Tribe has knocked out the old idea that farmers are slow. You caught the Lone Scout spirit as soon as The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST opened the way for you to become Lone Scouts and you have made great progress, in the enrollment of members, passing the tests and earning the titles, badges and medals.

As soon as haying and harvest are over you will have more time for Scouting. Also you will be going back to school, most of you, where you will meet many other boys who ought to be Lone Scouts. You will have better opportunities than ever before to make records in Scouting. Are you out for a record?

There are many honors to be won in Lone Scouting. Any one of you who does a little Scouting every day can earn some of them, and some ambitious members will earn them all. Ten Booster points make you a Lone Scout Organizer; and twenty points a Lone Scout Booster, proud to wear the Booster Button.

Keep Working for Degree Pins

In the Degree work you can pass one degree a month. In thirty days, by starting now, any member of the Tribe can qualify for the First Degree badge of the Tepee Lodge. Another month and he can wear the Second Degree Badge. Before Christmas he can finish the Third Degree work and wear the silver badge. Before Easter the Totem Pole badge can be his, and a month later he can be an LSD, wearing the gold badge of the Sagamore Lodge. The badge will be but the outward symbol of a growth in knowledge and in character that is far more valuable than any decoration could be.

While you are earning your Booster Button and your Degree badges, you can be earning points toward the bronze, silver and gold contributors' medals and the gold quill. There is no limit to your speed in winning these medals except the limit you place on yourself. Local papers, Lone Scout amateur publications, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Boys' Life are all glad to see the articles you write. The minimum award for anything published is five points for each 100 words. If an article is not accepted by one publication, there are plenty of others to send it to. Even professional writers send out some of their articles a dozen times or more before they are accepted. Some Lone Scouts have earned 100 points or more by telling what is in the Official Handbook so interestingly that local papers have been glad to publish the articles for the information of other boys.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and your brother Scouts all over the world will be glad to see you succeed. You can be well known, as Lone Scout Leaders always are. Go into high gear and show them what you can do. Remember that the object of it all is to be able to serve others. Do a Useful Thing Each Day.—**Armstrong Perry.**

CROSS WORD PUZZLE— Due to lack of space the crossword puzzle is omitted this week. The solution of number 4 and puzzle number 5 will appear next week.

Use This Blank and Become a Lone Scout

Date .....

I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following pledge of the Lone Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:

"I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will 'Do a Useful Thing Each Day' and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Enclosed find 30 cents to cover the cost of enrolling me as a member. This membership fee entitles me to a membership card, the badge, a handbook, and all the privileges of the order.

Name .....

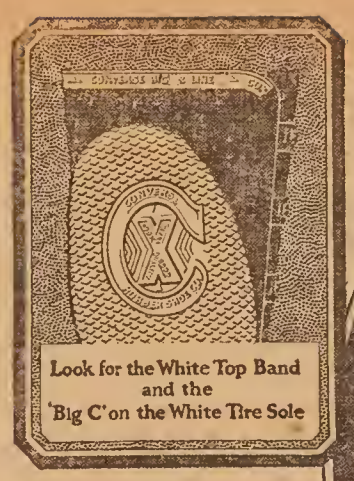
Nationality and color ..... Age .....

St. No. P. O. Box or R. F. D. No. .....

Town ..... County ..... State .....

Send all applications to Lone Scout Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

Give credit to—Name..... Post Office ..... State.....



'Caboose'

The World's Best Work Rubber

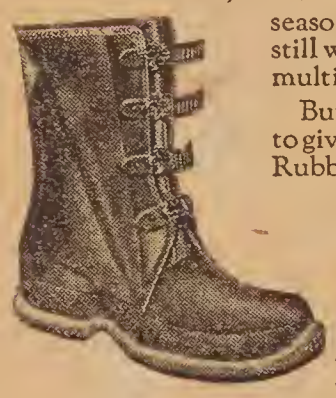
THAT sounds like an extravagant boast—actually, it's *the testimony of the man who wears it.*

'Caboose' averages two and three times the life of other work rubbers. Often a pair does more than that, seldom less. Two and three years of constant farm wear; 2,400 miles on the feet of a Michigan letter carrier; three winters of daily use in a car shop; four seasons' wear by a Boston postman and still waterproof,—these instances might be multiplied many times over.

But to convince yourself, ask your store to give you their experience with 'Caboose' Rubbers — better still, try a pair yourself.

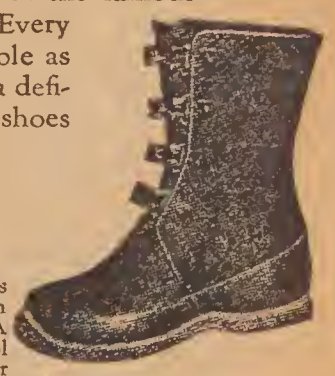
Wear 'Caboose' alone during the fall and spring. When cold snaps come, wear over 'Warmfut', the cold-proof gaiter, made from wool yarn, knitted and shrunk into a solid fabric with tough felted sole and wide leather back stay. An ideal combination for cold weather.

Converse 'Caboose' is a member of the famous 'Big C' Line of rubber footwear. Every shoe in this line is just as dependable as 'Caboose'. Each shoe is made for a definite purpose—and there are 'Big C' shoes for every member of the family.



'Nebraska'
All Rubber Overshoe

Quickly cleaned of dirt and odors. Easy on the feet. Gives long wear under hardest conditions. Thick fleece lining provides extra warmth. Heavy extension sole and 'Stubgard' toe and heel protect against snagging. Identify 'Nebraska' by the White Top Band and 'Big C' on the White Tire Sole.



'Watershed'
Heavy Cloth Gaiter

This waterproof cloth overshoe combines the protection of the all-rubber overshoe with the comfort of the cashmerette gaiter. A sheet of pure gum rubber between the wool fleece inner lining and the cashmerette outer fabric makes this shoe waterproof clear to the top. There is no other overshoe like the 'Watershed'. Look for the 'Big C' on the sole.

Converse Rubber Shoe Company

BOSTON CHICAGO *Factory:* Malden, Mass. NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

See the 'C' *CONVERSE*

BIG LINE

Rubber Footwear

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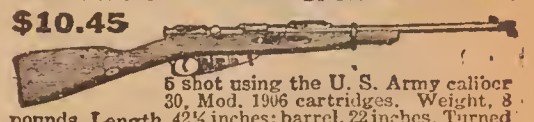

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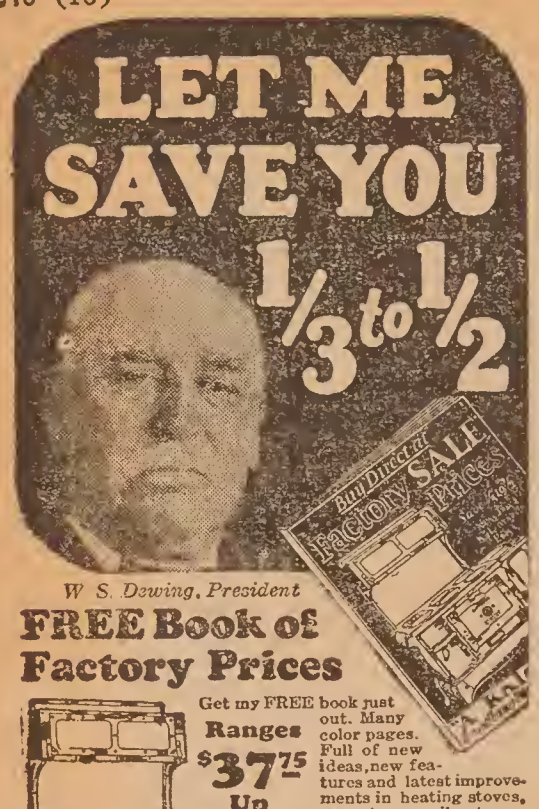

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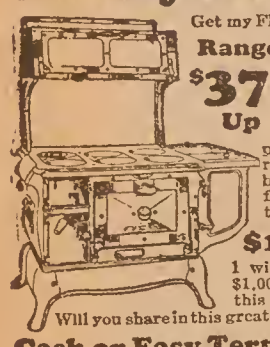

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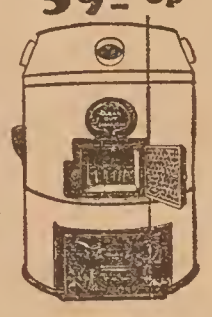

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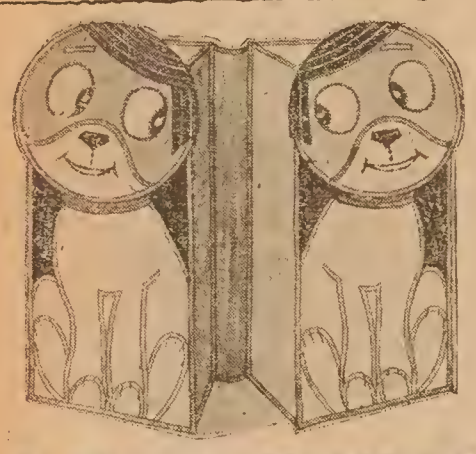

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The Farm Wife and Her Club

Rural Life Never Needs To Be Dull

JUST because you are a busy farm wife do you stay at home all the time except when it is absolutely necessary to make a trip to town to buy a hat or a pair of shoes? Perhaps you say you have no place to go. Rather than dry up at home, and lose all interest in outside affairs, why not make a place to go? Every woman ought to have some interest besides her home. Contact with the outside world will broaden her and make her more capable of handling her household tasks and rearing her children intelligently.

You might form a social club to be called "The Mother's Club" or "District Improvement Society", and let the members come from your rural school district. You will be surprised how soon women from the next district will want to join you, or, if you prefer to be exclusive, make preparations for forming a club of their own.

By covering only a small area such as the school district, no woman will have very far to go to the meetings but there will be plenty of members to make the affairs worth while.

I have in mind a club which was organized several years ago, as the Roosevelt School District Mother's Club. Started by a half dozen ladies, it today has such a large membership that it can be entertained in only the largest homes. Women from outside districts have been taken in and although some of the members have moved to town, they insist on driving from ten to fifteen miles once a month to meet with their old friends. Crochet and embroidery patterns are exchanged, current events and the welfare of the children discussed. Then after light refreshments such as tea and cakes, or sandwiches and coffee, the ladies go to their homes feeling refreshed by an afternoon of o. freedom and eager to tell the men folks—who are secretly just as eager to hear—all the little bits of gossip picked up over the tea cups.

If you can't drive the Ford, insist on learning. Hitch the pony up to the old buggy or arrange to be picked up by one of your neighbors; any way at all just to get off to the club once or twice a month and pretend you are a lady of leisure.—Mrs. B. W.

* * *

Bacon for the picnic dinner can be fried in the corn popper the long handle making it an especially desirable utensil for use over the ordinary camp fire.

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A half cupful of chopped dates lends variety to your custard pie.

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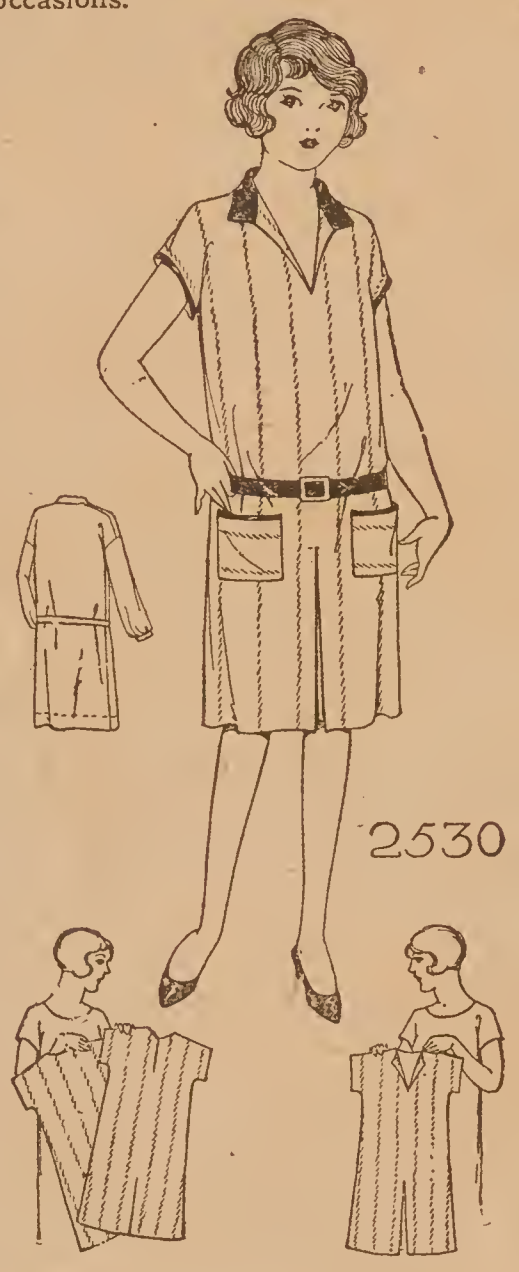
Modeled on the same lines as Big Sister's dresses the clothes for the Young Miss this year are straight and simple in design. Jersey, kasha, wool rep, gingham, or cotton broadcloth provide just the right material for this pattern which can be used for school dresses or for more dressy occasions.



Pattern 2530 *comes in sizes 6 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8 year size takes only 1¾ yards of 36 inch material with ¼ yard of 27 inch contrasting material.* Price 13c.

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Every complete wardrobe must have some dainty dress for special occasions. Printed chiffon or georgette would give the atmosphere for evening wear or for social afternoon use. The heavier crepe satin, flat crepe, o faille make a more practical dress if that is the kind desired.

Pattern 2524 *which is simple of construction comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 36 inch material.*

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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NEW YORK

Forecasting Fall Fashions

Season's Style Summary for School-Age and Older

THE rich, warm tints of autumn about which poets write have been brought to the city shops by the magic hands of costume designers. New fall clothes never have been more attractive. In reviewing the fashion situation for fall, I made a leisurely tour through leading shops so that I might inform you authoritatively as to changes in line, fabrics, colors, and style details.

I feel sure you will be interested in the fascinating colors which buyers speak of under strange, new names. The warm, reddish shades appear as: India, a red brown; fire bug, a vivid red; garnet, wine shades and sumach. Birds have furnished inspiration for the names of some colors: gracklehead blue is a deep dully blue; cuckoo and sea swallow are popular shades of brown. The new wine reds, greens, and blues are worn for daytime; black with color for afternoon: yellow greens and pastels for evening.

The new fabrics too are dressed up in unfamiliar names. Frost crepe is one of the new silks with a fine weave and a very fine rib. You might call it a superfine faille. Noon crepe, another real fine crepe weave and mole skin satin, are materials used for dressy frocks. Patterned tweeds in mosiac effects and all-over designs are good for school dresses and suits. English jersey is good and a finer jersey is used extensively in heather shades for misses' dresses in both one and two-piece styles.

Wool Frocks May Be "Dressy"

In the dressier wool frocks, mirrorleen, a finely finished fabric resembling charmeen, is used for straight-line models. Many dresses of this material show the capelet and the cluster pleats in the skirt. Dresses of tweed are in tailored styles with thick pleats for fullness. When in repose, these models appear straight; in movement, they show the animated silhouette. This is characteristic of all autumn fashions. The satin frocks show flare-backs and wide borders of fur. Touches of contrasting color are added in pipings, ties, and occasionally in sleeves.

The Balkan or Cossack sleeve continues to be used for fall. Sleeves are invariably long. Some are fitted for daytime wear; others show the lower section trimmed with embroidery effects in contrasting colors. Full sleeves are made of sheer fabrics, usually chiffon or georgette in contrasting shades. The fullness is gathered into a wrist band. The cape sleeve and also sleeves with scalloped armhole and novelty seamings are good in coats.

Trimmings are novel indeed. There is a great deal of gold and silver kid applique used for collar, cuffs, and pocket trims. Occasionally one sees it combined with gold or silver stitchery. Embroideries are prominent. Fur is used extensively for collars and cuffs of dresses. Wide bands of fur trim the lower edge of skirts.

Misses' Styles Are Smart

In the misses' department I found the most adorable dresses for school girls. Two-piece and one-piece straight-line models of heather jersey show inverted pleats in the center front of the skirts. The middies of the two-piece styles are extremely long with the saddle shoulder or yoke and sleeve in one. Most of these dresses feature high necks. Some are trimmed with colored wool embroideries on collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps. Other styles in silk are effectively trimmed with gold or silver kid applique.

Because this style is popular and becoming to misses and school girls, I selected the model illustrated made up in Malay tan crepe de Chine.

The skirt, which hangs from a waist, has the inverted pleat in front which allows for freedom in walking. The over-blouse is made of all-over tucked crepe. The fine tucks are stitched with gold thread. The sleeves are plain. Bands of gold kid applique trim the collar, cuffs, and set-in pockets. Bound buttonholes and matching buttons are used on the front and sleeve openings.

In crepe de Chine this frock is decidedly dressy and appropriate for many occasions. In jersey or balbriggan, a material similar to jersey, it is equally smart and practical.

I also like a bolero style in navy blue twill combined with bright red crepe de Chine. The skirt featured the inverted pleats across the front only. The back was plain. Red crepe was used for the collar, cuffs, and vest. The bolero was finely tailored of twill.

For a dressy and practical combination school frock I selected the model illustrated in navy charmeen. This style shows the long blouse severely tailored with long sleeves, set-in pockets, and narrow string belt which buckles at the left side back. The collar and cuffs are of white kasha piped in bright red. Pleated ruffles of navy protect the white cuffs. A cunning black moire tie adds a smart touch.

The skirt of indestructable pleating is ruffled at the lower edge. Light tan hose, black patent shoes and a soft black velour hat with a gros grain ribbon trim, complete the costume.

Suits will be worn, both the ensemble and the two-piece styles. The ensemble consists of a cloth coat, fur trimmed and a matching silk dress.

I chose one of the two-piece styles of Scotch tweed in a greyish tan. The coat is double breasted and waist length. It is trimmed with one of the new Tom-boy collars of racoon. Bone buttons trim the sleeves and front. It is lined with matching crepe. The skirt is a wrap around style. Worn with this costume in a tailored blouse of silk broadcloth with a four-in-hand tie, tan hose, and brown two-eyelet oxfords. A blue velour hat and a blue envelope purse add a smart touch of color.

Among the afternoon selections, a black satin is a good choice, as it is appropriate for so many occasions.

A good example of this two-occasion-in-one frock is the style illustrated. This dress of black satin has a straight back with the front of the skirt slightly full. The fullness is shirred across at the low waistline. Malay tan georgette is used for sleeves, tie and double fold on the lower edge of skirt.

The sleeves are of tan with a band of satin through the center. Black embroidery trims them. They are gathered into narrow satin bands which tie at the wrist. The long tie of crepe with satin and embroidery trimming takes the place of a collar at the back of the neck. It extends under the revers and ties in front. With matching tan hose and black satin or patent slippers, this frock is dressy enough for any occasion.

Winter coats are graceful in line and come in a variety of becoming colors. Black, gracklehead blue, sea swallow, green, brown dove, and darker browns are shown.

Dressy coats are fashioned of rich, soft pile fabrics such as veliana, glovelaine, imperial, kashmir dragon and kashmirella. The latter have a kashmier-like finish as the names suggest.

They are trimmed in skunk, fox, racoon, krimmer furs in shawl collars, cuffs, revers, fur stoles and borders.

For service coats the old-fashioned ulster type coat with patch pockets and fur collar is good.

Chevion tweed, ombre tweed, cumberland tweed and half-and-half tweed are the fabrics used for this style.

I selected one which is typical of the season's new dress coats. It is of gracklehead blue ralustria material, trimmed with shawl collar and deep painted cuffs of kit fox. The back is plain: the front has the new flare accomplished by set-in godets of self material. The belt extends across the front and fastens at the left side. It is lined with matching crepe de Chine. The hat of black velvet is a becoming style with the turned up front caught with a rhinestone pin.—LEONORE DUNNIGAN.

* * *

When a curtain frame is not used for drying curtains, pin both sides to the line putting the pins in each scallop. Then run a clean straight pole inside the curtain and the weight of it will hold them straight as they dry.—L. M. T.

Left to Right: Coat with new style collar and front fullness in skirt introduced with godets; black satin afternoon dress; Junior's school dress with pleated skirt; misses' two-piece model of tan crepe; suit of tweed with racoon trim.

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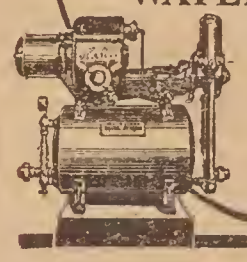

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NATURAL LEAF fine smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 10, $2.00, 15, $2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing best 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS UNION, Murray, Ky.

Seen at the Radio World's Fair

The Second Annual Radio World's Fair held in the 258th Field Artillery Armory gave those who attended the opportunity to observe everything in radio receiving, both new and old. New developments seem to be toward improved receiving and greater convenience with the set, rather than anything radically new.

MISCELLANEOUS

NATURAL LEAF rich mellow Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 20, $3.50. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10, $2.50. Quality guaranteed. T. WALDROP, Murray, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

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180 ACRE DAIRY FARM for sale, with good buildings. For particulars write W. Denison, Box 126, Fabius, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT SEED. College inspected. One of best white wheats; high yielding, stiff straw. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N Y.

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PEONIES—195 varieties. Write for price list. Plant September, October and November. JAMES PILLOW, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York.

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DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES, 1 to 3 yrs. old yearling and lamb rams. Extra fine yearling stock ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown and Merino sheep. Have won many premiums. F. L. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

A FEW RAMBOUILLET 1 and 2 year old rams for sale, 1 two months old Jersey bull calf Dam with R. O. M. record. S. C. MILLER, Grove City, Pa.

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WANTED—Position on poultry farm, expert poultryman, Cornell trained. Can furnish best of references. M. L. STETSON, Waterville, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites all ages bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

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ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

FOR SALE—Balsam pillows, $1.25 apiece. HARRIET RUSSELL, Cuttingsville, Vt.

LOOMS ONLY $9.90—BIG MONEY IN WEAVING Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, silk-and-wool scarfs, etc., at home. Weavers everywhere rushed with orders. Write for FREE Loom Book, it tells all about home weaving and our wonderful $9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E. SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

A very interesting Army exhibit showed many of the first receiving and sending sets used. Although made a very few years ago, they are now obsolete.

A large sound proof compartment occupied the center of the armory, inside which was a broadcasting station.

* * *

We saw several devices new to us at least which are designed to make tuning in more simple, more exact, or to enable one to select the desired station without interference. One device was a double knob which could be attached to any standard set in place of the tuning dial. The dial nearest the machine gave a rapid adjustment when moved while the outside knob was geared 80 to 1 making possible a very slow adjustment. Several machines were arranged for tuning with one dial, making tuning more exact as well as easier.

* * *

We were assured that a new condenser was really a new development. Instead of the usual metal plates, it is made similar to a coiled watch spring, with another similar to it which turns inside the first. One coil is attached to the tuning dial while the other is rigid. One advantage of this is the fact that one has the full 360 degrees of the dial for tuning. It is also said to be simpler, less liable to get out of order and to allow of sharper tuning.

* * *

The subject of batteries is apparently receiving much attention. Wet batteries are not ideal because of the necessity for recharging, the dirt, and the variable current. Dry batteries are variable as to current and need frequent replacing. Several battery rechargers were shown, the best, it seemed to us charges both A and B batteries at the same time. It takes power from the electric light wires, and all the care that is needed is to turn a button at stated intervals.

* * *

Another development is a B battery eliminator which takes current direct from the electric light wires, making the use of a B-battery unnecessary.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued on page 244*)

At the sound there was a guttural exclamation from the door, and with lifted knife, a wild-eyed Ojibway woman threw herself upon the surprised Laflamme. Leaping back, he caught and parried the thrust with his forearm, then, with his uninjured hand, wrenched the knife from the maddened squaw and hurled her across the room to the floor.

Seizing his coat, he stood for an instant over the kneeling girl, clasping her beloved violin, and touched her hair—then left the room.

The dazed Ojibway crawled to the pitiful figure on the floor, and circled her with her arms.

"De music gone—all gone," she crooned. "Poor M'm'selle!"

While they huddled there on the floor—the girl, the light of whose life had been ruthlessly snuffed out, and the woman of the dark skin, who understood—dog-bells jingled in the clearing as two sleds took up the river trail.

* * *

Late that afternoon, St. Onge reached the fork of the Stooping River, but the spruce, already blue with shadow, gave back his call, unanswered. He turned into the mouth of the stream and took the Portage Lake trail, searching the silent shores for the camp of Michel, but the head-man was not there.

"This is very strange," he said, and cut his wood to camp alone.

Deep in the night, St. Onge waked in his blankets, as his dogs gave back the husky challenge to creatures whose scent the freezing air had carried to their nostrils. But the drowsy man did not know that two sled teams were passing below him on the Wailing River trail.

(*To Be Continued*)

Service Department

If You Have Money To Invest, Investigate

AS a part of the service which we furnish to our subscribers, we employ an investment expert, Mr. George T. Hughes, who has made a lifetime study of the financial and securities market. Any question relating to investment will be answered by Mr. Hughes promptly by mail or after he has had to make a careful investigation.

On this page we are printing a few answers to interesting questions of our subscribers about investments. Before doing this let us say first, and in general, that no one should ever invest any money in unknown stocks on the word of some traveling salesman or agent. Even some enthusiastic friend may perfectly sincerely on his part, be the cause of your losing your savings because of his unwise advice. If you are thinking of making any kind of an investment, talk the matter over with your local banker. He will be glad to give you his disinterested advice and he has made it his life business to know what he is talking about. Or, if you do not wish to talk with him write us, giving us full details and we will have our investment expert give you his advice free of charge.

High Interest Rates Mean Speculation

It may be laid down as a general principle that if you put your money into some scheme promising more than five or six percent you have gone out of the investment class and into speculation. Some speculations turn out successfully, but most of them do not in the long run and we know of few farm people who are in the financal position to speculate. The first place for a farmer to invest his money is in his own business, because that is the business that he knows the most about.

The next best place or another good place, is in a savings bank. The interest rate is not so high, but the money is safe and you can get it out on short notice. Another place for safe investment is in government securities. These are put out for the small investor in several different ways. The interest rate is good and the security is the best in the world. Your local postmaster will tell you some of the details. If you wish to invest in stocks and bonds you must have the advice of someone like your banker or our investment expert who knows something about them.

In our opinion you should never buy any stocks that are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange, nor those which do not have a ready sale. Industrial stocks which have great and successful business concerns behind them and which are of long standing, are fairly safe. Let us repeat the warning, BEFORE YOU INVEST INVESTIGATE. IT IS TOO LATE TO LOCK THE BARN DOOR AFTER THE HORSE HAS BEEN STOLEN.

Here are some good questions answered by Mr. Hughes:

My sister has three shares of preferred stock of L. R. Steel Department Stores, Inc. together with certificates for 1½ shares of common stock of Steel's Department Stores holding Corporation of Delaware. There has not been any interest paid. My sister died and left me this stock. Can you give me any information on this investment.—L. E., N. J.

These enterprises got into difficulties a year or two ago. There is no market for the stock as far as we know at the present time. In 1923 a receiver was appointed for the L. R. Steel Co., Inc. All these stocks were sold by high pressure salesmen. They never had any investment merit.

* * *

Last year an agent from Brooklyn, N. Y., came around selling stock on "Indestructo Glass", with headquarters at 232 Vanderbilt Avenue and branch office in Boston. A lot of people around here bought stock at $10 a share and I bought 25 shares. Since then we understand that the Massachusetts authorities have closed the Boston office. They told us at the time of buying the stock that they were building a large factory at Astoria, L. I., as the business has increased to a very large proportion. Now some of us are paying it up by monthly payments and it comes hard as we are all working people with families to support. Will you find out about these people and advise us what to do?—C. E. A., Massachusetts.

There is no record in financial manuals of this glass stock. The company declines to give information.

Do Not Ship to the Nonpareil Public Markets

THE Service Bureau, with the cooperation of the Department of Farms and Markets, has been successful in collecting money for several subscribers who had received worthless checks in payment for shipments of eggs to the Nonpareil Public Markets of 24 Grafton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. We have found through investigation, that the proprietor of this firm has sold his interests to another party who is still carrying on business at the above-mentioned address and accepting, and so far making returns, on shipments consigned to the Nonpareil Public Markets.

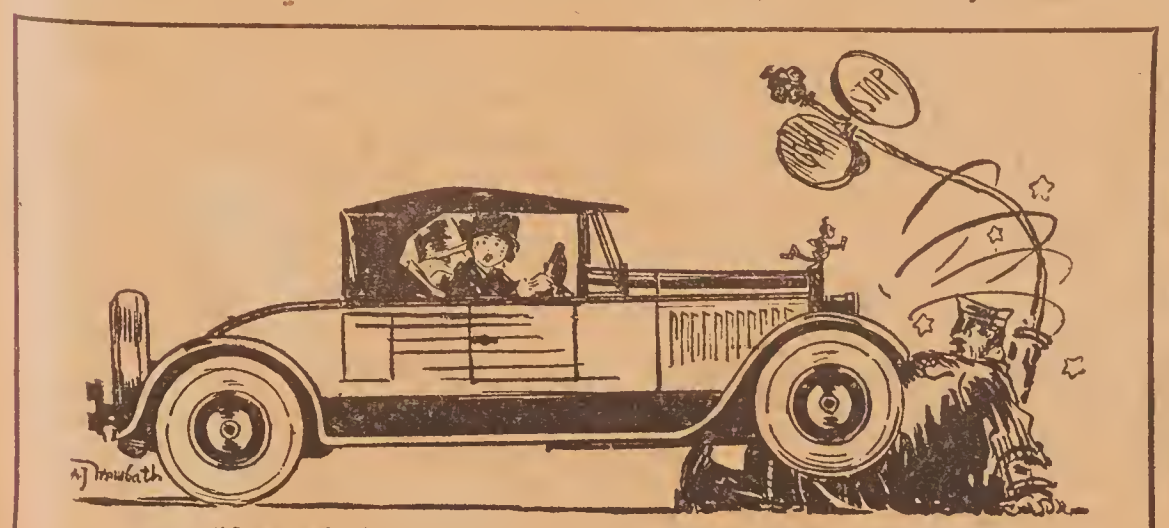
Harry Goodman, the proprietor of this concern is now in the laundry business in the same neighborhood. It was only through the kind cooperation of the Department of Farms and Markets that we were able to get certified checks in exchange for the protested ones received by subscribers, for this firm refused to acknowledge our letters. This is only another instance of the risk taken when our readers deal with commission merchants who are not licensed and bonded.

Do You Want Help?

WE have an inquiry from Mrs. R. P. Kramer, R. D. 3, Cazenovia, New York, for positions for both herself and husband on a farm. Mrs. Kramer tells us that she is a good cook and housekeeper and her husband is a handy, all-round man, good at machinery to take care of cars and experience with cattle. As help is so scarce on the farm, we have thought that we could render a service to someone of our readers by putting them in touch with Mr. and Mrs. Kramer.

* * *

A lady living on a farm in Spring Glen, New York, has just lost her father and as it is necessary for her to stay on at the farm she is desirous of locating some woman companion who would like to have a nice quiet place to spend the winter and possibly longer, at a very low price per week. If interested, write to the Service Bureau, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.



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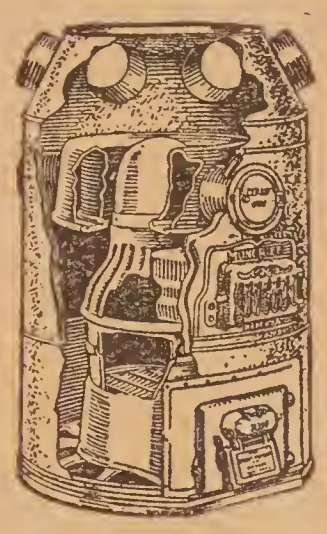

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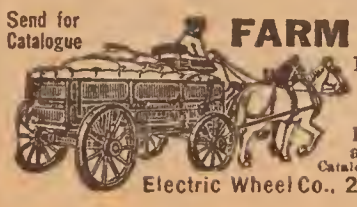

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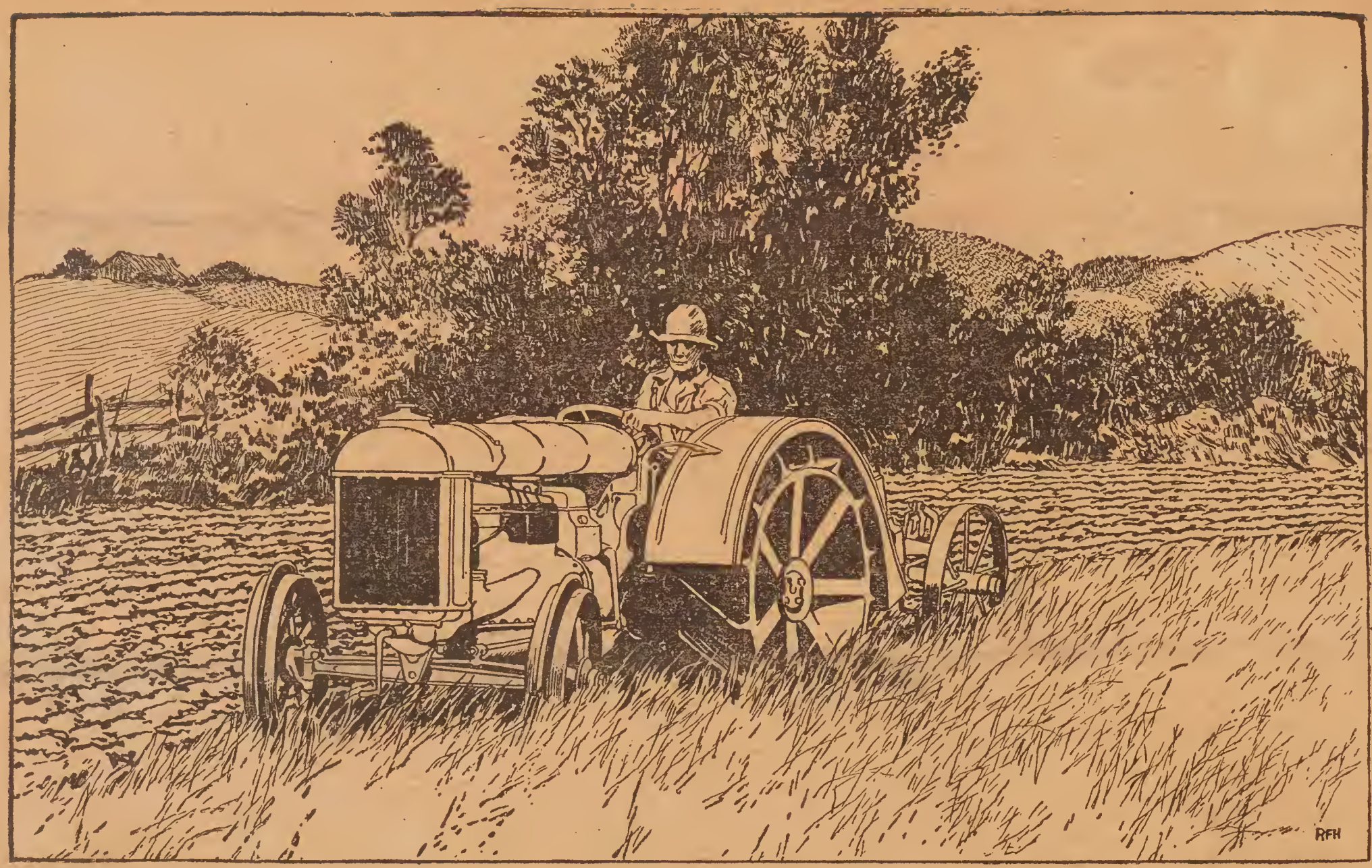

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

OCTOBER 10, 1925

I Go a Huckleberrying

A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I THINK that few people familiar with facts will dispute the statement that farmers—I mean the best class of farmers—are too relentlessly industrious. One of the very few drawbacks connected with farm life that I have ever been willing to acknowledge is that our days are so long and so crowded with pressing duties that there remains not enough leisure for the development of some of the finer things of life. I am sorry that farm vacations as a whole are brief and far apart. I suppose it is soberly true that as a class no other men work so many hours or see so many summer sunrises. I well remember how many years ago a man—a man whose life ran in very leisurely and well ordered ways asked me what time in the morning I got up at home on the farm. Quite correctly I told him "Five o'clock." "Five o'clock" he exclaimed with incredulity not unmixed with something akin to horror that such hardship should still be found in the world "Why Man, five o'clock is just the middle of the night." I suppose there are other thousands of city dwellers who think of it in very much the same way. Even so, I suppose that this may be fairly regarded as the standard rising hour on the dairy farms and very many men are doing even worse than that.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Nevertheless, I am glad to note that the farmer is feeling the effect of the world wide movement toward shorter hours and while he generally emulates the early bird that catches the worm there is surely less tendency to cling to the fields until the midsummer dusk comes down. I do not believe that men are often physically killed by hard work but it is surely true that many a man has been pitifully dwarfed mentally by too long hours and too little relaxation. Surely in industrial life as a whole the movement toward a shorter day has gone far enough. The farmer can hardly be expected to sympathize with the coal miners as they prate of a six hour day and a five day week.

The farmer has made his day long for two reasons. One is that the welfare of the dairy herd requires that the milking be done twice a day and at intervals which shall be as nearly equal as possible. This means that from the time when he goes out to scare in the cows in the morning until the last chores are done at night is commonly well toward 14 hours—a day too long by any decent standard.

The second reason is that economic pressure and in addition to this the good farmers praiseworthy ambition to keep abreast of his work has seemed to make it necessary that most of the hours not required for sleep should be spent at his tasks. I shall hail the coming of the day when the farmer shall have more time for rest, for thought and the reading of books and for indulgence in the pleasant, leisurely ways of life.

So in theory—more than in practice I am afraid—I stand for farm outings and community picnics and little automobile runs for the farmer. It is fortunate that most enjoyable and instructive travel does not necessarily mean far wanderings. I remember that Thoreau, writer and naturalist has a secure place in our literature but his fame rests upon a most intimate knowledge and description of a very circumscribed bit of New England farm country. He boasted "I have traveled many years in the township of Concord." He knew his Concord in a peculiar intimate fashion—knew it as a man knows his palm of his own hand. For years he tramped over it until it became his own beloved baliwick and in that township he knew ever bit of woodland, every pond and swamp and ledge and ravine. He was a naturalist without a trap or gun but he made his observations complete because there was nothing that could be overtaken but fell eventually into his hand and nothing that could be waited for but finally passed by. So Thoreau came to know Concord—knew a great many things concerning it that no one else had ever thought of. Each year he noted and recorded the date of the coming of the first bluebird and the day when the first long arrow of wild geese shot northward outlined against the tender sky of April. Very insignificant little happenings became a part of his recorded observations. Thus he set down the date when at last the ice covered every part of Walden Pond and again the date when the first open water appeared in spring. His neighbors who lived on the shore averred that the pond was "bottomless" because they had made this observation by looking down through the clear ice but Thoreau patiently sounded it with a string and sinker and Lo the deepest depth was just 102 feet.

So it is that Thoreau, the Sage of Walden, is remembered because he learned to know and to write of the things of his own local fields and woodlands. It seems to me that it would be wonderfully fine if we farm folks could come to have that sort of knowledge of our own farms and neighborhood.

(*Continued on page 266*)

". . . and the wilderness is again by slow degrees reclaiming its own".

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A NATIONAL MEDIUM WITH LOCAL PRESTIGE

We Prepare for Winter

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WESTERN New York is still very wet and discouraged over the long wet spell and unprecedented heavy September rains, in spite of the fact that it has had a pretty good week for work. It is wonderful how the opportunity to work and get things done cheers a man up. This week, for example, we have picked and hauled to market twelve and a half tons of tomatoes and nearly four hundred bushels of apples and got one piece of wheat sown, besides doing a few odd jobs. So we can talk about our problems more cheerfully, even though our losses remain heavy and our work is piled up ahead in a discouraging and urgent amount.

M. C. BURRITT

At this little distance from the rain and after a week of more or less sunshine, we are better able to appraise the storm damage. The worst loss seems to be with beans. This crop showed unusually good promise. Now it is almost ruined—injured from fifty to one hundred per cent. About here practically no fields had been harvested but a few miles farther south many fields had been cut and piled. These are a total loss, rotted and blackened all through. Where fields had not been cut the condition seems to vary somewhat. In general the riper the field the worse the damage seems to be. The later maturing crops do not seem to have been hurt so badly. Many early crops are so blackened and the beans in the lower ends of the pods which touch the ground so grown, that they will hardly be worth harvesting. Even the best fields are injured from twenty to fifty per cent in the same way. I believe it is safe to say that from one-half to two-thirds of the bean crop in Western New York is a total loss.

Corn and Potatoes Damaged

Tomatoes have recovered rapidly after the loss from rot and over-ripeness during the rain, although they are poor in quality being a dull yellow in color instead of the deep red they should be. Corn is very badly blown over and tangled so that much of it will have to be cut by hand. The ground was so saturated with water that the roots did not hold and whole stalks were blown over especially in the low places. A few fields have already been cut by hand and some by machine. Silo filling is in full swing.

Potatoes are rotting badly on high ground. The last three days of the week considerable work has been done on wheat ground and many fields have been sown, probably fifteen per cent of the acreage.

The movement of fall varieties of apples to market has been heavy this week. Greenings, McIntosh, Twenty Ounce, Kings and other fall sorts are fast being taken from the trees and will be finished next week. Kieffer pears will also be picked next week. It looks now as if Baldwins would be started about October 5. There has been little change in the price situation. Buyers are paying conservative prices and taking few chances. Dried stock prices have slumped over the opening figures. Good culls opened at around 65 to 75 cents but have now fallen to 40 to 50 cents per hundred weight.

* * *

Within the house, canning and jelly making is finished at last to the relief of everybody, but especially the housewife. Dozens and dozens of cans of fruits and vegetables from strawberries and spinach to peaches and sweet corn fill the shelves to overflowing and will carry through the winter the abundance of the summer. We are beginning to gather in the apples for winter use, not "poured round the cellar floor in red and yeller heaps" but carefully selected and packed. We realize so little net profit for what we sell that we can afford to keep large supplies of the best for home use.

No sooner is canning finished however, than the womenfolk have to start in fall housecleaning. For a month now there will be spanking of rugs and carpets, airing of winter clothing and supplies, sweeping, scrubbing and dusting, making ready for winter inside the house. Already the chill of fall is in the air at night and in the early morning and folks as well as flies tend to gather around the kitchen stove. The fireplace, with its cheerful crackle is again becoming the center of the family circle in the long evenings and the glow and snap of the old apple tree wood cuts the damp chill in the house in early morning and again at night. A white frost occurred on the night of September 25. Fall, the precursor of winter, is really here in earnest.—M. C. BURRITT.

"Mother found this stud in the bread today!"
"Well, ask her if she'll keep a good lookout for a cuff-link I lost, too."
—PASSING SHOW

New Jersey Farm Organizations Hold Legislative Conference

REPRESENTATIVES of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, the New Jersey State Grange and other agricultural groups in the State met at Trenton on September 25 in their annual farm legislative conference to discuss a tentative legislative program for 1926.

H. B. Hancock of Bridgeton, president of the New Jersey Association presided over the meeting which was attended by more than 40 agricultural leaders representing the organized farmers of new Jersey.

Automobile liability insurance, gasoline tax, protection from trespassers on cultivated lands and the protection for fruit growers in the purchase of nursery stock, were the most important matters discussed and deemed worthy of legislative action.

The question of trespass upon cultivated land is the subject of vital importance. There is no question but what New Jersey farmers are suffering extremely heavy losses due to petty thievery and trespassers who have absolutely no regard for the farmer's welfare. Many cases were cited in the conference to illustrate the vast amount of damage that is being done by city automobilists who travel through the country. It is desired that a trespass bill of a general nature be passed that conforms closely to the law now on the statutes regulating trespassing on the part of hunters and fishermen.

The conference reaffirmed its approval of the two cent gasoline tax which State Legislature considered a year ago. This tax would exempt gasoline used for tractors, stationery engines and others that are not used on the road. It would also replace a portion of existing automobile taxes.

Compulsory automobile liability insurance was one of the new matters defined as needing legislative action. Such a law would require

(*Continued on page 259*)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending October 10, 1925 Number 15

Dairying Looking Upward

Lighter Production and Better Consumption Point to a Good Year Ahead

By GILBERT GUSLER

DAIRY markets are once more treading the sunny half of a price cycle. The tendency of the entire list of dairy products is upward. A little more than a year ago, it seemed that the dairy business might be in for a prolonged period of depression, but early 1925 saw some improvement, and now the industry is again in fortune's favor.

GILBERT GUSLER

Dairying expanded rapidly after 1920. Good prices for dairy products attracted many producers into the ranks of dairymen. The total amount of milk produced increased from 76 billion pounds in 1919 to 115 billion pounds in 1924. Allowing for the growth in the human population, the output in 1924 furnished nearly a fourth more milk, butter, cheese and ice cream for every man, woman and child in the United States than they had consumed four years previous.

The dairy cow population during this period increased only nominally faster than the long time trend followed in the past 60 years. A good share of the increased output, then, came about through larger production per cow, influenced chiefly by more liberal feeding. The average milk production per cow, which was 3,661 pounds in 1919, had been increased to 4,368 pounds in 1924, a gain of nearly 20 per cent.

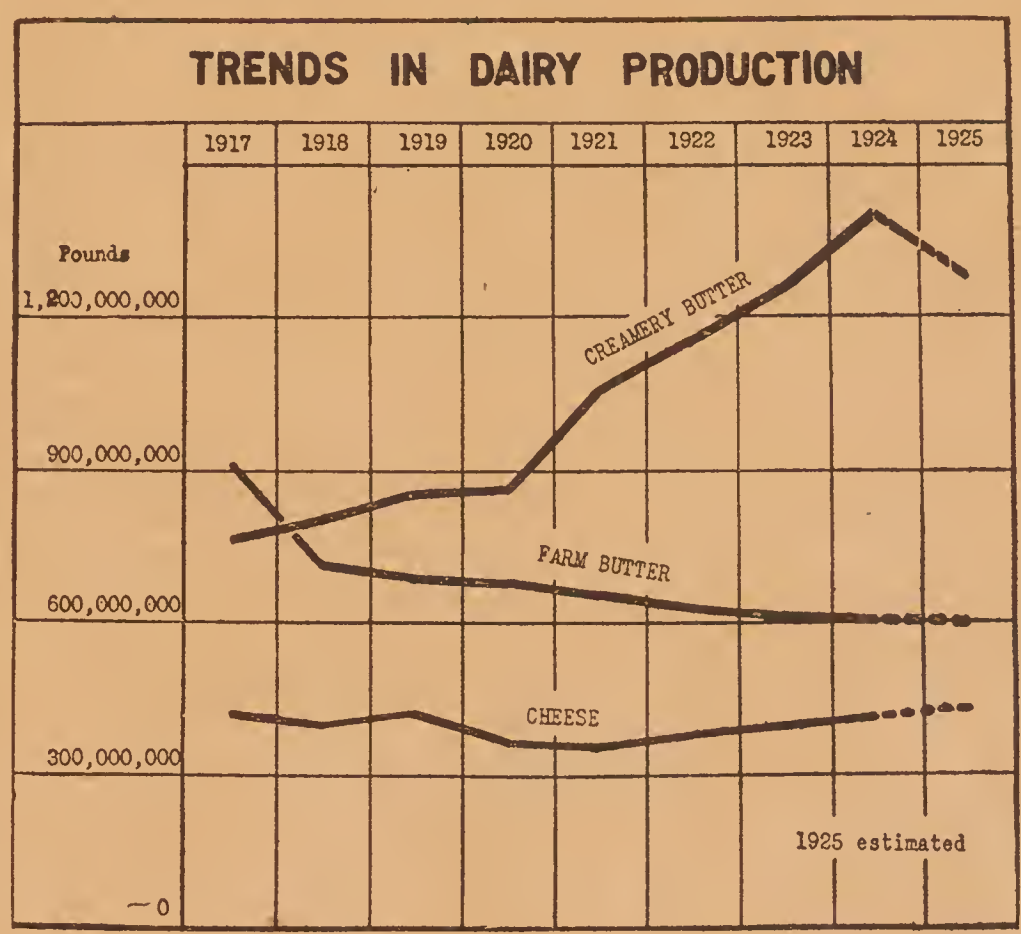
The expansion in the dairy industry apparently culminated in 1924 when a new record in the volume of production was established. It was aided by low feed prices during the first half of the year and exceptionally favorable weather and forage conditions during the summer and fall. Prices declined under the heavy supplies, so that total dairy income for the year was less than in 1923.

In 1925 occurred the first interruption to the general upward swing in dairy production which started five years ago. Lower dairy product prices and higher-priced grains induced some dairymen to go lighter with the feed scoop and silage cart. Better returns from other types of agriculture with which dairying competes tended to reduce the number of cows milked. Although dairying is more permanent than almost any other kind of farming and offers less hazard with a more dependable income, it means hard, steady work on a 365-day job, which does not appeal to some farmers except when it offers exceptional profits. Some of the raw recruits of the dairy ranks in 1922 and 1923 became deserters in 1924.

Consumption of dairy products on a broad substantial basis, with the tendency to include more and more of them in the diet. Wide recognition of the food value of milk insures its market so that it will be purchased even when prices may seem high. On a per capita basis, consumption of butter has increased from less than 15 pounds 1919 to 17¼ pounds in 1924 Corresponding to this increase in butter consumption, there has been a marked turning away from substitutes. The vitamine theory, plus the natural aversion for substitutes, has won trade away from oleomargarine. Back in 1919, our per capita consumption of oleomargarine reached nearly 3½ pounds, but now we are eating only two pounds or less. Consumption of all dairy products established new records in 1924. While it is true that lower prices at retail were necessitated, it was demonstrated that our national appetite for dairy foods can be increased.

Prices Much Above Last Fall

The improvement in the dairy market is reflected in the substantial gains in prices of all dairy products as compared with last fall. Butter heads the list with a gain of 10 cents a pound. Since April, prices paid to producers for fluid milk have been higher each month than in the corresponding month last year. In August, they were 15 cents per 100 pounds higher than in August, 1924. Cheese prices at the opening of the new fall season are about 3 cents per pound higher than last year. Advances in prices of canned milk have been aided by a slowing down in production as compared with last year, a good domestic demand, a slightly larger export demand, and the smallest accumulation of stock in manufacturers' hands on record, with one exception.



The bugaboo of foreign competition has been largely effaced in the last year. There is no doubt but that production of butter in foreign countries has made big strides in the last few years under the same stimulation of relatively better prices for dairy than for other agricultural products to which American dairymen responded. Particularly in southern hemisphere countries, production has exceeded all preceding records. New Zealand reports an increase of 8 per cent in the butter fat production for 10 months ended May, 1925, over the corresponding period in the preceding year. Canada is a growing source of butter supplies for world trade. Her exports for the 12 months ending June 30, 1925, were partically double those of the preceding 12 months. Denmark is exporting more butter than ever before, and Russia is again among the list of exporters, a direct shipment from that country to the United States last spring being the first in many years.

Europe Using More Butter

Consumption of butter in the importing countries of Europe has kept up with the gain in exports from countries of surplus. European industry has been reviving since 1922, her people have more money to spend and are better able to absorb the butter surpluses of Denmark, New Zealand, Argentina, Canada, and other exporting countries than at any time since before the war. Demand for dairy products in Great Britain is large in spite of the unfavorable employment and industrial conditions reported. During the first seven months of this year, her imports amounted to 432 million pounds, nearly one-fourth larger than in the same seven months of last year and practically equal to the average pre-war imports of an entire year. The total imports of cheese into Great Britain during this period were 11 per cent larger than a year ago.

Purchases by Germany during the past year and a half have had an important strengthening effect on world dairy markets. While in 1923 her imports were negligible, in 1924 they approached the 1909-1913 average of 111 million pounds. Total imports into Germany thus far in 1925 of both butter and cheese have been more than double those of the corresponding time last year. Part of this increase has been in anticipation of a tariff on dairy products which became effective September 1, levying duties of 2.43 cents per pound on butter and 4.32 cents per pound on canned milk, with varying rates on cheese. While German buying may be hampered by these tariffs, her domestic production is not large enough to supply her demand and imports of considerable size will continue.

Prices abroad are higher than a year ago, so that there is little danger of severe pressure from foreign butter on our markets, except when our prices are unusually high. Imports into the United States from Denmark, Argentina and New Zealand in the first six months of 1925 were only 2 million pounds compared with sixteen and a half million pounds in the same period of 1924.

Sign Posts Indicating Better Times

Indications point to a good year ahead for dairymen. The sign posts which seem to point to profitable times read:

1. The upward tendency in production has been checked, and the danger of larger supplies than could be absorbed at satisfactory prices which confronted dairymen a year ago, has faded away. Receipts of butter at the large markets during the first eight months of 1925 have been approximately 6 per cent less than last year. Cheese,

(*Continued on page 258*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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One Holstein Organization Is Enough

UNDER the name of the Holstein Friesian Registry Association, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, an effort is being made to form another and new organization of Holstein breeders outside of the Holstein Friesian Association of America. We have no doubt that many of the men back of this new association are responsible and reputable breeders of black and white cattle, but we believe that an attempt to form two associations within the one breed is a mistake and will result in holding up further progress of Holstein Friesian cattle.

The new association starts off with an antagonistic note accusing the Holstein Friesian Association of America of politics and mismanagement and claiming that the old association has been responsible for holding up the progress of the breed. Some of this criticism is probably justified. There certainly have been unfortunate occurrences in the Holstein Friesian Association. Many seem to have lost confidence in it, and no doubt its recent lack of leadership has held up the progress of the breed. But in fairness, it must also be said that the Holstein Friesian Association of America has had a lot of hard luck. It was certainly not to blame for the unfortunate affair with Oliver Cabana, Jr. The dishonest test in connection with the Cabana farms and the resulting lawsuits could not help but weaken confidence in the whole purebred situation and particularly among the organized Holstein breeders.

In any case, the place for the Holstein men to correct their troubles is on the inside of their own organization, an organization that is well established, and one that has done much to push forward the progress of a great breed of dairy cattle. Two associations within the same breed will complicate matters still further, engender ill feeling and lack of real cooperation which is essential for the progress of any work.

Dairy Situation Good

EVERY dairyman will read with great interest the feature article on the dairy situation in this week's issue. This article is very conservative, based strictly on the facts, but no one can read it without being more cheerful over the dairy business than they have been in years. The best of it is, the situation in New York and other parts of the East will average better than most other parts of the country.

One of the soundest factors on which the present improvement is based is the greatly increased prices for butter and cheese. Ninety-two score butter was selling on September 29 for 51½ cents per pound, and has been steadily increasing for several weeks. Last year at this time, it was only 38 cents per pound. Cheese prices, too, have much improved. On September 29 fancy fresh whole milk flats sold from 25 to 26 cents a pound. A year ago the same quality cheese sold from 21 to 22 cents a pound. Of course the higher prices for dairy products will affect consumption. There is already a certain curtailing apparent and we may look also for a large increase in the consumption of butter substitutes.

There is not enough improvement to justify any dairyman getting too enthusiastic about crowding feed into poor cows or by adding a lot of extra cows to his dairy. There is, however, some hope of profit for the man who feeds understandingly the right cows and keeps a proper check on his business.

Harnessing the Tides

THE people of the State of Maine have just voted on a proposition so tremendous in its possibilities that it is almost beyond man's understanding. As our readers will recall, the tides in the Bay of Fundy on the upper coast of Maine rise from fifty-five to sixty feet, and the waters rush in and out with the flood and ebb tides with tremendous power and velocity. Some five years ago Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, a hydraulic engineer, spent some time in a camp near the Bay of Fundy and began making a study of the power possibilities of those swifty rushing tides. As a result, he conceived a plan whereby he could build two or three dams across the narrow bay, keep them open or partly open when the tide rushed in, and close them before the great volume of water goes out.

The law of Maine requires that the people must vote upon any project proposing to sell electric power out of the state, so Mr. Cooper traveled all over Maine this summer and explained his wonderful scheme. As a result, the people voted ten to one in favor of the project.

When the dams are completed, there will be two great "mill ponds," the upper one to contain about one hundred square miles and the lower one fifty square miles. This gigantic "head" of water, rushing through turbines in the dams to the level below will generate more than seven times as much electricity as is now used in the whole state of Maine, more than four times what can be generated by the government's immense plant at Muscle Shoals, and about a half as much power as Niagara Falls itself. This electrical energy can be distributed practically at least three hundred miles, all through New England, and it is predicted even by the conservatives that this cheap source of power will revive all New England's industry.

The proposal to harness the tides of the Bay of Fundy is a striking example of the progress that is going to take place in this country in the next quarter century through the development of natural water power. We of this age are in the habit of thinking that we have reached nearly the climax in mechanical development. But citizens twenty-five years hence will look back and know that we of this generation only scratched the surface.

Do Farmers Read Books?

IT has often been said of late that farmers as a whole are ceasing to do any worth while reading. It is claimed that country people are reading papers, particularly newspapers, more than they did but comparatively few of them read books any more. If there is any truth at all in this, which we doubt, one reason is that it is hard for farmers to get good books. Farm people do not have the easy access to libraries which city people have and when it comes to fiction, there is comparatively little modern fiction that is clean and wholesome and high grade enough to appeal to the average farm family.

Hundreds of our friends have said that "The Trouble Maker," dealing in story form with farm life and farm people, as it does, and with the great everyday problems of farmers, is a book that will have a big sale among farm people. Judging by the orders for "The Trouble Maker" that are coming into this office, our friends were right, the book is going to have a real sale. The price of two dollars is reasonable as such books go nowadays, and MacMillan, the publisher, has done a real job in putting it in large print and in attractive covers. We do not want people merely to buy the book but more than this we hope they will enjoy it and find its reading both pleasant and profitable.

Leisure Time

WE will soon be approaching the time of year that for many farmers means fewer hours of work and more leisure time. The boys and young men can spend some of it profitably in learning more about the farm business. We can well remember how we tried to do this years ago without much success because we didn't know how to go about it. One of the best ways and also the pleasantest way is to attend all the farm meetings in your neighborhood. Listen carefully to the speakers and do not rush away after the meeting. Much information may be secured by listening to the talk that centers around the speaker after the meeting.

The farm papers will contain more reading matter during the winter, and you cannot afford to pass it by. Subscribe to several. The cost of them is nominal and if you read them you will secure value many times above what they cost you. Take the opportunity to visit your neighbors and talk with them. Many of the older men like nothing better than to pass on the results of their experience to some young lad who is eager to learn.

Plan to read a few serious books along with the stories. It may seem like dry reading at first, but your taste for such reading will grow. We will gladly suggest a list of books to anyone who cares to write us. Your State College publishes many bulletins containing valuable information, and if you wish you may even take a correspondence course through them.

We have frequently observed farm boys who took no opportunity to learn about the farm business, saying that they did not intend to be farmers. We believe that training is never wasted. It will not harm you even though you decide to do other work. We have observed many boys who neglected opportunities for training and who are now farming and conducting their business at a disadvantage.—H. L. C.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I WARN you right here that the following is not even one of my poor attempts to be funny. But it is a story which seems to me worth while passing on.

If I were asked to name three of the greatest men in the world today, at least one of them would be Thomas A. Edison, a man who perhaps more than any other has both literally and figuratively brought light into dark places and harnessed for his fellow men that mysterious force which we call electricity. One of the finest things about Edison is that, like all great men, he is democratic and he is humble.

I heard Roger Babson, the statistician, a few days ago tell a story of going to call on Edison at his home. They had a long talk about many of the wonders of this modern world. When the conference came to the end, Mr. Edison followed Mr. Babson out to the door of his home in his stocking feet, and when Babson turned to go down the porch steps, the great inventor placed his hand on the other's shoulder and said:

"AFTER ALL BABSON, WE MUST ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT WE DON'T KNOW NOTHING ABOUT NOTHING."

OLD HOMES MADE NEW

Painting Plastered Walls

"We have a rough plastered wall that we would like to paint. What is the best way to do this?"—C. G. S.

NEW plaster that has not stood for one season should be given a coat of one part sulphate of zinc to nine parts of water to remove the caustic properties of the new plaster and prevent the paint from spotting. Old walls do not need this. All cracks and broken places, should be filled in with patching plaster or plaster paris.

The wall should then be given a coat of oil and glue size, made by dissolving good gelatin glue with hot water until a paste is made about as thick as ordinary paint. Then add about a third as much hot linseed oil as you have glue size, with part of a cake of laundry soap shaved thin, stirring all together, and thinning with hot water until the right consistency for sizing.

After this coat has dried, the walls should be given two coats of flat wall paints made especially for this purpose, following the directions given by the manufacturers.

Asphalt Shingles

I wish to reroof a barn with shingle roof. What is the best type of roof for me to use?—L. S. D.

WOODEN shingle roofs do not seem to me any more to be either the best or the cheapest type of roof to use, at least when considered over a series of several years. The shingles one buys now-a-days do not seem to be good for more than 10 years without leaks developing, and this with the labor of putting on makes them cost as much or more than a heavy type of asphalt shingle, which apparently is good for 15 to 20 years, at least. The asphalt shingle makes as nice looking a roof as anyone could ask, and I find most of the new barns and reroofed barns being covered with these shingles. In addition they have the great advantage of being practically safe against sparks from threshers or burning shingles from another roof.

In laying asphalt shingles, plenty of space should be left between them to allow room for expansion. Also the sheathing boards should be laid practically solid. Sometimes narrow strips are put in, sometimes, three of the strips are moved and then a fourth one put in to fill the space.

A pump cylinder will not suck water effectively more than 26 feet.

If water seeps through your concrete tank, coat it inside with roofing cement or asphalt paint.

Lightning rods should be of a make approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

A galvanized iron roof is a protection from lightning if grounded at two corners diagonally opposite. Ground cables should go down to permanent moisture and should be soldered or riveted to the roof.

Impure water can be made safe as follows: (1) Dissolve 13 ounces washing soda in two quarts of hot water, then add water to make a gallon. (2) Mix one-half pound chloride of lime with one pint of water, then add water to make a gallon. (3) Mix two solutions, allow sediment to settle; pour off clear liquid, bottle, and keep in a cool, dark place. Use one pint of this solution to five barrels of water.

Equal parts of plaster of paris and whiting mixed with water is good to repair cracks in walls before they are painted or papered.

Here is a farm house that was made over at comparatively small expense. Cut out the picture below, following the outline carefully, and paste or pin it on this picture. See what a difference the remodeling made in the outside appearance. The improvement in convenience inside the home was just as great.

Get The Heating Plant Ready

Now Is the Time To Prepare for Cold Weather

By I. W. Dickerson

THIS is the time for the home owner to check over his heating plant carefully to see that it is in proper shape to go through the winter with the maximum of comfort and safety to the household with the minimum of expense for fuel and the labor of attention.

First, does the furnace itself need any overhauling or repairs? If so, they should be ordered at once, as there may be considerable delay, especially if the furnace is of an old type. If the furnace has worked well the winter before and the grates are in good shape and no cracks are visible, it is probable that no repairs are needed, and all the attention required will be to clean the ashes and soot out of the draft and smoke passages. Most furnaces are furnished with brushes for this purpose and these should be used according to directions.

In case there has been trouble from smoking, the trouble may be in the furnace itself being cracked or burned or cement burned out, ashes and soot choking the smoke passages in the furnace, obstructions in the smokepipe or flue, or poor draft because of chimney being too low, not large enough flue opening, or leaks into the flue.

Have the furnace checked over carefully by an experienced heating man to see if there are any cracks, blow holes, burned spots, or loose cement visible. These are most commonly found in the firepot, drum, or radiator. Cracks are caused by overheating and warping and sudden cooling. Holes are sometimes caused by blow holes or soft spots in the casting. These are supposed to be found in the factory inspection, but some workmen on piece work are not above plugging these holes with clay or cement in such a way that they are overlooked on a hasty inspection. Holes are sometimes burned through furnace walls because of these spots becoming overheated and at the same time having an excess of air strike them, practically the same effect as when iron or steel is overheated in a forge while a blast of air strikes it. Any part with cracks or other defects should be replaced at the earliest possible opportunity, since it is dangerous not only to health but to life to operate a furnace in such condition. The deadly carbon monoxide gas leaks out into the room, and a very small percentage of this may produce death before its presence is detected.

The ordinary cast iron furnace is made up of separate parts which are put together and the joints made tight by using a furnace cement. As long as the different parts expand and contract together this cement will remain in good condition; but occasionally the firepot will get hotter than the drum or one side of the firepot will get hotter than the other, so as to make some movement of the parts on each other and work the cement out of the joints. This allows leakage, which should be remedied at the first opportunity. Temporary repairs may be made by filling the cracks with furnace cement or clay from the inside; but as soon as possible, the furnace should be torn down and reset with plenty of cement used in the joints. In fact nearly every cast iron furnace to a certain extent needs resetting after eight or 10 years use, some of them much sooner.

A very important part of the furnace overhauling is a thorough inspection of the smokepipe between the chimney and the furnace or stove. Due to the combination of high heat, moisture, and acid and corrosive products from combustion, these pipes are likely to rust out quickly. Where coal with rather high sulphur content is used, even heavy galvanized pipe may last only one or two seasons. The pipe should be taken off and thoroughly cleaned, and if it appears corroded in spots, should be taken to the furnace or hardware man and a replacement one secured. This is much cheaper than to wait until the pipe fails during some extra cold snap, and requires a special trip of the furnace man, even if it does not smoke up the house or perhaps start a destructive fire. When the pipe is replaced, care should be taken to see that it is firmly supported. While the pipe is down, attention should be given to the damper and check valve controls, to see that they properly open and close the valves when they are supposed to. With a hot air furnace, any loose or exposed joints in the casing should be covered with strips of sheet asbestos to prevent the hot air leaking out or cold air leaking in, as this interferes with the proper circulation of the air in the home.

Faulty Flues Cause Trouble

Many times heating trouble is due to faulty flues and chimneys. Too often the flues are not large enough. An 8x8 flue inside is about the smallest size that should ever be built. This will take care of two stoves, or of a small furnace. A larger furnace should have an 8x12 flue. Flues should always be lined with a good quality of flue tile, not only to make them safer against fire when the flue cracks or the mortar disintegrates, but also because it keeps down the collection of soot and creosote. Where the flue lining is not used, the flue should have two thicknesses of brick outside.

The draft of the chimney will depend not only on the size and smoothness and tightness of the flue, but also on the height of the top above the furnace grate, usually 30 to 35 feet giving satisfactory draft where other things are correct. Adding a few feet additional height by means of a galvanized pipe extension often makes a chimney work like an entirely different one. In all cases the chimneys should be a little higher than nearby roof peaks, as otherwise gusts of wind coming over the peak are likely to produce a down draft in the flue. Excellent directions for the construction of flues, chimneys, and fireplaces can be secured in the free Farmers Bulletin 1230, "Chimneys and Fireplaces", U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cleaning a Flue

With flues the proper size and height the next thing is to see that they are clean and in good shape. A good way of cleaning is by tying several half bricks in a gunny sack and lowering it up and down the flue. All soot and ashes should be removed through the clean-out door at the bottom, and this made air tight. The opening around the smoke flue should be made tight and care taken that the pipe does not go into the flue too far. Furnace men sell a cement which is excellent for stopping up leaks, but very good results can be secured by using clay or a mixture of clay and asbestos or chopped rope or other fiber. If possible no other pipe should open into the furnace flue, but if it seems necessary to have a range also opening into it, a damper should be provided for the range smoke pipe so it can be closed when the range is not in use. Later we will take up other phases of the heating problem, including humidity, prevention of creosote, and so on.

Cut out this picture, following the outline carefully, and paste it on the picture above. Note the improvement made by remodeling. We are indebted to the American Lumberman of Chicago for these pictures.

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The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

What Readers Want to Know

Fattening Hogs on Barley--The Egg Outlook

We are short of corn and would like to know what other mixture to feed our hogs to fatten for killing this fall. We have barley, oats, wheat and some buckwheat. —G. F., New York.

YOU may be able to use your barley in place of corn. Recent experiments with ground barley have shown that it is one of the best substitutes that we have for fattening hogs. In this series of experiments, barley and tankage was fed and followed with a ration consisting of corn and tankage with salt added to both of the mixtures. One lot of hogs that averaged between 100 and 150 pounds was fed 93 pounds barley and 7 pounds tankage. Pigs that weighed from 150 to 200 pounds were fed at the rate of 96 pounds of barley and 4 pounds of tankage. The barley tankage mixture yielded a daily gain of 1.6 pounds per pig.

Another lot of hogs received No. 4 yellow corn and tankage which ration resulted in a daily gain of 1.33 pounds per pig and at the same time the corn required little more tankage than the barley due to the fact that barley is richer in protein.

Tankage is by far the cheapest source of protein in our purchased feeds. In very carefully controlled experiments tankage has most always shown a decided improvement in the returns.

Correcting Streaky Butter

Will you please tell me what makes white streaks through my butter. I cannot seem to get rid of the condition and I want to sell my butter.—M. M. D.

THE mottling of butter is caused by improper incorporation of salt which means that your butter has not been worked enough. When butter is not sufficiently worked more than the normal amount of water is allowed to remain in the butter and as a consequence of this lack of even distribution of water, there is a lack of uniformity of coloring.

Mottling does not affect the quality of the butter in any way merely to give it an undesirable appearance. It is our suggestion that you give your butter a more complete and thorough working and see if this will not eliminate your difficulty. If it fails to do as expected let us know.

How About the Egg Business

I would like to know if you think I could make a good profit on pullets or hens if I bought them now and I have to buy the feed for them. Suppose I buy 100 hens what do you think about it?—J. E. J., Pennsylvania.

YOUR success in the poultry business will depend on two or three factors. In the first place, everything depends on the quality of the pullets or hens that you buy. Another factor that is very important is the price that you have to pay. Then again we must consider what markets you have available. If you have a good local market everything is in your favor. Every farm can stand a good flock of hens.

The price of eggs at the present time is very satisfactory. Hennery whites on September 22nd were selling anywhere from 46c to 64c, delivered in New York City, the price depending, of course, on how carefully the eggs are graded, and the interior quality that they show upon candling. Your ability to grade the eggs properly and to send a high-class product on to the market will determine, in a large measure, how successful you will be. There are any number of poultrymen today who are buying all of their feed and making a success of it. However, their stock is of high producing quality, produced under the most economical conditions and they are shipping a highly graded product to market.

Right now, the poultry proposition is a very good one. It is saving the lives of a lot of people. However, we would be rather cautious about too rapid expansion, due to the present situation in the egg market. There are something like 800,000 cases of eggs more in storage than there were a year ago. These eggs were stored at 5 to 6c more per dozen than those stored last year, which does not look any too good for next spring's business.

Those pullets that are a little backward now and will not come into laying until next spring may be found to be not a very profitable enterprize, because they will have been boarding all winter on high priced feed, and will only start laying when their product is down in price.

That is why we have been advising in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that poultrymen must cull their flocks very carefully and thoroughly in order to make sure that those individuals that remain for the winter are sure-fire producers.

Grinding Valves

How often should the valves on a car be ground? Is it advisable to do this at home or take it to a garage?—N. J. S., New York.

IF you have never done the job yourself, we would advise you to take it to a good garage man. Make up your mind to spend the day with him, at least while he is doing your job and watch every detail. Once you have seen it done, you will have no trouble doing it yourself, at least if you are at all mechanically inclined.

It is a comparatively simple task. If you want to get the most out of your car you will grind the valves quite often, say every five thousand miles, rather than wait until the valves become badly corroded. If the engine in your car has a removable cylinder-head, it is a simple task. It is a big job if you have to remove the entire cylinder.

With a removable cylinder-head, the job merely consists of removing the ignition wires and cylinder-head bolts, thereby revealing the valve-heads and pistons. By using a valve lifter, the springs on the side of the engine that hold the valves closed may be lifted and the spring pin removed. This releases the valve and it can be withdrawn without any effort. We have made a valve grinder by simply taking a piece of broom handle, sawed off square, about six inches long with two finishing nails driven in the end to fit the holes in the valve-head. The grinding compound is put on the valve seat, the turning tool put in place and moved back and forth or rotated between the palms of the hands rapidly. Do not turn the valve in the same direction continuously but rotate it back and forth. Be sure and wipe off all of the grinding compound with gasoline when you find the valve seat is well ground. When all the valves are finished the spring pins are put back in place, a new gasket placed on the cylinders and the cylinder-head replaced.

Taking Twist Out of Hay Rope

Can you tell me what to do with a hay rope that twists and snarls, in spite of all we can do with it? I bought it last year and lost a days time and some hay while trying to make it work.—W. P., Pennsylvania.

A STIFF and hard rope is very likely to cause trouble, especially if run through pulleys. Such a rope may be made soft and pliable by putting it in a boiler, covering it with water and heating until the water boils. After boiling, the rope should be stretched out straight until dry. This will decrease the strength of the rope to a slight extent. Another way to stop excessive twisting is to hitch the rope to the back of a wagon and draw it in the ground for while.—F. G. B.

* * *

The farm population of the United States decreased 182,000 during 1924 according to a representative survey made by the Department of Agriculture.

"THE Trouble Maker" in book form! Don't fail to get it. The price is two dollars—for a handsomely bound, three-hundred page book. Address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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"Gentlemen: I have been dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co. for 24 years. I have been sending orders from the several different cities in which I have lived. I don't know yet where I can get better service or better value. Your goods are always reliable and give the best satisfaction."

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One daughter of a 30 lb. Granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

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We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

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Males and females of all ages that combine type and production. Senior sire of a son of AUCHENBRAIN TOREADOR. Priced for immediate sale.

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Cows, Heifers, Young Bulls for sale at farmers prices

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TUBERCULIN TESTED HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRES

100 head to select from.
Fresh this Fall.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of October* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER CONTINUES UPWARD

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	..52 -52½	49½-50	38½-39
Extra (92 sc)	-51½	48¾-49	-38
84-91 score	..45 -51	43¾-48¼	32 -37½
Lower G'd's	44 -44½	43 -43½	31 -31½

The same factors that have been in operation in the butter market during the past few weeks are still in vogue. Active buying, which means active consumption and limited fresh receipts keep the buying trade on its toes and now we have reached the point where 92 score butter is 13½ above prices a year ago. At this advance however, there seems to be enough butter to go around. That means that some buyers have turned to the fancier grades of held butter. In spite of that the market has a very optimistic feeling about the situation and some receivers are looking for a continued advance. The strong market in New York is attracting held butter from interior points and these are showing an increase in our daily receipts.

CHEESE PRICES ADVANCE

STATE FLATS	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25 -26	24½-25½	21½-22
Fresh av'g's	.24 24½	23½-	20½-21
Held fancy	..25½-26½	25½-	21½-22½
Held aver	.... -25	———	20½-21½

As we predicted in these columns last week the cheese market gained slightly in the price column. Fancy fresh State flats ruling 25 and 26c. At this advance the market continues firm especially on the best of the State make. The demand is continually growing steadier for the fancier qualities. The much stronger situation in Wisconsin with the higher prices that have been quoted in western centers have undoubtedly been responsible for the advance here in New York as well as the firmer holdings.

EGGS ADVANCE SHARPLY

NEARBY WHITES	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	69-71	62-64	67-71
Av'ge extras	67-68	60-62	62-66
Extra firsts	57-64	50-57	57-61
Firsts	50-55	46-49	52-56
Gathered	38-62	37-56	42-60
Pullets	36-50	32-46	33-54
BROWNS			
Fancy	58-66	54-60	55-64

A sharp decline in the supply of fancy nearby white eggs has been responsible for a 7-cent increase in prices since our last report. The shortage became most acute about the 26th and since then receipts have been steadily growing shorter especially on the fancy packs of the larger sizes. Arrivals are showing a larger proportion of mediums and pullet eggs but even these are meeting a firmer market. Undoubtedly the erratic weather conditions we have been having of late in the nearby territory has been responsible for this falling off.

FANCY FOWLS SELL LOW

FOWLS	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	A Year Ago
Colored	26-30	24-29	24-31
Leghorns	18-21	18-21	-19
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-32	-24	26-27
Leghorns	25-30	27-28	23-24

Fancy fowls have been meeting an excellent market. Previous to the Jewish holidays prices went as high as 32c on the fancier marks and some brought a 2-cent premium above this top quotation. This bears out our statement of the last several weeks relative to shipping live poultry. During the Jewish holidays only the fancier marks get any attention and the man who tries to palm off a lot of poorly grown and poorly fitted undergrades is doomed to disappointment.

The proportions of chickens in the arrivals is not as heavy as it was but even at that more have been coming into the market than the demand justifies and as a consequence this line of goods has not been attracting so much attention and prices have not been as attractive as in the case of fowls. Express poultry has been receiving no great concession due to the fact that freight arrivals have dominated the market.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Sept. 26	Sept. 22	A Year Ago
Wheat	.....1.37¾	1.50⅛	1.39⅜
Corn	..... .82½	.87⅛	1.12¼
Oats	..... .36¾	.37¾	.50⅜
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No.2 Red	1.51	1.64¼	1.58
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.02¼	1.06⅞	1.33¼
Oats, No. 2	..... .48	.49	.59½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	
Grd. Oats	.....28.00	30.00	43.00
Sp'g Bran	.....27.00	27.50	26.50
H'd Bran	.....31.00	32.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	.....30.50	31.00	28.50
Soft W. Mids	.....35.00	37.00	35.00
Flour Mids	.....36.50	37.50	35.00
Red Dog	.....43.50	44.50	40.00
Wh. Hominy	.....32.00	35.00	42.75
Yel. Hominy	.....33.00	34.50	42.25
Corn Meal	.....36.00	39.00	50.00
Gluten Feed	.....43.25	43.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	.....49.25	49.25	56.75
36% C. S. Meal	....39.50	40.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	....42.00	43.00	46.50
43% C. S. Meal	....44.50	45.00	49.50
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	.....45.00	45.50	46.50

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES CONTINUE STEADY

There is no change in the potato market since last week. The tone continues firm and steady. Prices are unchanged. Maines are receiving a little better attention, bringing $4.00 per 180 pounds in bulk. Long Islands are still bringing $4.65 per 180 pounds in bulk.

FANCY HAY SCARCE

There is little or no No. 1 timothy hay coming in with the receipts. In fact, No. 2 is becoming scarcer and we have a good reason to believe that the man shipping No. 2 hay would not find a great deal of difficulty in getting $29 for this stock in large bales delivered in New York City. No. 3 hay is now bringing the same money that No. 1 hay had a hard job to get during the middle of the year. Light timothy clover mixed is worth from $24 to $25 while No. 1 alfalfa will bring from $30 to $31. With these higher prices the market holds steady.

Dairying Looking Upward

(*Continued from page 263*)

receipts, however, at Wisconsin warehouse points have been 3 per cent larger than a year ago. Total dairy output for the year will probably approach that of 1923. The higher level of prices already in effect probably is not sufficient to encourage any substantial increase in the effort on the part of producers who follow dairying as a minor occupation. It is possible that production may become stabilized at around the present level.

2. A favorable industrial outlook with employment at good wages assures a steady public demand. Consumers may spread butter as liberally this winter as last, in spite of higher prices.

It has been shown that prices of butter and cheese tend to lag from 8 to 10 months behind the major ups and downs in the stock market, due to the fact that these movements foreshadow changes in industrial conditions and amount of employment. Since the stock market is still rising, this index points to well-sustained prices for dairy products for a large part of the next year.

3. Storage reserves of butter are smaller than a year ago and are not regarded as too large to be comfortable. This eliminates one of the big clouds which was on the horizon last fall. The original cost of much of this butter was 3 to 4 cents a pound higher than last year, indicating the confidence that dealers have had of a high market this winter. Cheese stocks are heavy but will not cause trouble unless the winter make is exceptionally large.

4. A more favorable ratio between feed costs and dairy prices increases the chance of profits. Cheaper corn than last year will dominate the market for grains and by-products this winter and should more than offset any increase in hay prices due to the short crop.

5. Foreign butter has lost its formidableness as a competitor in our markets. Consumption abroad has been improved by more favorable economic conditions, and foreign production is not likely to increase from now on at the same rate as in the past four years. Prices are high compared with our markets, and the possibility of any sizable imports this winter is remote.

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WHITE AND BROWN

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Bonded Commission Merchants

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Among the Farmers

Cattaraugus Home Bureau Exhibit Wins Prize

THE County Home Bureau Exhibits at the State Fair have grown better year by year, those shown this year being by far the best that we have seen. The projects were well outlined and their results were attractively portrayed.

The quality of the canned foods shown deserves special mention, as the booth winning first prize (Cattaraugus) used such an exhibit as its central feature.

Clothing, with its choice, construction and re-construction, added touches of color and interest to the greater number of the booths.

The little models of convenient kitchens with their tiny equipment, delightful clean color and proper arrangement of wee furniture provided a too-great attraction, especially for little, inquisitive fingers. The idea of well-grouped kitchen furniture was, of course, more easily grasped by the grown folks, because of these attractive little models.

The idea of a well balanced ration for the family was repeated in several of the booths, showing attractive assortments of crisp, fresh vegetables and fruits, together with beautifully canned samples of these foods, which had been collected earlier in the season. Milk, cream and butter, necessary to a well rounded diet, naturally appeared alongside these fresh, colorful fruits and vegetables.

An idea shown in one of the prize winning booths (Tompkins) is decidedly worthy of mention because it brings to mind the beauties which we may find in the woods about us. Native shrubs transplanted from nearby woods formed a most attractive background for a comfortable cozy, little private park which may be devised on the grounds of any farm home in this section. The lovely colors of the berries or flowers which appear in their season on these shrubs only adds attractiveness to the glossy, green leaves which characterize them.

It was no easy task for the judges to decide who were the winners, because the excellence of the winning exhibits was quite marked and points were so evenly distributed. The judges were Mrs. Ida Harrington, who is Household Editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer, and who is also connected with the Philadelphia Dairy Council, besides being president of the New Jersey State Federation of Home Bureaus; Miss Vera McCrea, Director of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League Association; Mrs. H M. Epps, Secretary of the Ulster County Home Bureau. The points upon which the exhibits were judged were as follows:

The correctness with which exhibit typifies the Home Bureau Program in the County	30 points
Quality of material exhibited	30 points
Educational value of exhibit	25 points
Attractiveness in arrangement of exhibit	15 points
Total	100 points

The counties exhibiting and the prize winners were as follows: Cattaraugus, first prize; Tompkins, second prize; Otsego, third prize; Madison, fourth prize; Chenango, fifth prize; Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga.

Notes From New Jersey

Hunterdon County—Silos are about all filled. Threshing is practically done. Wheat yield is better than was expected, averaging from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Oats were up to the average. The corn crop looks very good, the best in many years. We have had some very hot and dry weather but the corn was too far advanced to be injured. The weather did some damage to buckwheat. Potatoes are not over 50% of a crop. Winter apples will be about the same. Fall pastures are short. Many are feeding their cows hay and grain. The rye market is very dull at the present time.—J. R. F.

New Jersey Farm Organizations Hold Legislative Conference

(*Continued from page 252*)

every automobile and truck operator in New Jersey to carry a specified minimum amount of automobile liability insurance. The delegates to the conference unanimously approved of this measure leaving the details in the hands of the Joint Legislative Committee.

E. G. Carr represented the New Jersey State Beekeepers Association and presented the request for the amendment of the present law which would compel all beekeepers to keep moving comb hives, permit spot action by inspectors to prevent the spread of disease when beekeepers refuse to disinfect hives, further regulating the importation of foreign bees and to compel annual registration of all bee hives.

The conference unanimously approved the stand taken by Governor Siltzer and other officials on the collection of tolls on the Philadelphia-Camden bridge. It also went on record as still being in favor of standard time legislation. However, in view of the fact that a test case is now pending in Massachusetts questioning the right of a municipality to change standard time. The conference voted not to introduce any legislation until this test case is acted upon by the federal supreme court.

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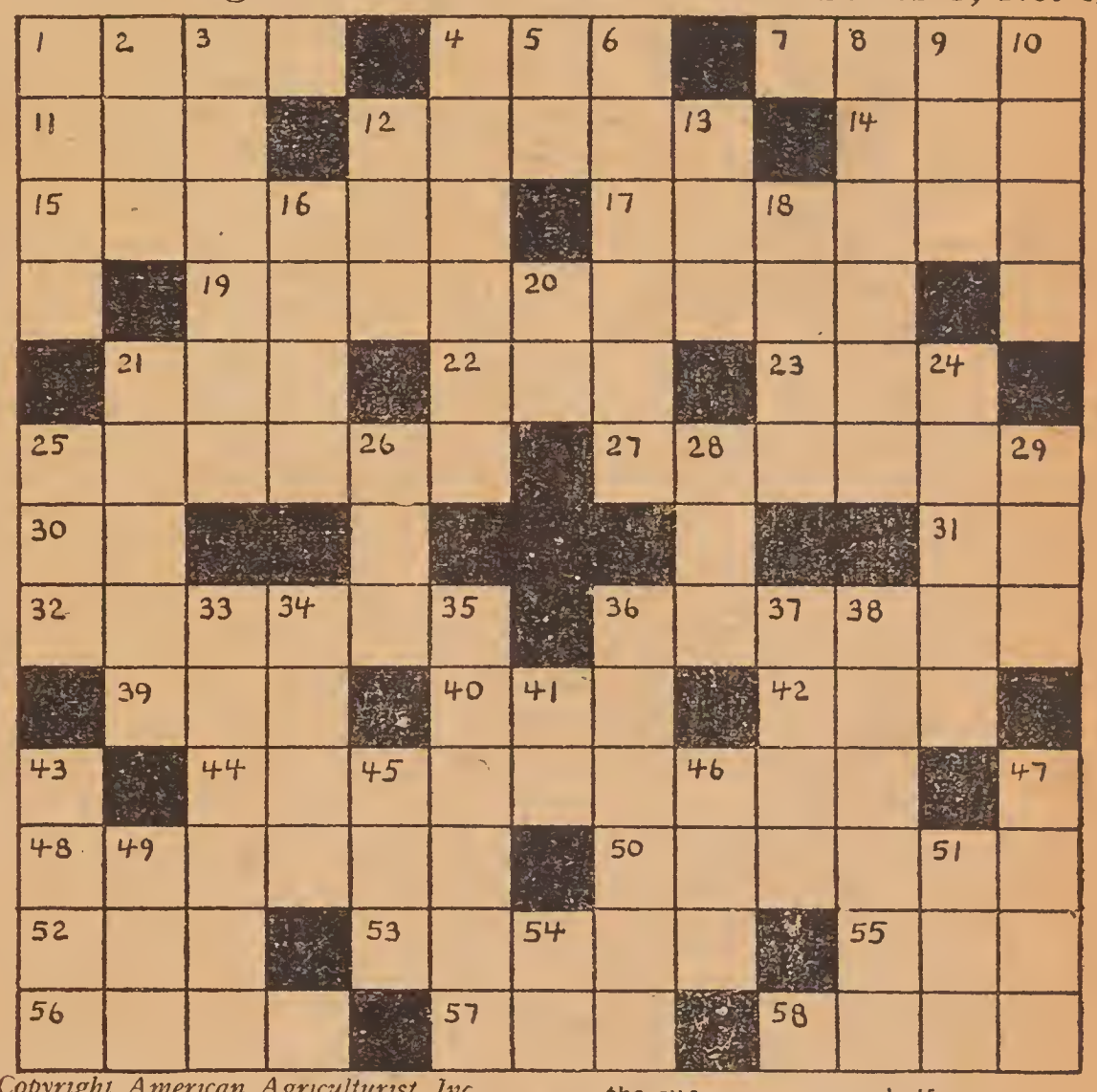
American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle—Series 5, No. 5



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HORIZONTAL

1—Toward the rear
4—Angry
7—Hindmost
11—Epoch
12—Made of oats
14—Injure
15—Smaller
17—Take cognizance of
21—Animal's lair
19—Reaped
22—Before
23—Beast of burden
25—Sell again
27—Slept
30—Part of "to be"
31—North America (Abbr.)
32—Calmer
36—Extreme fright
39—Liquid from coal
40—Atmosphere
42—Contraction of "ever"
44—Fence of strong timbers (Pl.)
48—Subjects of discourse
50—Weaken
52—Be sick
53—Took dinner
55—Small floor-covering
56—Most excellent
57—Be drowsy
58—Female birds

VERTICAL

1—Inventor of the telephone
2—Part of "to be"
3—Converts into currency
4—Wonder at
5—By
6—More compact
8—Among
9—Membraneous pouch
10—Woody plant
12—Over (Poetic)
13—Negation
16—Mentally sound
18—Beverage (Pl.)
20—Eastern Railway (Abbr.)
21—Give up
24—Mister (Spanish)
25—Male sheep
26—Falsehood
28—First woman
29—Daughters of the American Revolution (Abbr.)
33—Part of a coat which is folded back (Pl.)
34—Apothecaries' weight
35—Grape dried in the sun
36—Bartered
37—Stagger in walking
38—Begin again after cessation
41—Exists
43—Pierce with a knife
45—Guided
46—Performed
47—Moistens
49—Hasten
51—Convert into leather
54—Negative reply

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

C	O	W		A	R	I	S	E		A	T	E
A	D	O	W	N		M		S	A	T	A	N
P	O	R	E		P	A	D		T	O	L	D
	R	E		P	A	G	E	S		M	E	
A	S		R	E	N	E	W	E	D		S	E
L		P	A	L		S		V	A	N		A
M	R	A	B	I	C		M	E	L	O	N	S
R		T	I	C		C		R	E	D		E
M	E		D	A	M	A	G	E	S		I	S
	A	H		N	O	M	A	D		H	D	
U	T	A	H		B	E	G		D	E	E	P
S	E	R	E	S		R		F	I	N	A	L
E	N	D		O	M	A	H	A		S	L	Y

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

CHAPTER XXXIII

ON the night of Little Jacques' return to Portage Lake the four men sat by the fire planning their future movements. It had been a week since the beast had howled or visited the trap-lines in the district, for David had arranged with the up-lake hunters to relay the news of his appearance immediately. The night was intermittently dark and bright, as great drifts of cloud masked, or, in turn, cleared the late moon. Across the little river the tipi of the Indians glowed through the scrub spruce, and at times, the muffled sound of laughter drifted over the ice to the fire. For the dreaded night prowler feared the shaman dog of the white medicine man and had left the country.

"I'd give ten years of my life if that old bird would sing up there on that ridge this evening," said Steele.

"Bad night for heem," replied Michel. "We see heem, an' get a shot."

"I got plenty shell een de bag," added David. "I get tire' waitin' to shoot dat little gun ov mine."

"You'll get your chance before we're done, don't worry. How would like to draw a bead on your friend Laflamme this evening?"

The Ojibway shook his head. "W'en I tak' Laflamme's trail I feex heem wid de han'. I use no gun on heem."

"We've got a large score to square with him, David. I hate to let the police do it all. If we get this Windigo, I think we had better go after him next."

"Eef I get hol' dat Black Baptiste, too, I break sometin' more dan hees fing—"

"Leesten!" interrupted Michel, his head tilted.

Out over the silent forest drifted a faint call like the voice of some furred night hunter. The four figures at the fire stiffened. Again the call, louder now, rose on the biting air.

"Where is it?" asked Steele, in doubt of the direction.

"On de beeg ridge," replied Michel. "Dat not soun' like heem."

But the men at the fire sat with ears alert, hoping that at last their waiting was over.

Then, when they were convinced that yet another night they were to roll into their blankets, disappointed, baffled, a long wail from the ridge behind the camp brought them to their feet, every nerve alive. The huskies filled the spruce with their howls, drawing a deep bellow from the hound.

There was a swift stepping into the frozen thongs of snow-shoes and drawing of rifles from skin cases, then taking the bloodhound on the leash, Steele started with his men for the ridge. The huskies, though savage fighters, were left chained to trees, as at night they would cut off on the first game trail and their bedlam of yelping would prevent David and Michel from making the still hunt decided on. Steele with the hound was to circle and pick up the trail of the beast if they missed him.

As they swung through the blue gloom of spruce and fir, the voice shifted from its wailing to the hunting screams of the great cats, then as swiftly dropped to the yowling and mewing of the mating, season climaxing, as at Wailing River and Big Feather Lake, in shrieks of agony, in moans of a creature tortured beyond endurance of blood and flesh and nerve.

Three of the men who hunted the voice on the ridge had toiled long and suffered much for this moment, but at their heels moved a short figure whose heart leaped in terror, whose flesh was cold with the chill of fear. Little Jacques gripped his rifle grimly and followed, thinking of the wife and children back at Wailing River.

At the foot of the ridge Michel and David left Steele to make their stalk from two directions while he worked to the rear with the dog and Little Jacques. Failing in their plan they were to follow the baying hound whose tracks they would pick up at daylight. And there was to be no respite, for in their light packs they carried meat and bannock. Once on a fresh trail the hound would hang until he ran down his quarry. In the soft snow his pace would be slow, so the men on shoes in time would come up with him. And he would need them if the thing turned and waited at bay—how great would be his necessity the torn body at Stooping River only too well indicated.

As Steele led the sniffing hound in a wide circle of the foot of the ridge, at intervals the voice, somewhere above, filled the fast clouding night with its shrieks. At his heels shuffled the terrified Indian, not daring to lag, yet fearing the gloom before them, his small eyes shifting furtively to flank and rear.

They had traveled for an hour when the hound abruptly stopped, sniffed, the snow at his feet, and excitedly strained at his leash. To Steele's eyes the flat floor of the snow lay unbroken in the darkness but the Indian on his knees whispered in terror: "Eet ees beeg trail!"

"Good!" And the hound, free plunged ahead into the murk. Shortly, his deep voice boomed through the forest and the hunt was on.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. While the three are in the forest hunting the Windigo, LaFlamme draws St. Onge away from the post with a false message, thereby leaving Denise at home alone unguarded. LaFlamme forces his way into her presence and tries to influence her to marry him. When she refuses and spurns his advances, he flies into a furious rage, realizing he is defeated. As he leaves he smashes into fragments the only enjoyment Denise has, her violin.

As they swung through the blue gloom of spruce was less deep, the great dog left them. Again, as they followed, the voice on the shoulder of the hill defiled the night. As it rose in crescendo, a rifle shot sliced it short off. Far above, the hound gave voice. Then silence fell on the forest.

"They've seen him!" said Steele. "He may back track; keep a look-out. Don't shoot too quick or we'll turn him!"

There was no reply. He looked for his companion, but Little Jacques had gone.

Throwing the bolt of his Mannlicher to clear it of frost and ease the action, Steele kept on up the ridge. The night was thickening—the snow at his feet a grey blur. Less and less often the moon rode out of the massed clouds drifting down the sky. For minutes now, he had not heard the voice of the hound, when again the resonant bass boomed through the silence above him. The dog had turned. The thing was headed back. Loosing his skinning-knife in its sheath, the man cocked his rifle and waited, kneeling on a shoe, his eyes boring into the blackness.

Near him, and below, was an opening in the timber. Breaking through the blanket of clouds, for a space, the moon lighted the snow. As Steele crouched, his bare right hand grew numb in the increasing cold. Warming it on his face, he thrust it in his mitten. Again, the hound bayed—closer now. The beast was taking his back tracks. The hand swiftly left the mitten. The forefinger took up the slack of the trigger. Then Steele saw it.

Bounding from the cover of the scrub on the edge of the opening, a dark shape stopped, and reared upright, as if listening—when the Mannlicher spat.

The beast leaped back into the black wall of spruce. Again, the rifle flamed into the murk.

Still crouched on a knee, the man listened, rifle rigid. Sights useless, he had fired by instinct. There had been no thud of bullet in flesh. Could he have missed?

Slipping two shells into the magazine, he circled in the timber, lifting his shoes to avoid the click. Blind now, for the moon was masked, he listened for heavy breathing in the scrub he faced—then the hound plunged past and he knew he had missed.

Following the dog, Steele turned down the ridge, tripping, falling over down timber he could not see, as the snow surface was flat to the eye, he swung on, taking direction as the hound gave tongue, but in an hour was distanced. So he stopped in a sedar swamp, cut wood with his belt axe, and scooping out the snow with his shoe lighted a fire.

In the cover of the thick cedar the hot fire soon warmed him and with back against a trunk he dozed, only to waken with a start as a hand touched his shoulder. He blinked into the faces of David and Michel.

"Fooled us again!" groaned the disheartened Steele.

"At daylight we take de trial and see heem soon. De dog weel tree heem."

"I heard your shot on the ridge."

"Daveed and I get ver' close, but eet was too dark. W'en he hear de dog, he run hard, but we don't know which way, an' lose heem. You shoot, also?"

"Yes, he backtracked. I waited and got a snap shot—not a hundred yards, but I couldn't see my sights. He looked as big as a bear."

"Dat ees no bear!"

"What is it then?"

"Windigo!"

Steele smiled. "So it would seem!"

Heaping up the fire the three men dozed until daylight, then took the trail of the beast and his pursuer through the snow. The tracks, while similar in shape to the marks in the mud on the Wailing, in the snow seemed larger, but the hunters agreed that the voices were identical with the one they had heard on the river and Feather Lake in September.

Somewhere ahead, Steele felt that the pursuit was over. Somewhere, miles away, the beast had tired in the black hours and turned at bay to battle in the snow with his relentless foe; or else in terror of the voice of the thunder which he could not shake from his heels, had treed.

Down on the swept river-ice led the trail, but the nose of the hound had held it. Up over ridges and into creek bottoms traveled the anxious men, stopping to listen for the voice of the dog. But the cold silence of sunrise gripped the forest.

At last the tracks led into a heavy stand of young spruce. The men separated, and cautiously made their way through the close growth.

Suddenly the blood of Steele chilled as he heard the voice of Michel. "By gar! Poor ol' Pete!"

Forcing his way through the saplings, he found the Iroquois bending over a blood-smeared shape, stiff in death. The hide over the dog hung in strips from the slashes of terrible claws, while a torn throat marked the death snap of the fangs of the Windigo. In the trampled snow, clotted with crimson, in the scattered tufts of hair, was written the grim story of the battle in the night, for the great dog had exacted his toll of the beast, before life oozed from his throat.

"He jump on heem from de tree!" Michel pointed to the broken branches of a neighboring spruce.

"That's what happened!" groaned Steele. "He waited for Pete to come up, and dropped on his back. Game old Pete! He gave a good account of himself before he went." And Steele sadly patted the wrinkled forehead of his dead hound.

"We not tell de Injun dis," advised David.

"No, but they're stampeded by this time. We can't hope to hold any Portage Lake hunters after last night. I guess we're licked."

"We were fool not to bring de husky. Dey kill dat Windigo." said Michel.

"Yes, I guess we were wrong in not taking them. They might have saved old Pete."

So, burying his staunch friend in the snow, Steele turned back, bitter with defeat, for his hope of aiding the St. Onge's had lessened as the November days wore on.

On their return Steele and the Indians found the camp of Ojibways already deserted. On a blazed birch was the message:

"We are going up the valley. You have not driven away the Windigo and we have fear to remain."

"Word has come by dog-team that three sleeps ago a hunter at the head of the lake was killed by the Windigo."

"Worse and worse!" Steele muttered. "Well, Michel, what next?"

The swart-faced head-man was not listening, but his face reflected the bitterness of his thoughts.

They crossed the river to their camp, where David, from whom no calamity, however dire, could banish appetite, was speedily cooking breakfast. There, also, they found Little Jacques, shamed of face, for with the return of the others, his courage had revived.

"You didn't fancy the song of the Windigo, Jacques?" said Steele, sympathizing with the little Indian, for he was no coward when his superstition was not involved.

"Dat was veree bad howl," and the Cree shivered at the memory. "You nevair ketch heem; he ketch you sometam."

"Yes, that may be so," said Steele mentally contrasted the high spirits with which he had left Wailing River, with the depths of dejection to which he had fallen. "I suppose he won't lose any time getting out of the country after last night," he added to the thoughtful Michel.

"I don' t'ink he go far after de run an' fight he get las' night."

CHAPTER XXXIV

EATING the warm meal which David had cooked, the tired and sleepy men turned into their blankets. In the afternoon David and Steele waked, to learn from Little Jacques that Michel had taken his rifle and axe and left the camp. As they sat by a huge fire, for the trees were snapping with the strengthening frost, like a shadow, the Iroquois slipped back across the river.

"Where you go, Michel?" asked the cook, David, busy with his supper.

Michel threw from his back the rigid carcasses of a patch-fox and a marten. "Dose peop' leeve good fur country. I

(Continued on page 264)

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe

OUR aim and ambition is to make the Lone Scout column so interesting to the members of the A. A. Tribe that they would not think of missing it. We received a suggestion the other day, which we are passing on for your consideration. Lone Scout Harry Phillips in a letter which we are printing has suggested that we have a classified ad department. We will be very glad to have a Lone Scout department on the classified page if there is a sufficient demand for it. The regulations under which classified ads are inserted are printed at the head of the classified page and if there is any demand for this, we will run the ads under the heading "Lone Scouts of America." Suggestions like this from Scouts will help to make an interesting Scout Column.

Another thing which we would like to do is to print more about the doings of the Lone Scout members and tribes. Sending in news notes to us is a fairly sure way of winning contributors' points, because of the fact that the news is more likely to be printed than an article would be. I was very interested recently to see a contribution from Lone Scout Del Forkey printed in the "National Scout."

In this line of news we would like to have notes about any scout who has done something either in the winning of scout honors or of something not connected with the Lone Scouts. We would also like to have news of tribe meetings, saying what you have done or what you intend to do. Live suggestions for improving the Lone Scout column are always very welcome, for after all it is really your column, and we have no way of knowing what you wish to have unless you tell us about it.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scouts:

I agree with Richard H. Cleveland, whose letter appeared in the September 19th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—let's start the ball rolling and KEEP IT ROLLING!

With this letter, I am asking the Lone Scout Editor if a classified ad department could be possible in the L. S. Page, for the benefit of Lone Scouts. If my suggestion meets with approval, I want all Lone Scouts to back up this department, by sending advertisements to it.

If you have something to sell or trade, advertise it in our new classified ad department!

Say, fellows, let's get behind the L. S. Editor and PUSH! What do you say?

Sincerely, your brother scout,
HARRY F. PHILLIPS, (10)
Averill Park, N. Y.
R. F. D. No. 2.

New Members

NEW YORK

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Columbia County—Edmund Geraldi
Delaware County—Arnold Patterson
Erie County—Edwin C. Henry
Herkimer County—Mike Maksymis, Nick Hollick
Livingston County—Thomas McDonald
Madison County—Lee Shaver
Monroe County—Walter Hain
Orange County—Gene Hatch, Russel Shaw
Rensselaer County—Rousseau Flower, Donald Flower
Saratoga County—Rudolph Chagon
Steuben County—Howard Brewster, Edward Brewster, Nelson Brewster
Thompkins County—Frank Hornbrook
Washington County—Norman Cole, Phillips Perry, Breman Cole,
Wyoming County—Merle Miller

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County—Oliver Reed

OHIO

Cleveland—Paul Cheney

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable County—Leighton Manzer

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS

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Adams County—Floyd Carbaugh
Clearfield County—Clement McKenrick
Crawford County—Kenneth Kantz, Morris Kantz
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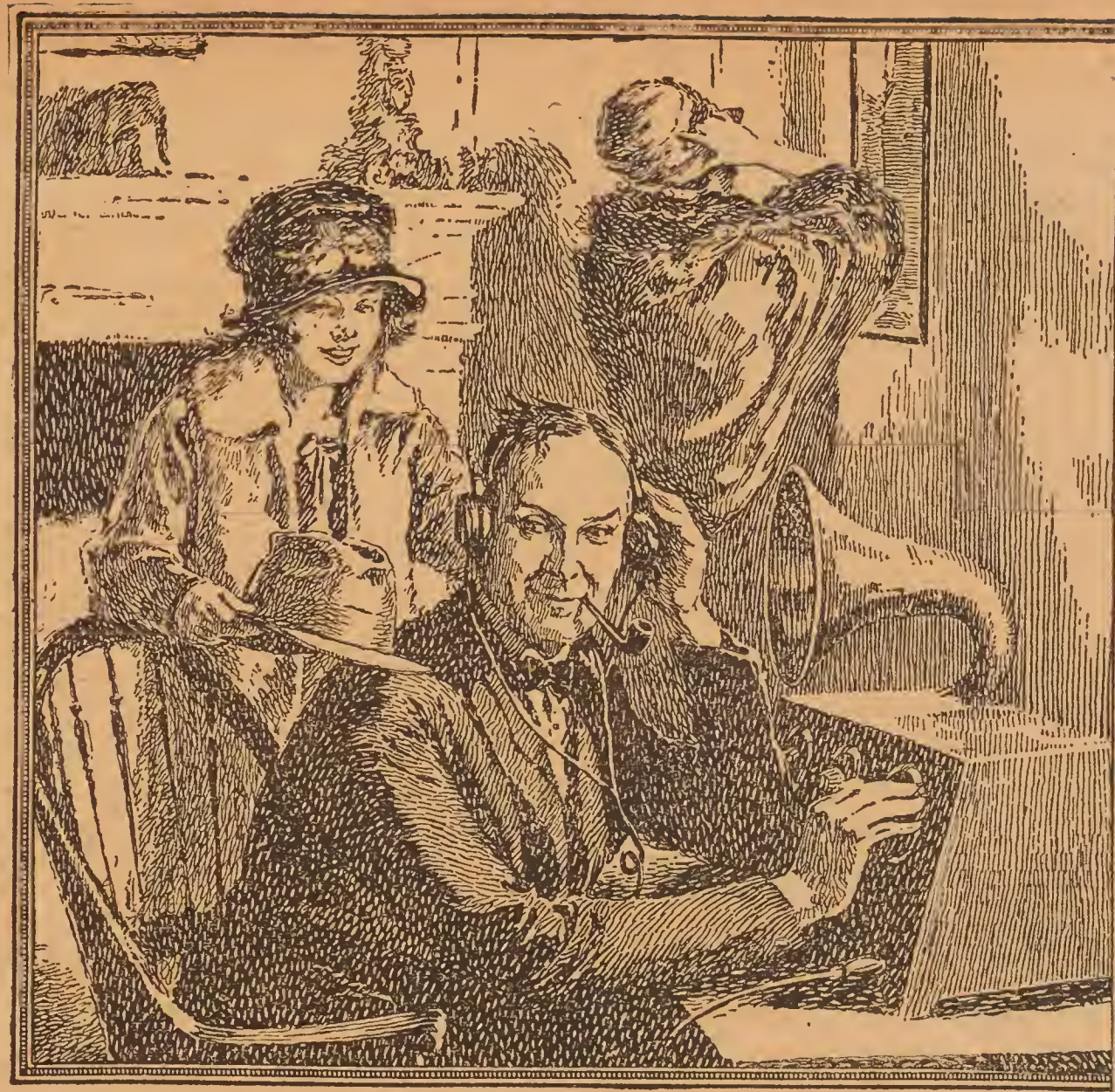

Pola Negri
who stars in
Forbidden Paradise
Shadows of Paris
The Charmer

Thomas Meighan
who stars in
The Alaskan
Old Home Week
The Man Who Found Himself

Lois Wilson
who appears in
Monsieur Beaucaire
The Thundering Herd
The Vanishing American

Richard Dix
who stars in
Too Many Kisses
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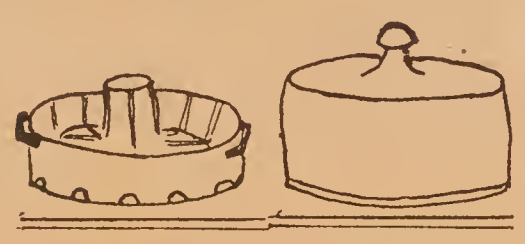
Kitchen Tools

May Help or Hinder the Busy Worker

A SHORT time ago we printed on our household pages some facts about choosing oil stoves and their care. Judging from the number of letters which came to us in response to that article, the subject is of immense interest to our readers.

There are certain cooking utensils which seem to sort of "belong" with oil stoves—at least, we have found it so. Although we have the regular two-burner oven which fits our oil range, we find a certain little invention a great fuel-saver and, consequently, a great convenience in baking small amounts of food. It is a small oven, especially adapted to one-burner use, on either oil or gas ranges. There are two sizes, the smaller size retailing in department stores in New York for approximately six dollars. It is useful where one hot dish is served at a meal, and especially for baked potatoes. However, we have used it most satisfactorily for baking cakes and breads, or, in fact, any food which lends itself to the baking or roasting process of small quantities. The accompanying illustration gives an idea of how it looks.

Although we do not urge frying as a means of cooking food, a satisfactory kettle for deep-fat frying often serves also for pot-roasting—a method of cooking meats apt to be popular in the use of oil ranges. Made of a heavy grade of aluminum or of cast-iron and with a tightly-fitting cover (for use in pot-roasting) and a wire basket which goes nicely into the kettle (for use in frying) this one utensil may serve a double purpose. This makes one less piece to buy and to keep in condition.



This convenient oven for baking small amounts can be used to advantage over one oil or gas burner. The cast iron base is shaped somewhat like a tube cake pan; the cover is nickel plated and has an interlining of asbestos. Utensils to fit come with it, the whole outfit retailing for about six dollars.

Pans Should be Chosen to Fit

Pans for baking, cookie-sheets, casseroles and such dishes have to be of such shape and size that several can be used at one time in the oven if we are to get the best use from our heat and from our utensils.

If you are fortunate enough to be purchasing both the oven and the utensils, then you can figure to advantage. But then, if you have one or the other on hand, your choice will be limited largely by that fact. Any one who has done much baking knows what a nuisance it is to have a pan that is too long when turned one way and wasteful of oven space when turned the other way. Pans for baking may be of aluminum, tinware, or of Russia iron.

Saucepans must be selected with the view of making them serve as many purposes as possible. Made of aluminum or of metal ware, and chosen in the right sizes—say one and one-half pints to two quarts according to number in the family—this utensil is indispensable.

Saucepans should have one or two lips, and a good straight handle. They should be of sufficient size to "set" well on the grate of an oil or gas range.

Large Kettles "Come Handy"

For boiling vegetables, larger kettles of enamel ware or aluminum, or twelve quarts (as for spinach or chard) are handy. These fall into use readily when canning is in progress. Covers to fit always increase the satisfaction in using cooking vessels.

Frying pans can be made to do more than fry food and almost any kitchen boasts two or three of these useful articles. Either cast aluminum or cast iron or sheet steel may be used. A small frying pan is useful for a small omelet or for browning small quantities of food; the large cast iron "skillets" can even be pressed into service for pot-roasting small roasts, provided one has a well-fitting cover.

The tea-kettle usually sees more service than any other single utensil and it should be chosen carefully. Although the different metals have different degrees of conductivity (copper being the best conductor of heat), for practical purposes it has been agreed that it does not greatly matter what material is used for making the kettle, as far as heating it is concerned. Keeping it clean is another matter.

Generally speaking, however, a broad base for any cooking utensil causes it to heat more quickly than one which has a narrow base.

Any plated utensil—e.g., a nickle tea-kettle—must not be cleaned with scouring powders or the nickel will be scrubbed off, leaving the base exposed. Enamel ware is steel coated with a glass preparation which chips if it has a blow. It is very easy to clean, however, due to its smooth surface. Aluminum will stand long years of use, but is more difficult to keep bright and shining than either of the other materials. However, steel wool is recommended to keep it in first-class condition.

Glassware Becoming Popular

As for coffee-pots, recent research seems to indicate that glass, porcelain, stone ware, enamel or other vitrified wares exert no influence on the taste of the coffee. This cannot be said of the metal coffee pots. Furthermore, according to the same scientist, coffee should be "infused" rather than boiled. But the subject of coffee is a long one and one under much discussion. In a later article you will find more about it.

For making small quantities of toast there is a toaster made for oil stove use especially. It also can be used for warming rolls by the simple expedient of turning a pan or bowl bottom-up over the rolls which have been dampened, of course, according to the most approved fashion of warming rolls.

We are attaching a comprehensive list of kitchen equipment which contains the essential pieces and some may have to wait for a time before being purchased. "A workman is known by his tools" is very, very true in the kitchen.

The brides who are equipping their kitchens will select utensils for smaller quantities than those required in households which have been established for years and which handle almost everything in large quantities. The number of bread pans or cake pans, the size of mixing bowls or of sauce pans would depend upon the quantity of food which they are to accommodate.

Salvaging Cast-offs

In the homes which have an accumulation of years, the clever woman who is bringing her kitchen up to date, can often salvage and bring into use some cast-off article of furniture or can make attractive something which is quite the opposite.

One woman provided herself a kitchen stool by removing the arms from the baby's cast-off shelf chair and painting it an attractive color. Another ingenious soul made a collection of one-pound coffee cans and five or ten-pound lard cans and painted them on the outside for containers. She had to label them, but a small brush and a steady hand made this painting job decorative as well as utilitarian. These are mere examples of what some women have contrived in order to make their kitchens better workshops.

A List Useful to Fall Brides

As Well as to Older Housekeepers Buying More Tools

Stainless steel, though it costs more, is a joy to the woman who hates the sight of stained knives. However, if her paring knives are constantly being taken out of the kitchen and lost by other members of the family—you notice we don't call any names—cheaper knives and a convenient sharpener would be a better choice. Handles of paring knives should be well riveted if the blade is to remain securely in place.

The broad spatula can be used for many purposes, and eliminate the necessity of a pancake turner.

A Place For Everything

In arranging the utensils and equipment each piece should be kept near the place where it is to be used. The utensils for cooking should be kept near the range, those for measuring and mixing should be at the kitchen cabinet or work-table, those used for cleaning vegetables or for dish-washing should be at the sink, and those used only occasionally should be in a storage cabinet away from dust.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

ALUMINUM

Roaster
Saucepans—about 3 different sizes
Kettles—about 2 different sizes
Lids—to fit kettles and saucepans
Double boiler (you may prefer a cereal cooker inset to your teakettle)
Teakettle — with replaceable wooden handle
Skillets—2 or 3 different sizes, heavy stamped or cast aluminum (may also be of cast iron or sheet steel)
Pitcher (may be earthen ware)
Funnel
Tube cake-pan
Pie tins
Oblong cake pan)In tin, enamel or
2 or 3 round cake) oven glass, if
pans) desired
Bread pans
Sink strainer (enamel, if desired)
Colander (enamel or tin, if desired)

TIN

Doughnut cutter
Block tin dishpan, oval in shape (may be of enamel)
Pails (may be aluminum or enamel)
Flour sifter
1 Quart measure
2 Measuring cups (or in glass or enamel)
Flour dredger
Muffin tins
Biscuit cutter
Grater, 4 sided best
Bread mixer (optional)
Wash boiler or canner if there is no pressure canner.

WIRE GOODS

Rack for lids
Soap dish (wire)
Soap shaker
Cake-coolers
Dish drainer, heavy wire (graduated)
Egg whip (thin wires)
Strainers, 1 small, 1 large, 1 aluminum

GLASS OR CROCKERY

1 or 2 baking dishes or casseroles
Nest of mixing bowls
Lemon reamer
Butter jar
1 Bean pot
Custard cups
Tea pot

CAST IRON

Waffle Iron (optional)
Pancake griddle (optional)

WOOD

2 spoons—10 and 12 inches long
Towel rack
Bread board
Pastry board (If you have an enamel table top, you do not need this)
Rolling pin—roll turning, handles remaining still in worker's hands.
Chopping bowl and knife

MISCELLANEOUS

Mallet
Coffee pot—glass, earthenware, or enamel ware
Bread box—japanned ware (standing upright, shelves, door rolling around, inside better than one opening out) round in shape.
Tray—paper attractive and satisfactory
Food chopper
Potato masher or ricer
Garbage can—foot trip best
Waste paper basket

CUTLERY AND OTHER SMALL EQUIPMENT

2 or 3 paring knives
Bread knife
Case knife
Knife suitable for cutting meat. 9-inch blade
Spatula—7-inch blade
1 Broad saptula—blade 4 to 6-inches long
2 or 3 Forks—sharp tines 4 to 6 inches long
1 Long handled fork
Ladle
Teaspoons and tablespoons (for stirring, etc., nickel silver very satisfactory)
Measuring spoons—¼ tsp; ½ tsp; 1 tsp; and 1 tbsp.
Egg beater—Notice handle (Dover type with large wheel set between two small wheels is best)
Ice pick (sharp point)
Can opener
Salt and pepper shakers for use around stove—weighted bottoms prevent upsetting
Apple corer
Corkscrew
Bottle opener
Knife sharpener
Such things as brushes, copper thread dish mop, rubber plate scraper, soap shaker and sink drainer for work at sink.
Vegetable cutters
Scoops
Clock
Sink brush
Bowls or other cheap dishes in which to stand food in refrigerator
Scissors
Flour, sugar, salt, spice, containers unless otherwise provided for
Thermometers for fat, candy, and oven cooking
Dustpan with long handle.

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

High Stool
Ice cream freezer
Pressure cooker
Fireless cooker
Electric or water power mixing machine

FARMER'S WORKSHOP TOOLS WHICH SHOULD BE CONVENIENT TO KITCHEN USE

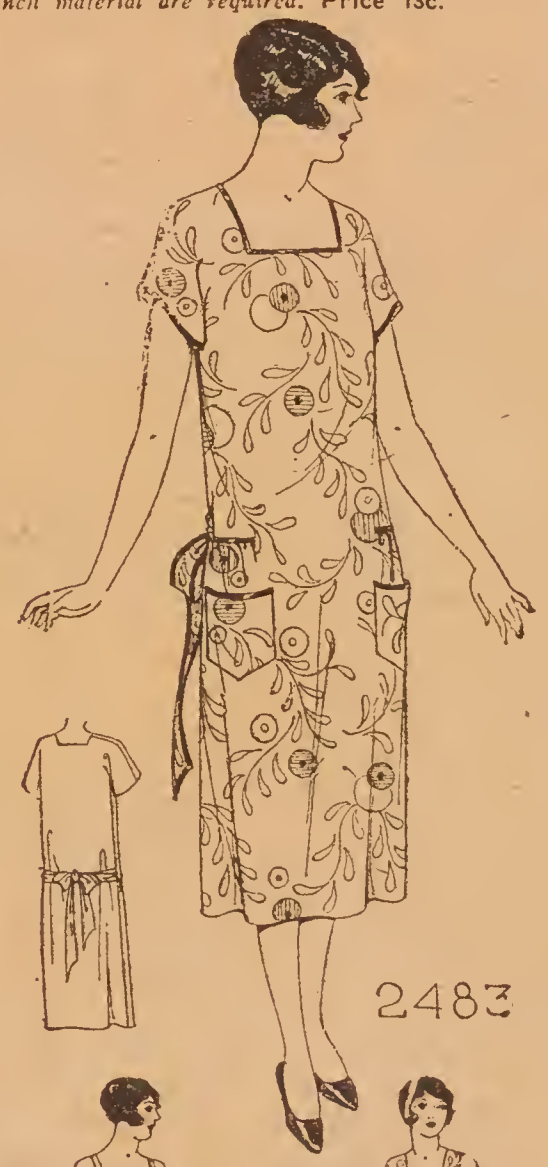
Hammer
Screw driver
Pliers
Footrule
Monkey wrench

For variety in bread pudding, I sometimes add a slice or two of chocolate cake which has been left over. This gives the pudding a delicious flavor of chocolate besides cleaning up the stale cake.—E. B. D.

For the Morning

A frock that is easily made and easily kept fresh appeals to everybody for morning wear. Printed cottons, ginghams, or other wash materials are preferred for such garments.

Pattern 2483 *is just right for a dress worn about the house. Printed goods, gingham, or challie can be had in a variety of becoming colors. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure.. In the 36-inch size, 3 yards of 36-inch material are required.* **Price 13c.**



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes, clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps, (coin sent at own risk) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. When making your pattern order enclose 12 cents in stamps for our New Fall and Winter Fashion Book.

Make washday an easier day—with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Easier washing! Safe! Thorough! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

HOTEL ST. JAMES
TIMES SQUARE, Just off Broadway at 109-113 West 45th Street, NEW YORK
Much Favored by Women Traveling without Escort
An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well conditioned home.
40 Theatres, all principal shops and churches, 3 to 5 minutes' walk.
2 minutes to all subways, "L" roads, surface cars, bus lines.
Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.
Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

A "First-Aid" Stove

For Farmers

ONLY 25c.

FOR COMPLETE OUTFIT CONSISTING OF COOKING STOVE FUEL AND EXTINGUISHER

Steaming coffee, crisp bacon and eggs in the morning without the bother of the big stove. Sterno can't be beaten for light cooking. It boils, broils, fries perfectly. Gives instant heat for baby's milk, water for shaving, curling irons, flat irons. It's a necessity in the home.

Sold by dealers or direct. Send this Ad and 25c to Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th St., New York City, Dept. 344, and we will send, prepaid, stove, can of Sterno and extinguisher. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Sterno CANNED HEAT

Sterno is Manufactured Under U. S. Gov't Permit for Use Only as a Fuel

The Purity of Cuticura

Makes It Unexcelled

For All Toilet Purposes

Get Yourself a Good Bedspring

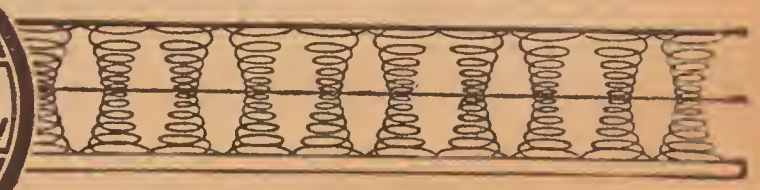
Something to hold the mattress is one thing—something to hold *YOU* is another. The Ideal Spring is built to give *YOU* comfort—to give *YOU* rest. Its one hundred and twenty upright spirals are made to fit to *your* form—to properly support *your* spine—to rest *your* tired nerves and muscles. It's a bedspring that *you'll* like the minute you see it, and once you've tried it, you'll say it's the most comfortable bedspring made. Visit your own furniture dealer. Have him show you a

Foster IDEAL spring

The Bedspring that Supports Your Spine

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y.
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica, N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.



Makers of Foster Metal Beds, Foster Toe Trip Cribs and Quality Spring Constructions. Send for booklet.

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madisor "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON CORPORATION. 507 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets, Flannel Nightgowns, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 477, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Three registered Holstein heifers, 2 years old. Will freshen in October and November. Also six heifer calves, "Dutch and Segis" strain. Tuberculin tested. Inquire A. V. NEWTON, Salamanca, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL, sell or exchange 2½ year old Registered bull. Three nearest Dams have average butterfat records of 617 lb. Sires first two tested daughters average over 12,000 lbs. milk and 613 lbs. fat. Herd accredited. CHAS A. SLATER, Forge Hill Farm, R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

BE ONE STEP AHEAD, everyone is buying those beautiful English, Welsh and Australian Shepherds from prize winning stock, unsurpassed in beauty and intelligence. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Marathon, N. Y.

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIES, Welsh Shepherds pups, $5; spayed females, $10, native born heel drivers, grown dogs of all ages Ship C. O D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

TRAINED COON-HOUNDS—Bred from my famous Reg. Kentucky Bloodhound. Keenest scented and most determined of all dogs; hole diggers and tree barkers. Few choice Reg. pups from my imported English Bloodhound. GEO. BOORMAN. Marathon. N. Y.

POINTER FEMALE PUPS. All papers to register, $15 each. 18 months Pointer bitch, partly broken, no faults, $35. Thoroughly broken registered Setter bitch, now bred to Nationally Advertised Stud dog, $100. Real Grouse bitch. JOHN HALE, West Plains, Mo.

BOYS—Raise guinea pigs for pleasure and profit. Have blacks, browns, whites, goldens and mixed for sale. Breeders, $1, all others, 5c per oz. PICKUP'S FUR FARM, Randolph, N. Y.

BEAGLE FOX CROSS rabbit hounds, partly trained seven months old males, $15, females, $12; six months old, $12 males, $8 females; one female, two months old, $5. GERHARD JUNG, Colden, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN—Coon-Hounds, Redbones, black and tans and blueticks. Cold trailers, tree barkers and stayers. Walker Foxhounds Gun and Field broken Rabbit Hounds. Strictly square dealing. Write LEO ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

COON HUNTERS. Send for my free booklet telling all about my Coon Hounds. Would trade for Registered Police dog. JOHN HALE, West Plains, Mo.

RABBITS—To reduce my stock, I am selling all kinds of Giant rabbits for $5 a pair. CORA VANDEMARK, Freeville, N. Y.

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Mr. A. B. Katkamier of Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., used 21 different mediums in his selling campaign. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was one of them. Read below what Mr. Katkamier wrote us about A. A. for results:

From a careful check up of my advertising in twenty-one mediums since last September, I find at cost considered, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST leads them all in paying results.

A. B. KATAMIER,
Macedon, N. Y.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Six fine pups, 3 months old, Collie-Shepard breed. Stamp for reply. MRS. FRED G. BENTON, Williamson, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

THREE JERSEY GIANT PULLETS and unrelated cockerel, mated for exhibition breeding, $10. Marcy Strain. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—15 and 30 dozen size, 13½ inches deep, new prices. O. H. EDWARDS CO., North Weare, N. H.

HELP WANTED

WANTED a girl or woman for general house work on a farm, three adults and one child in family. Steady position the year around. Write S. B. O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, N. Y., R. F. D.

FARM HAND to do plowing and care for horses, pay fifty dollars per month and found. Reply to J. F. DOYLE, Room 1815, 141 Broadway, New York City, New York.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Comb and extracted. Latest price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A., Dundee, New York.

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New Buckwheat honey, in 60 lb. cans $6.00 f.o.b. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 425 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y., for October 1, 1925.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 557 VanCortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee of in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1925.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1927)

HONEY

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

FINEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pails, $1.20; Buckwheat, $1.10; delivered 3rd zone; 60 lb. can White, $8; Buckwheat, $6. F. O. B. here. ED. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—One matched pair of extra good draft colts, ⅞ Percheron, 5 months old, sired by a 2030 lb. Registered stallion, price $80 each. One Percheron mare, 5 years old, weight 1550, sound, kind and carrying the service of a ton horse. price. $225. Also a number of good, sound, young work horses. Write your wants. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF fine smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, 10, $2.00, 15, $2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing best 5 lbs $1.50, 10, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS UNION. Murray. Ky.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW. New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

DOLLARS PAID for Old Postage Stamps on letters used before 1870. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

INNER tubes cheap. 32—34 x 4. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

RADIO SETS Cheap. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. Prompt shipments. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastman's "The Trouble Maker" in book form. Those who have read this story say it is the best picture of Eastern farm life they have ever read, and there is action from start to finish. Send $2.00 check of money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HAY AND STRAW. We have, for prompt shipment, all grades of hay and straw, including clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, oat straw, wheat straw, bundled long rye straw, baled shavings. Ask for delivered prices in carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

MAGIC LAUNDRY TABLETS, makes washing easy. 20c box, six boxes, $1 postpaid. C. J. TERWILLEGER, Allendale, N. Y

BUYING A RADIO? We sell standard makes at right prices and satisfy. MONADNOCK RADIO AND TOOL CO., Jaffrey, N. H.

FOR SALE—One 600 watt, new, Delco Light plant, Power Stand. Water System, Motor, Toaster, Flatiron, Cleaner, at Wholesale. Will sell separately. L. L. LUTHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

WE SELL the Wolverine 1,000 mile shoe. Write for reduced price. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

APPLE BARRELS—Standard size, best quality. Ask for delivered prices in carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS. Wayland. N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

WEDDINGS—Engraved appearance: vellum stock, two envelopes: 50, $3.50; 100, $5.94. Postpaid HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm, 133 fertile acres. Alfalfa, bean, wheat and potato land. Splendid buildings, 4 miles to Batavia, 15,000 population; one mile to State Road; ½ mile to shipping point and school; telephone; mail daily; milk contract at 26c per gal. if desired. Price very reasonable. C. E. HUBBARD, Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best 150 acre farms in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Good buildings, good location. H. J. BLISS, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—90 acres, with or without stock and equipment. State Road. Write for particulars. EMMETT KILTS, Sharon, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEONIES—195 varieties. Write for price list. Plant September, October and November. JAMES PILLOW, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for October and November planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

How Do You Like Your Radio?

THE National Farm Radio Council is conducting a survey to find out just what farmers like best on our radio programs. About the only way to do this is for farm folks to write in and tell of what they like, when they like it and all about their radio experiences.

The following are a list of questions of what the National Council is asking the farmers and if you care to cooperate, we would appreciate a letter answering the various questions as they are printed.

Send your answers to the Radio Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and he will forward them to the National Farm Radio Council.

(1.) What is your favorite broadcasting station? (2.) Why?

(3.) Which part of radio programs appeals most to you; orchestra, singing, educational farm talks, market reports, weather forecasts?

(4.) Is your radio useful as well as entertaining?

(5.) In what way?

(6.) What is the most useful thing you get over radio?

(7.) Have radio market reports ever saved you money?

(8.) How did it happen?

(9.) At what time of day does your family listen regularly over your radio?

(10.) When is the most convenient time for market reports?

(11.) Do you take market reports down as they are read?

(12.) Do you listen before noon, at noon, at 6:00 P. M., 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00 or 8:30?

(13.) Would you enjoy educational talks by experts on poultry, dairy, livestock and other branches of agriculture?

(14.) Would you like to hear current farm-news talks about meetings of farm organizations, agriculture developments, economic trend, etc?

(15.) Would you like to hear a series of talks on marketing of agricultural products by nationally prominent men?

(16.) Please list other features dealing with agriculture that you would like to hear.

(17.) Do you listen to baseball, football and basketball games?

(18.) Do you listen to church services on Sunday?

The Valley Of Voices

(*Continued from page 260*)

go ovair de ridge to have a look at de trap."

"Any sign of our friend?" asked Steele.

"No track on de ridge w'ere we set de beeg trap. Wind shift, eet grow cold."

The men ate in silence, and filled their pipes. For a time they sat and smoked, too dejected for conversation. They had done what they could, but failure stalked their trail. Without their staunch friend lying upriver cold in the snow, they could do nothing in the nights of the dead moon to follow. A chance shot in the gloom of the spruce; that was all. And the Portage Lake Indians were leaving. This last one made two—one at the lake, and one at Stooping River. Two they knew of, and the crazed beast still loose. What toll would he take before the long snows faded under the April sun?

(*Continued Next Week*)

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES, 1 to 3 yrs. old yearling and lamb rams. Extra fine yearling stock ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Lincoln, Cottswold, Leicester, Southdown and Merino sheep. Have won many premiums. F. L. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

A FEW RAMBOUILLET 1 and 2 year old rams for sale, 1 two months old Jersey bull calf Dam with R. O. M. record. S. C. MILLER, Grove City, Pa.

SWINE

DUROC BOARS, Pig Club and Promotion Club winners; also weanlings. RALPH WILSON and DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

GREAT ORION SENSATION Duroc pigs 8 weeks old $15.00 per pair also Angus cattle. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

FOR SALE—Balsam pillows, $1.25 apiece. HARRIET RUSSELL, Cuttingsville, Vt.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Service Department

Don't Let the Sharks Get Your Crop Money

IT is with a great deal of satisfaction that we know that this year the average farmer, particularly in the East, will have a little more money to spend from his crops this fall than he has had before in several years. There are many exceptions, of course, and also very few farmers will have any large amount of money. But the fact remains that the situation this fall is fairly good.

Now here is the point. Every crook and swindler and get-rick-quick shark in the country keeps track of the situation and knows when any class of people such as farmers have a few extra dollars. Therefore, it is to be expected that the roads will become filled with agents trying to put over all kinds of schemes among farmers to get their hard earned crop money away from them.

This year particularly swarms of sharks are especially numerous and especially active. Nearly every mail brings us pathetic letters from some of our subscribers who have been fooled by these sharks and lost a lot of money, perhaps all that they had. The United States government has issued a pamphlet containing one chapter entitled "How to Avoid Bad Investments." This is so good and applies so well at this time that we are repeating here the ten "danger signs" given in this pamphlet.

"1. **Mining stock.** The best looking mine in the world may prove a 'white elephant.' Mining is a very expensive undertaking and the risks are usually great. There is a saying that 'a mine is a hole where fools dump their money.'

2. **Oil stock.** Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

"3. **After every important discovery or invention** there comes a host of schemes—'airplanes,' 'radio,' 'wireless.' The promoters of these may have only the best of intentions but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Look before you leap.

"4. **An investment in real estate in some distant place** is sometimes as dangerous as mining stock. People have been known to buy swamps advertised as 'sea-shore frontage.' Know what you are buying before you invest.

"5. **'Land development' schemes** frequently do not pan out. At best it is a long time before any money comes in from sales. Investment in new companies that are going to 'sell by mail' should generally be avoided.

"6. **Patent rights and processes.** It is rarely the patentee who makes the money.

"7. **'New manufacturing methods'** should always be closely checked and investigated.

"8. **An investment requiring a quick decision** is often a fake. If there isn't sufficient time to 'sleep over it,' something is probably wrong.

"9. **'Special inducements'** in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.

"10. **'Tips' alleged to land you 'on the ground floor'** are rarely to be taken. Those who are 'on the ground floor' will monopolize the opportunity."

The Chain Hosiery Scheme

We have received a good many inquiries regarding an endless chain scheme of selling hosiery. Mr. H. J. Kenner, of the Better Business Bureau of New York City has issued a statement covering all such chain schemes as follows:

The so-called coupon system or endless chain scheme of selling hosiery and other merchandise is grounded in deceit with its first step achieved by a misleading advertising lure. Thus it is unfair competition.

Claims such as "five pairs of hosiery for $1.00" are not true. The holders of such contracts are required to put up $4.00 in cash and then do selling work and wait upon the remittances of others before they are able to get goods for their outlay of money, effort and time. When holders of coupons or receipts fail to carry on the selling chain system, the bargain is no longer a bargain, and then to get the articles expected, a coupon or receipt-holder must pay out more cash to the selling company. Much hosiery sold under this system, usually represented to have a value of $2.00 is of inferior grade and can be purchased from retail stores at a less price.

This form of merchandising is demoralizing in that it capitalizes upon the credulity of that section of the public which believes it can get something for nothing, and results, in many instances, in disappointment when persons who have paid out money and spent time and effort, find that the scheme does not work out as represented.

Running Ditch Water On A Neighbor

We have a ditch that runs through our land and through our next neighbor's land. At the end of our neighbor's land there are two sluices which this ditch runs through. This ditch has been here for years, as far as we understand. There is a line fence that divides us and the next door neighbor. This man next door keeps damming this ditch on the line. I have opened it three or four times. Will you please tell me what I can do about it? I don't see why he does it only that his ditch needs cleaning out badly and he doesn't want the water to go down.—W. S., New York.

IT is our opinion that your problem savours of much difficulty. A neighbor is compelled to take water that flows naturally from your land into his, but unless you have acquired the right to send water into his land through a ditch, he is not compelled to take it.

Such a right can be obtained either by purchase or by what is called in Law "adverse user." This latter simply means that if the ditch has been sending water into your neighbor's land for more than twenty years without your neighbor's consent, you now have the right to continue and he cannot prevent it. However, if he continues to make the dam, you must either continue to break it or go into Court and ask for an injunction restraining him from building another.

Recent Insurance Claims Paid by North American Accident Insurance Company to A. A. Subscribers

Maude N. Merrifielo, Claverack, N. Y.	$20.00
A. O. Hoag, Franklinville, N. Y.	40.00
Lydia Hemmer, Wayland, N. Y.	60.00
Frank Wilson, Le Raysville, Pa.	40.00
W. R. Evans, Route 3, Argyle, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. A. Manning, Potterbrook, Pa.	30.00
Mrs. Blanche Sanders, Route 6, Forestville, N. Y.	10.00
Clinton Mauger, Route 1, Gilbertsville, Pa.	40.00
John R. Husten, Fraser, N. Y.	10.00
W. A. Smith Peggie, Route 1, Glen Campbell, Pa.	130.00
Samuel O. Sweet, R. D. 1, Altamont, N. Y.	60.00
George Eighmic, Dover Furnace, N. Y.	30.00
Mrs. Harriet Sattora, Cuylerville, N. Y.	40.00
Estate of Dean A. Hyde, Batavia, N. Y.	1000.00
John Hornbeck, Freeville, N. Y.	20.00
A. J. Patterson, Le Raysville, Pa.	14.28
W. H. Smith, Route 1, Rector, N. Y.	68.57
G. Reed Miller, Rexville, N. Y.	130.00
John R. Tallon, c-o Edward Henneberry, R. 1, Pompey, N. Y.	30.00
Hiram P. Steele, Brookville, Pa.	10.00
Ernest Ripley, Sylvania, Pa.	20.00

Do You Know the Addresses of These Men?

WE would like very much to know the addresses of these two men:

Mr. R. W. Orr, who lived at Mill Village, Pa., and moved from there to Syracuse, N. Y. It was recently reported that he was at Orcott, N. Y., but we have been unable to get in touch with him at this place.

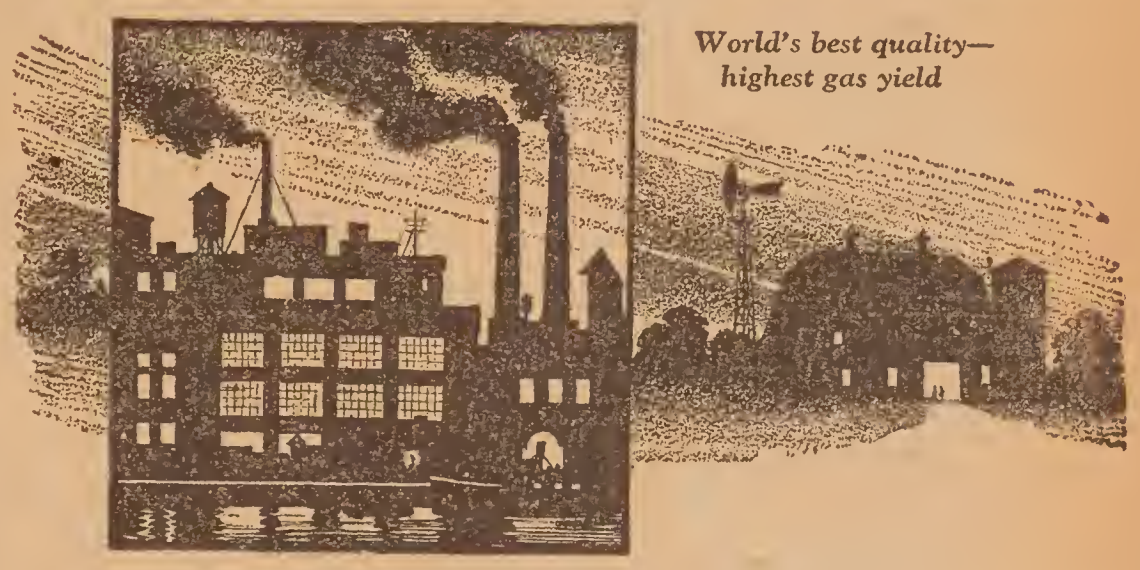
We should also like to get in touch with Mr. Jay Cook who lived in Meadville, Pa., for some time. He moved from this place and was supposed to live at Johnstown, Pa. He cannot be located at this place, however.

If anybody can give us any information as to the present whereabouts of these two men, it will be much appreciated.

Do you remember "The Trouble Maker," by E. R. Eastman, the most popular serial ever run in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST?

It is now ready for sale in book form. The price is two dollars. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

UNION CARBIDE



World's best quality—highest gas yield

An industrial necessity and a boon to the farmer

GREAT industries have grown to depend on Union Carbide for the welding and cutting of metals. Every farmer should know the location of the nearest carbide gas welding shop for quick repairs of farm machinery. The great railroad systems have a hundred uses for carbide gas for lighting and welding. Carbide gas lighthouses and buoys make safe many ocean highways. A million miners use Union Carbide in their cap lamps.

And the same carbide has brought artificial sunlight to over 400,000 farms. The light that science recognizes as the nearest approach to sunlight has cheered the farm home, has saved the eyes and lightened the burdens of countless farmers, their wives and children. It has made farm life sweeter.

The plant is simple: an automatic generator and concealed iron piping. Those and the lighting fixtures—either plain or ornamental, as you select—are all you need to light your house, your barn, your farm yard and your poultry houses.

You can cook and iron with carbide gas. During winter and fall months the sun-like brightness of Union Carbide gas in poultry houses increases egg production.

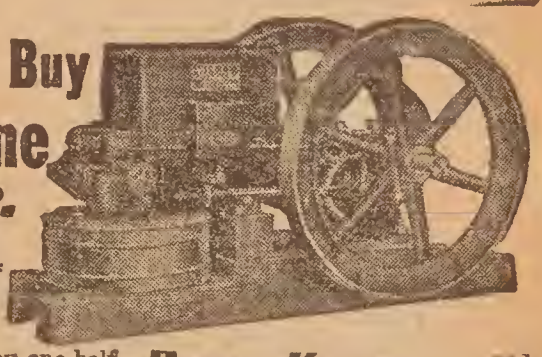
Write for our interesting booklets on carbide gas for lighting, cooking and ironing.

UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY
30 East 42d Street, Dept. 94 New York, N.Y.
Please send me, without obligation, information on UNION CARBIDE Lighting and Cooking.
NAME .....
ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

I am NOW a Carbide user. I am not

Note: Every owner of a Carbide Gas Lighting and Cooking Plant should write us, so he will be kept advised of our lowest direct-to-consumer prices and nearest warehouse address, and his name placed on our mailing list for future helpful service.

$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine



Up to 10 H-P.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL

TO PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits $500 to $1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas—Yet Delivers 25% More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1806 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1806 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Feed Grinding

New Principle. Lowest Cost. Best Service. Longest Life! Grinds any feed—any degree of fineness. Uses Fordson or equal power.

"JAY BEE" HUMDINGER

Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer

Material saver. Manganese steel hammers strike material only. No heat. No friction. Grinds any grain, hay, corn fodder. Low price, catalog FREE. Open territory, dealers, salesmen.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc. 200 Hickory St., Utica, N.Y.

MAKE MONEY Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—$10 Down.

Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.

HERCULES MFG. CO. 1128 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

I Go a Huckleberrying

(*Continued from page One*)

So I believe in the doctrine that now and again when a man can, he does well to forget the cows and the potatoes for a little and gratify his wanderlust by going a gipseying and seeing how the fields look that lie just over his ow horizon line.

It was the first day of August when the hay was in and the oats not yet ready that every one on Hillside farm knocked off work and left the place to take care of itself while we went huckleberrying.

There were ten of us. First and most important was the Lady of the Farm because no right thinking man goes on pleasure bent and leaves his wife behind. Then there was Son—our senior in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Then there was the twelve year old Miss who is the nearest to a baby that is left in our flock. Then there were our good farm helpers Will and Peter and Andrew—and Andrew's family—to say nothing of the writer. We had two cars—also pails for berries and a freezer of ice cream and fried chicken aggregating almost exactly one pound per capita and every thing else according.

We followed the state road for a few miles, then up one of our big hills and down the other side into "Sap Bush Hollow" of my boyhood but of later years more elegantly known as West Fulton. There a couple of miles down the valley until we turned sharp to the right, put the car into low gear and set it against the steep, rough mountain road. It was a hard climb of two miles—hard on tire and gears and engine but at last we came out on the high, rolling plateau that makes up "Huckleberry Kingdom." I think it very likely that other counties have localities known by this same name but there is an area in the town of Fulton that has enjoyed this rather unique designation for many years.

I am not going to bother with the details of our berry picking. It will be sufficient if I mention that we absolutely clamoured for dinner before the hour of high-noon and that at half past three we resolutely demanded anything that might be left over and swept the last of the ice cream and polished the chicken-bones and cast them to the racoons and foxes. Incidentally we had something more than a bushel of berries but these after all were merely an excuse for coming. What I really came to see and what I wish to write about is the Kingdom and its history and its future.

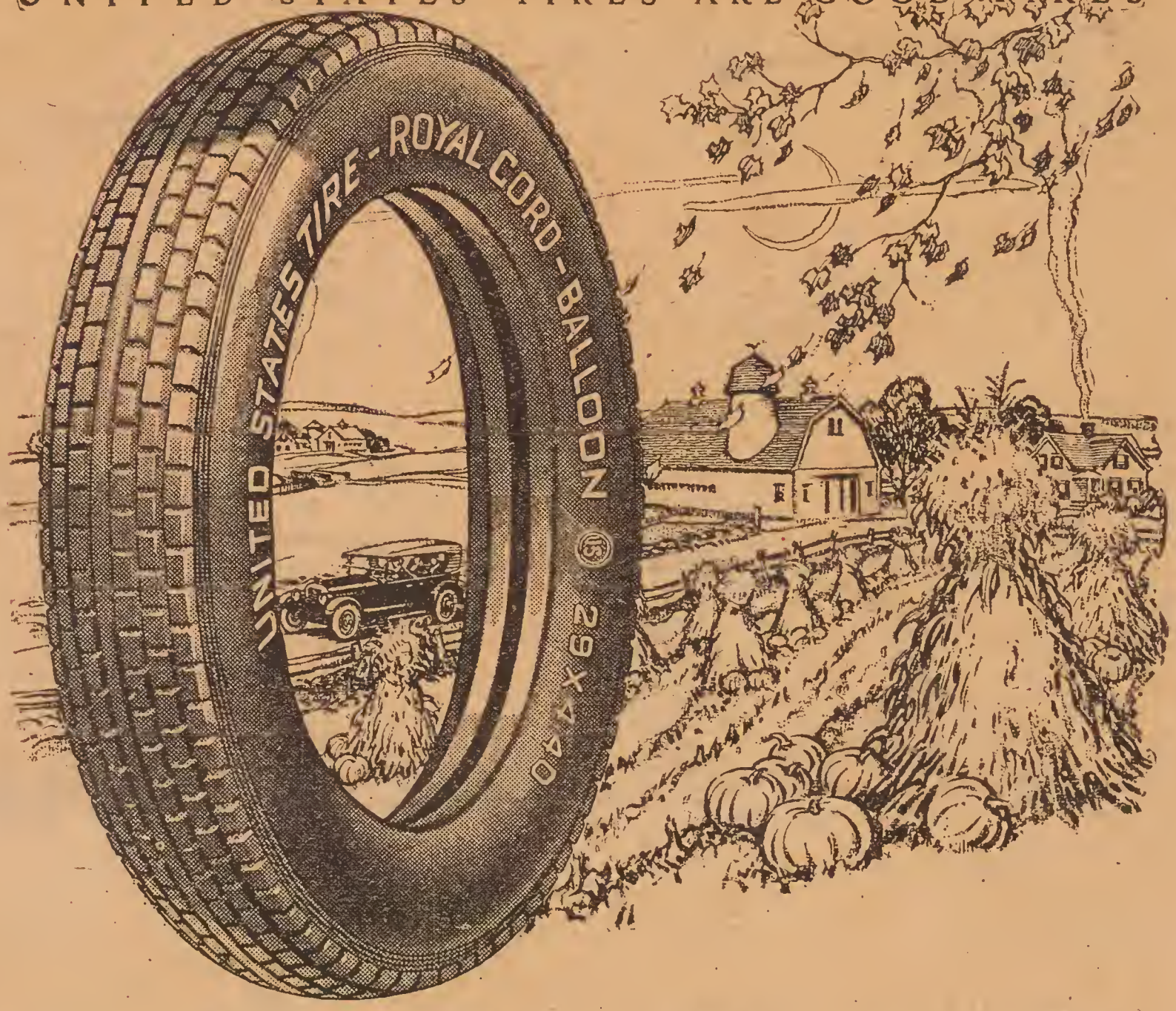
* * *

I had expected to give the readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some rather unusual information by telling them just exactly how many different varieties of huckleberries and blueberries are found in New York state. With that in mind I got out my well thumbed Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northeastern States. Well—I give it up. I think Mr. Gray rather gave it up also. It will be enough if I quote the Manual to the effect that there is a very large and important order of plants known as the Heath family and that one of the sub-orders of this is known as the Whortleberry family which include one genus known as Huckleberries and another related genus that make up the Blueberries or bill berries. Some are creeping in habit being hardly higher than vigorous strawberry vines. One specie may grow as much as 25 feet tall. Some grow on the driest rocky knolls and other swamp species stand with their feet always in the water. Just let us drop the discussion by saying that the blueberries are pleasanter to eat than the true huckleberries because their seeds are smaller and less troublesome.

There is one fact about this entire tribe that has very important agricultural significance. They unite in one common family trait in that they are just as much opposed to lime as alfalfa is in favor of it and hence it is true that there is no worse indication of soil poverty than the presence of this group of plants. Beware of them is also of another showy relative of the same family—the Mountain Laurel.

Now for a little of the history of Huckleberry Kingdom. Schoharie County was settled in 1712, the first comers being Germans reinforced a very few years later by a wave of Dutch or Holland emigrants. These first comers of both races were wise folks and they occupied the valley lands—the fertile flats along the Schoharie, Cobleskill and West creeks and the more level lands of the northern part of the county, but they were wise enough to shun the high rough hills of the south. Seventy-five years later after the close of the Revolution came another great wave of home-seekers, mainly a secondary migration from New England because a century ago New England felt herself agriculturally over crowded. These folks were a brave and self-reliant race trained in the hard school of New England farming. Many of them—perhaps the hardest and bravest pressed on into far off Western New York but some of them at least turned aside seeking a "place in the sun" on the steep, stony, infertile lands of eastern New York which the first settlers had disdained. Nor can we wonder at it. To a man brought up on the granite hills of New Hampshire or western Massachusetts or much of Connecticut these Catskill foot hills looked good and it was folks such as these that peopled Huckleberry Kingdom. I want to make it plain that many of them typified the finest possible citizenship and the best traditions of Puritan culture. The cycle of the occupancy runs like this. The first generation came and saw and conquered. The second generation continued their work and believed in their land and even throve and prospered a little according to the standards of their time. The third or at most the fourth generation looked about them and fled leaving only some decaying buildings and walled cellar holes and lilac bushes and tea roses and old orchards and stone walls—Oh so many stone walls—as the memorials of the brave hopes and ardent toil of a great-hearted people. Everywhere the walls are falling and the earth is receiving them back again into her bosom. Here and there I can trace the "dead-furrows" left by the last plowman a generation ago. The pasturing cow has departed and the wilderness is again by slow degrees reclaiming its own. A century later the woods will have once more swallowed it up and only the dreamer and the antiquarian will find traces to show that it was once the home of men and women who wrought and hoped and loved and were given in marriage and children were born unto them and the whole drama of life played out even as we do today but the curtain has fallen on their life story.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Buy Mileage with your Balloon Comfort

THE more reasons a man has for using care in selecting his tires, the more certain he is of seeing the greater value of U. S. Royal Balloons.

In these tires, he actually *gets* what he has been led to believe all balloon tires possess—the ideal comfort of *true* low air pressure.

And in U. S. Royal Balloons he also gets *long mileage* with the comfort. No cause for fear of early or uneven tread wear when run at low pressure.

It is one of the outstanding superiorities of these tires that they can be operated at *genuine* cushioning pressures with perfect safety to the tires.

They have the flat "Low-Pressure Tread" which gives far greater area of road contact than a round tread. Every tread block does its share of the work. Wear is *slow* and *even*.

The continuous flexing, characteristic of balloon tires, is adequately met by their Latex-treated Web Cord construction. It combines maximum strength and maximum flexibility.

Enjoy perfect comfort over all roads and insure a new economy in tires with U.S. Royal Balloons.

United States Rubber Company

For Ford Owners

There is a U. S. Tire to meet every need.

U. S. Royal Balloons
29x4.40 straight side

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type
31x4.40 clincher and straight side

U. S. Royal Cords
30 x 3½ regular and extra-size clincher, 30x3½ and 31x4 straight side

U. S. Royal Extra Heavy Cords
30x3½ clincher for commercial and extra heavy service

USCO Cords
30 x 3 and 30 x 3½ clincher, 30 x 3½ and 31x4 straight side

USCO Fabrics
30x3, 30x3½ and 31x4 clincher

Trade Mark

U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

Organized Farmers Demand Lower Taxes

Time to Stop Injustice to Owners of Farm Property

IN the center of this page is an outline of a farmers' tax program unanimously adopted by a meeting of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, at Syracuse on October 2nd.

The New York State Conference Board is a body representing the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the New York State Horticultural Society, the State Farm Bureau Federation and the Federation of Home Bureaus. It meets regularly to take united action on outstanding problems that concern all of the farmers in New York State.

The tax program as adopted by the Conference Board was submitted by the Farm Bureau Federation and had been previously adopted by this organization. Much of the program is just a statement of underlying right principles of taxation. The united action of all of the farmers of the state through their organizations and through AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be centered on only a few things in this program.

These include especially the abolishment of direct state tax, no reduction of income taxes, a tax on gasoline, and a proper budget with full publicity by all divisions of government.

The unanimous action of the farm organizations of the State on this tax program brings a great deal of satisfaction to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for, as our readers know, we have been hammering on these very things and doing everything we could at the state capital to bring about tax reduction along the very lines suggested on this program. But with the exception of a few Farm Bureau leaders, and others in the organizations, and some farmers, we have been largely working alone. For instance, when it came to a question of preventing the legislature last year from reducing the tax on incomes, comparatively little effort was made by the farmers to insist, with their legislators, that the income tax be not reduced; but on the other hand the Governor and legislators were literally flooded with letters and telegrams from city folks asking for a reduction of the income tax.

When farmers and their organizations remain indifferent and make no effort to bring their needs and wants to the attention of the proper officials, the government has a right to assume that farmers are not interested. In spite of this indifference, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, assisted by a few farm leaders, was able two years ago to get a reduction in the direct State tax, resulting in some benefit to every farm taxpayer in the State; and last year, we were able to hold this direct State tax where it is without the increase which at one time was contemplated.

But now with the great organizations of the State squarely and unanimously behind this question of getting justice for farm people on taxes, it ought to be possible to do something. The tax burden, with only one exception, is the farmers' greatest problem. If we put with it the big job of getting more money for products, we have in these two things a program which will bring about a better day on the farm.

Farmers Bear the Burden

That the tax problem is a too heavy burden on every farmer needs no argument. With the increase in our population and the many things that the government is constantly being called upon to do, taxes have doubled and trebled within a very short time, and every time there is an increase, the farmer gets more of it than any one else. Tax experts tell us that at the present time one-fourth of the wealth of this country is carrying three-fourths of the taxes. And that one-fourth of the wealth is that which is chiefly owned by farmers. The farmers' land and property cannot escape the assessors, and, unlike those in other business, the farmer is unable to add the cost of his taxes to the other costs of production and pass the entire cost on to the consumer.

We recently heard a Congressman say that it did little good to reduce national taxes because immediately the slack was taken up by an increase in local taxes. We believe this is true and we believe

(*Continued on page 282*)

Farm Tax Reduction Program

WHEREAS, food is the most essential element in life and the production of food is the basic element of our national and human industry, and the factory for producing food is land, and

WHEREAS, the land tax is one of the avenues of collecting money by the city, county, state and nation, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to lessen the cost of the production of our food products, and taxes is one of the principal items which enter into it, and

WHEREAS, the amount to be collected depends upon the amount expended, and

WHEREAS, it is essential that our public expenditures be limited to the necessities of moment to the health, education and business of our commonwealth and to those improvements which will assure a return to the state on its expenditures and become an investment and an asset, with the idea of lowering the cost of production and thereby help to reduce the cost of living,

RESOLVED, that we recommend no bonds be issued to pay for current expenses and only serial bonds be issued and sold for permanent improvements where the life of the improvement will be longer than the life of the bond and the life of any issue shall not exceed forty years and bond only be issued upon a referendum of the people within the taxable unit issuing the bond authorizing their issue.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that the cost of operating all the tax units such as school districts, townships, villages, cities, counties, state and federal government, etc., be budgeted for the purpose of reducing expenditures to the lowest possible amount.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that by means of a budget system the taxpayers be intelligently advised of all projects for which money is to be spent and the amount, also a complete list of sources from which money is to be obtained and the amount in each tax unit.

RESOLVED, that we recommend all people and corporations pay taxes in proportion to their income and wealth and the tax burden on real estate be reduced with the purpose of equalizing the taxes on all the people of the state and nation.

RESOLVED, that we recommend equalization of assessments on all property with a tax on the true scientific appraised value of the property.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that direct state general property tax be abolished.

RESOLVED, that we recommend a gasoline tax.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that two per cent of taxpayers may object to any issue of bonds within the disputed tax unit smaller than the state by means of a public hearing before the state tax commission whose decision after the public hearing will be final.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that the moneys for financing the redemption of all bonds in each subdivision or state be obtained from taxes covering all the taxable wealth of the state rather than only from the real property tax.

RESOLVED, that we recommend that the mortgage recording tax ban be repealed.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

G. L. F. fieldmen are now calling on G. L. F. agents, booking their fertilizer requirements for next spring.

On account of the fire which recently destroyed part of the fertilizer plant used by the G. L. F. in Baltimore, rumors are being spread that the G. L. F. will not be able to handle the usual tonnage.

This is to state that the Summers Fertilizer Company, which is partially owned by the G. L. F. and which manufactures the G. L. F. public formula fertilizers, has leased another completely equipped plant until the burned one is replaced. It therefore is possessed of all the facilities needed to promptly and efficiently handle the usual G. L. F. tonnage.

Especial pains are being taken this year to provide an unexcelled quality of acid phosphate. This can be purchased thru G. L. F. agents either bagged or in bulk.

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An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

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Don't Sell Apples Cheap

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

ANOTHER rainy cloudy week has brought further delay in work that is pressing to be done and left us all depressed. In three days another inch of rain has fallen. That it may be seen that we have not exaggerated the conditions in Western New York during September, let us look at the Weather Bureau's official report for the month for Rochester and vicinity. "The normal rainfall for September," says local forecaster Day, "is 2.32 inches while last month's record showed a total precipitation of 6.18 inches. There were only three clear days during the month while fourteen were partly cloudy and thirteen were cloudy." This is an unheard of record and the damage is proportional.

M. C. Burritt

Considerable acreage of wheat has been put in during the week in spite of more rain. Silo filling has occupied many and is now pretty well done. We tried to cut beans one day but the ground was still too wet to do any kind of a job. The beans will only rot on the wet ground anyway, completing the loss on the crop. They are better off left standing. Failure to get beans off the ground may reduce the acreage of wheat somewhat. Tomato picking has been finished and the local canning factory has stopped taking them in. Two white frosts have whitened the corn still standing and killed vines and other tender growth.

Do Not Sell Apples Too Cheap

Fruit picking has progressed fairly well during the week in spite of bad weather. Greenings, Twenty Ounce and other varieties maturing with them are pretty well harvested. Kings are picked. Many growers will start picking Baldwins on Monday, October 5. There is little change in the price situation. Buyers appear to be reckoning on buying the Baldwin crop at from $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel according to minimum size, quality, pack, etc. But few sales have been made at $3.50. A very few cars have been sold at $3.75 F. O. B. The tree run price seems to range from $1 to $1.50 per cwt., averaging about $1.25.

This week I received a letter from a prominent grower in Ohio, severely upbraiding New York growers for selling their apple crop too cheap. He maintains that the greatest handicap the Ohio fruit growers has to meet is the cheap fruit from New York. In proof he cited the purchase by a reliable Ohio buyer of 30,000 barrels of New York A-grade Baldwins at $2.90 per barrel, which he asserts has depressed the Ohio grower's price at least 50 cents a barrel. In spite of this he maintains that they are selling Romes at $4.50, which would have been $5.00 except for the competition of our cheap fruit.

Most people do not realize the enormous tonnage of fruit produced in Western New York as compared with any other states except those in the far Northwest. For example, in 1924-25 season, New York shipped 16,656 cars of apples while Ohio, Missouri, Michigan and Illinois combined shipped only 13,264 cars. This year New York's shipments will undoubtedly run well over 20,000 cars or nearly one-fifth of the total of the commercial production of the United States. More over 75 per cent of this great crop is produced in four counties in an area 100 miles long and 10 miles wide. Undoubtedly the presence of so much fruit in so small an area, especially in a year like this when the trees are loaded, has a depressing effect on the price, and leads to the sale of much of the fruit at too low a price. Although much of the best fruit is sold at prices fully equal to those cited by my Ohio friend, the low sales of some growers do tend to hold down the price level. Such sales injure the New York growers as much as anyone.

What Is the Remedy?

What is the remedy? Perhaps there is none. But it seems to me that the building up of a large volume of good quality fruit, well and uniformly packed under a Brand name and intelligently marketed by the growers themselves, will do more to establish and raise the price level to a satisfactory point than anything else. It will be a long hard fight to do it but the process is well under way and will I believe win out in the long run. Has any one a better remedy to suggest?

—M. C. Burritt.

Central New Jersey Farm Notes

By D. T. Hendrickson

FOR the farmers of Central New Jersey, the season is about at an end. Truck crops have all been marketed, with the exception of late tomatoes, and the ground, in most instances, has been disked and seeded down to rye as a cover crop. But few, if any, truck farmers, have made any money this season. Agricultural economics is a subject to which more attention and serious thought must be paid. The best lesson that we have learned this year is that canteloupes, properly sprayed, made the best returns. In the Ocean County demonstration, sprayed fields remained green over four weeks longer than unsprayed ones and the gross sales per acre were $450 for the sprayed fields as compared with $175, where no spray was applied. It is very evident that he who sprayed not, lost money on his operations. About the last week in July, a 3-4-50 home-made bordeaux mixture was applied. Five sprayings with a one-horse sprayer were made at weekly intervals.

The potato season, too, because of the short crop, was speedily terminated. The farmers were wise in rushing off their Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains, while the prices hovered between four and five dolars per barrel. Had they given heed to the impassioned importunings of the speculators, they would now be taking a dollar less per barrel. There is talk of increasing the potato acreage next year, but I believe this would be a mistake. I was impressed by the talk of the Pennsylvania potato growers when they made a tour of our own potato districts in August. Rotation is their religion. New

(Continued on page 272)

BILLY: If I had some chaps an' high-heeled boots an' spurs an' a sombrero an' a bandanna, I betcha I could ride that there horse as good as any cowboy.
—Life.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

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Volume 116 For week Ending October 17, 1925 Number 16

The Graveyards of Hope

Not Abandoned Farms But Farmers Should Be Our Real Worry

By KENNETH D. SCOTT

BACK in the Middle Ages, in 1488, to be exact, an Act was passed (4 Henry VII. c 19) which was intended to mitigate the evil of the deserted farm. The preamble to this Act would make a pretty fair statement of the problem even today. It ran thus: "The King, remembering that great inconveniences daily do increase; by desolating and pulling down, and wilful waste of houses and towns and laying to pasture lands which customably have been used in tillage; whereby idleness, which is the ground and beginnings of all mischiefs, doth daily increase. For whereas in some towns 200 persons were occupied and lived by their lawful labours, now there are occupied but two or three herdsmen and the rest fall into idleness. Husbandry which is one of the greatest commodities of this realm, is greatly delayed, churches decayed, the defense of our land against our enemies feebled and impaired."

This decay of agriculture was brought about by economic forces. The great enclosures of the common lands (to facilitate sheep raising) created a situation somewhat similar to our own but which Henry VIII. attempted to settle in a very novel manner. The poor devils whom his predecessors had tried to aid, Henry VIII. cause to be punished as "rogues and vagabonds." Having been apprehended the "free," but landless, man of those times was put in jail until the next assizes and then, upon conviction for a first offense, was sentenced to be "greviously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch about, as a manifestation of his wicked life." For second offense the treatment was repeated on the other ear and after a third he was to be "condemned to suffer pains of death as a felon without benefit of clergy or sanctuary as by this statute doth appear." It is said that during the reign of Henry VIII., 72,000 such 'abandoned farmers' were put to death....The chief trouble with farming then—as now—was overproduction—there were too many men—it was more profitable to put farms into sheep. In our own case today we have no use for the land, even for sheep, and the farms are best planted to pine while, quoting last week's paper we read that, the men "will soon drift on to something easier." I guess that is what the 72,000 mentioned above must have been doing when they were hanged by the neck! Nowadays we are more humane and only sentence them to the city!

So far as the land is concerned we will probably all agree that reforestation is the solution but I question the soundness of the philosophy which makes a fetish of the farmer's ever increasing power to produce and then condemns him to a city because he has overproduced! Where will this process stop? If, as the quotation from Washington in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST states, "Agriculture is the most useful and most noble employment of man" then surely it is a disaster when, successive batches of farm people are forced out of farming and into some much less healthful, less useful and less noble employment.

While it may be true that "Much of the poor land of our Eastern hills should never have been farmed in the first place" nevertheless as I ride over these "once well tilled and productive lands" I am convinced that if they are now abandoned, because of some economic development, they were once needed before that economic development took place. People used to consider they had made a deep penetration into the wilderness when they had crossed the Unadilla. It was the economic necessity of those times that drove men into these hills and vales to develop farms all through here, and without the pioneer efforts of those days the populations then would not have been supplied.

Some people seem to think that agriculture is a sort of regrettable necessity. Some writers seem to suggest that to work at "the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man" is an awful infliction and to be avoided, if possible, and the sooner the most of us go to town the happier we will be.

Is country life then, to be merely tributary to civilization or do we believe in it for its own sake? Should our national ideal be to live and work in contact with the earth or should we aim to employ as few people as possible at agriculture? Is agriculture simply a means to an end or is it the most noble occupation of man? I dare assert, in the face of all the glamor of civilization and city life, that agriculture is a profession which has a basis in the nature of things, quite irrespective of the question of whether the cities are provided for or not. If the tremendous possibilities of agricultural production, which we now possess, have had no other effect than to make it impossible for farmers to continue to farm it, then our progress in agriculture has defeated its own purpose and future developments along the same lines can have none but the direst results.

The productiveness of farms and the mechanical advantages at the disposal of the American farmer should have enabled the farm population to ease up from the excessive burden of their toil. They should have made possible a prosperous and easy life upon the farm. Yes, I repeat it, an easy life upon the farm. Why not? So successful have farmers been that not only are the immense centers of population well supplied but the farmer's own help has gone to the cities to be fed! The farmer and his wife, who have survived so successfully, continue to survive now only because of a terriffic burden of toil, long hours and a woeful inability, on account of lack of help, to get away from farm work for even a few hours at a time.

Is it not incongruous that with every increase in productivity a fresh batch of men must get off the earth lest bounteous nature and our own skill suffocate our industry? Is this all that agriculture was ordained to be? If agriculture is an evil to be escaped from as soon as we are well fed, then Washington was mistaken. If on the other hand agriculture is the most noble employment of man then we must look to agriculture as an end in itself to be served and preserved with all the intelligence at our disposal.

I think Goldsmith was right when he wrote:

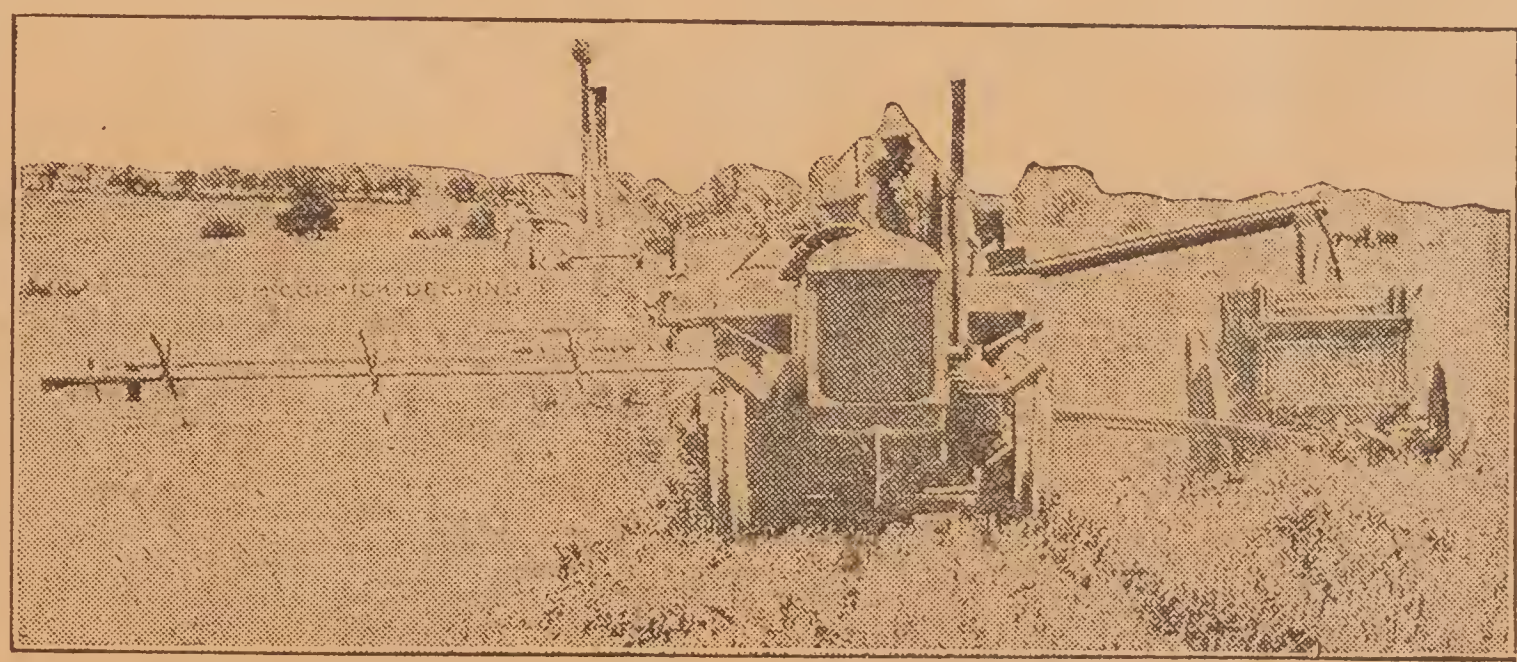
"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

There are many types of agriculture and there is one original type which needs resuscitating now and which could be if the iniquity of unjust taxation were removed. The type I refer to is the old fashioned, self sustaining, independent agriculture, the sort of agriculture practiced by self-reliant early settlers everywhere on earth. No doubt the early settlers were not very scientific

(*Continued on page 283*)

An Important Question.

K. D. SCOTT, author of the article on this page, was an English boy. After securing his education he brought his family to America and became engaged in farm bureau work in Cattaraugus and Warren Counties and now is farm bureau agent in Chenango County. In addition to being a very highly skilled county agent, much respected and liked by thousands of farmers who know him, he is a very able writer on farm subjects. In this article, which will make you think, our good friend "Scotty" says, "In the old days they use to hang those who abandoned the farms. Now we only exile them to the city.". He raises a question which we may all well ask, what is going to happen if conditions on the farm continue so that the best of our farm population have to leave the country.—The Editors.



The opening of the vast virgin farm lands of the great west and the modern labor saving machinery are gradually forcing our remote hill farms back into woodland.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Congratulations to the Dairy Industry

WE have had the opportunity of living on both sides of the fence—once as a producer of milk, now as a consumer—and out of this experience, we have gathered a very large amount of respect for the whole dairy industry. We doubt if there is any other business in the country that has overcome so many problems so well as has the milk business. Think of all the different tasks that every farmer must perform before he can put his milk into the shipping station. And think, too, of the comparatively small amount that he receives for all of this necessary work.

Then after the milk leaves his hands, it must be shipped sometimes as far as four hundred miles, bottled, pasteurized, and distributed, over miles of city streets, and carried sometimes up several flights of apartment house stairs, to be placed almost upon the consumer's table.

When it gets there it is sweet and cold and good. In buying several quarts of milk a day for two or three years, we do not now recall, even in the hottest weather, of receiving a single quart that was sour. That is certainly some achievement, something for which we feel both the farmer and the distributor are worthy of the most hearty congratulations.

In the July issue of the *New York State College Extension Service News,* there is an editorial with which we are in the most hearty accord. It reads as follows:

> The dairymen of these northeastern states and the milk marketing agencies of this region may well be proud of their accomplishments. Did you ever stop to think that never before in all history has a nation furnished to the children of the cities a safe and sufficient supply of clean, palatable sweet milk? Do you know that no city of the old world, and few of the new outside of the United States and Canada, has a supply of milk that approaches ours in cleanliness and healthfulness. It naturally follows that the people of American cities consume much more milk than do the city people of other countries. This means much to the health of the American people. It is a great safeguard to our American civilization.
>
> To produce, over an area of 400 miles in diameter, a supply of milk sufficient to feed the second largest city in the world, and to produce and handle this so carefully and cleanly that the customers can drink it with safety and relish, is one of the achievements of modern civilization. We should all be proud to have a part in this work. The agricultural extension service has contributed much to this. From the beginning it has helped with the problems of developing better cows, feeding better rations, ways of saving labor, economical methods of lowering a bacteria count and many others. Farmers and the College cooperating through the county extension organization, the farm bureau, have brought together the science and the practical experience necessary to handle their part of the problem.
>
> We may all well be proud of the results.

"Nice Quiet Peaceable Folks"

THERE are few rural counties in the United States that have not had more or less sad experience from an arbitrary political boss. Those who have read E. R. Eastman's great farm story called "THE TROUBLE MAKER," just published by Macmillan, say that one of the best parts of the story is that which describes the old country judge and political boss and how he was brought to justice by Dave Messenger, the sheriff, the little man who liked "nice, quiet, peaceable folks." Copy of this story will be sent postpaid upon receipt of two dollars addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

"Rude Rural Rhymes"

WE have a prejudice, and we frankly admit it. We do not like poor poetry, and nearly all poetry written by amateurs is poor. That is the reason why we print very little in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

But Bob Adams is no amateur, and his book "Rude Rural Rhymes," just published by Macmillan in New York, at two dollars, is worthy of a place in every farm library. Strictly speaking, it may not be poetry. In fact, the author humbly calls them rhymes. But all the same, in our opinion, they are well worth reading. Every one of the sketches has real swing, most of them will make you laugh, and all contain some worthwhile truths cleverly mixed in.

If we have any criticism at all of the volume, it is that the selections would have had a greater appeal had they been written in prose poetry form rather than in ordinary verse.

The author, R. M. Adams, familiarly known among his many friends as Bob Adams, is an extension worker of the New York State College of Agriculture, and is very popular in hundreds of farm communities where he has entertained people with his rhymes.

Here is one selected at random from the book which especially pleased us and maybe it will you.

WINTER EVENINGS

When winter winds are whistling 'round
And snow is over all the ground,
Beside a fire I love to sit,
An open fire where I can spit.
I smoke and loaf and swap some lies
Or eat some Greenings, Romes and Spies.
O when I open up my face,
That fruit is sunk without a trace.
I take, when I am working right,
A half an apple to a bite.
Yet, though I be a low-brow clodder,
I also need some mental fodder.
Some elevating print I get,
Atlantic or Police Gazette,
And while the evening moments creep,
I read until I fall asleep.
This bard is also fond of Scott;
Those good old novels hit the spot.
Most modern fiction leaves me sad,
But Main Street makes me hopping mad.
Toward all sore spots its finger pokes,
Nor finds the good in common folks.
O friends, I hope your open fire
Is ringed by mother, kids and sire.
I hope you gather there at times
And read aloud these Rural Rhymes.
It is a pleasant thought to me
That here and there from sea to sea,
From Canada to Mexic border,
Folks grin at jokes I make to order.
And though perchance the verse shows haste,
And jests offend a polished taste,
I pray you take it not amiss,
I'll be more proper after this.
So in the laugh I hope you share,
Forgetful of your grief and care,
Until you shock your maiden aunts
And bust the buttons off your pants.

Do You Select From the Best or the Worst?

WHAT do you suppose would happen to a farmer's dairy after a few years if every year he took particular care to raise only the calves from his very poorest cows? That is exactly what happens when a farmer sets aside each year his small potatoes to use as seed. In itself, a small potato is just as good, perhaps better than a large potato for seed. But when they are taken without selection from the ordinary run of the field, and of course it is no wonder that any variety of potatoes soon "runs out" where this practice is followed regularly over a term of years.

Real potato growers have come to know that the time spent in carefully selecting the best hills in the piece each year for seed is the best paid time of the whole year. Many go farther than this and use separate seed plots to get their seed. Still others buy certified seed.

All of these practices pay. In fact, they make the difference between profit and loss, not only with potatoes but with every other crop. We used to know a farmer who was the envy of all his neighbors in a community because of the splendid corn that he raised. For almost a lifetime he had followed the practice of selecting the best hills in his cornfield every fall to be saved for seed. He was breeding from the best of his crop and not from the poorest.

State Colleges and Experiment Stations have done much for farmers in developing better seed. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has been very pleased with the results that he has had in using for seed corn a variety called Cornell No. 12 on his farm in Dutchess County, New York. This corn was started by the State College. It is a splendid yielder and matures well in a reasonable growing season. He started on a small scale two years ago and has increased his acreage until this year he has several hundred bushels of as nice corn as one could wish to see.

We mention these facts now because it is none too early for farmers to begin to select and make arrangements for good seed for next year's crop.

Chore Contest

IN our October 3 issue, we offered to pay prizes of $3, $2 and $1 apiece for the best letters on the subject "Things I Have Done To Save Steps and Work at Chore Time." Letters should not be over three hundred words in length and should be shorter if possible. We are sure that every dairyman has given thought to this subject and we ought to get a lot of valuable information that we could pass on to others. Letters should be addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and should be received not later than November 15.

Eastman's Chestnuts

A WHILE ago, I was visiting with one of my Scotch friends out in Western New York, and he said to me:

"Say, Mr. Eastman, I like your chestnuts fine, but if you tell any more on the Scotch, I'm coming into your office with a shot gun."

Well, that rather scared me for a while and then I got a letter which reads as follows:

"I am Scotch and I certainly like your Scotch chestnuts, but we are hungry for some more because we haven't had any in a long while."

Using that as an excuse or an alibi, here goes.

A certain Scotch farmer had a reputation among his neighbors for being rather close. One time he was called to the big city on business and somehow or other his wife prevailed upon him to take her along for the first vacation she had had in many long years of married life. They lodged in a boarding house, and the second morning the man awoke to find that the trip had been too much for his good wife and that she was dead. He took one look at her to be sure, and then rushing to the head of the stairs, he called down to the landlady:

"Mrs. Brown! Mrs. Brown!"

"Yes," came a cheery voice from below.

"COOK ONLY ONE EGG THIS MORNING!"

* * *

Dogs bark and the wind carries it away.—PROVERBS OF RUSSIA.

How We Go About Silo-Filling

Here Are Some Letters, Red Hot from Personal Experiences

HAVE read, with great interest, your editorial on the "Cost of Filling Silo" and, as we have just erected and filled a silo contrary to the advice of several neighbors (who haven't silos) but after five years of "careful consideration", we are delighted at having an opportunity to pass on, what we believe to be, some strong points in favor of the silo.

First of all: we want to take exception to your statement that "No job—is harder or more disagreeable". We consider all parts of the job pleasures in comparison to threshing, especially as that has to be done here, in most places, in the barn after "snow flies."

We put three and a half acres of "only fair" corn into a 10x25 silo filling it, before settling, to within about three feet of the top. To do this we had an average of five men cutting for a total of 33 hours, and twelve men filling about five hours each.

How Crew Was Planned

The filling was handled as follows: four men in the field to load, four drivers with teams (our field was quite a distance from the silo—usually three teams are enough) each driver helped load and unload, one man to help unload, one to feed the cutter and two men in the silo.

The cutter was run for a total of four and one-half hours at $2.50 per hour. Four of the men worked for cash at a cost of $11.00 making a total cash outlay of $22.25. The balance of the help was paid for by "changing work". We paid back a total of 75 hours.

Add to this 75 hours, 18 hours of our time in filling our own silo and you have the total time spent in harvesting the corn crop, i. e.: 93 hours. Which total corresponds with that of paragraph three, you will notice.

Easier to Handle Than Stover

Now while we have no figures for the time and cost of handling corn fodder, it is safe, for comparison, to estimate that it would have taken at least 40 hours to have cut the corn, as one man working alone and making ten trips to the field, instead of two and not having the spur of competition to urge him on, would surely have required that amount of time. To have set up and tied the shocks and then in the winter to have chopped loose and drawn the frozen shocks one at a time, as is the practice here, would have taken at least twice the sixty hours used in filling the silo. At a conservative estimate then, we have 160 for handling fodder to the barn against 93 for ensilage. It won't take much longer to feed one than the other.

If you can find one man who will claim that any part of filling silo "is harder or more disagreeable" than digging two feet of snow away from a shock of corn then chopping all round it because it is frozen too hard for the team to pull loose and then, after wading for a quarter of a mile through snow almost up to his waist, lugging a dozen arms full of the snow covered frozen stuff into the barn, I'd like to serve on a commission to examine into his sanity. I won't claim that it is "hard or disagreeable" to pull out most of the corn that you have put into the cows mangers, minus the leaves, spread it under them to trip over as you milk them until they crowd it into the drops, then pitch those stalks, any where up to eight feet in length, onto the manure wagon and have the wind wrap a few of the juiciest of them around your neck as you try to spread them on your meadows to be raked up with the hay next Summer and go, at least part of them, through the same old cycle next winter, I at least don't especially enjoy it.

Silage of Greater Food Value

So far then, we have 73 hours saved time in favor of the silo and at least an opinion as to which "is harder or more disagreeable". Now just a few words as to increased food value. Some one will say, just about here, that the cash outlay of $22.25 has been overlooked but there is just one little item that practically every opponent to the silo overlooks which we are convinced more than balances that. If we hadn't had the silo this year we wouldn't have been able to have turned the cows into the adjoining old meadow. As it is, the Spring cows have just about doubled their milk, the fresh ones are giving a lot more than they could have on poor pasture and grain. So it is an easy guess that by the first of November we will have gotten back all of the $22.25 in our milk check, to say nothing about the increased profit, thereafter, from the improved condition of the cows.

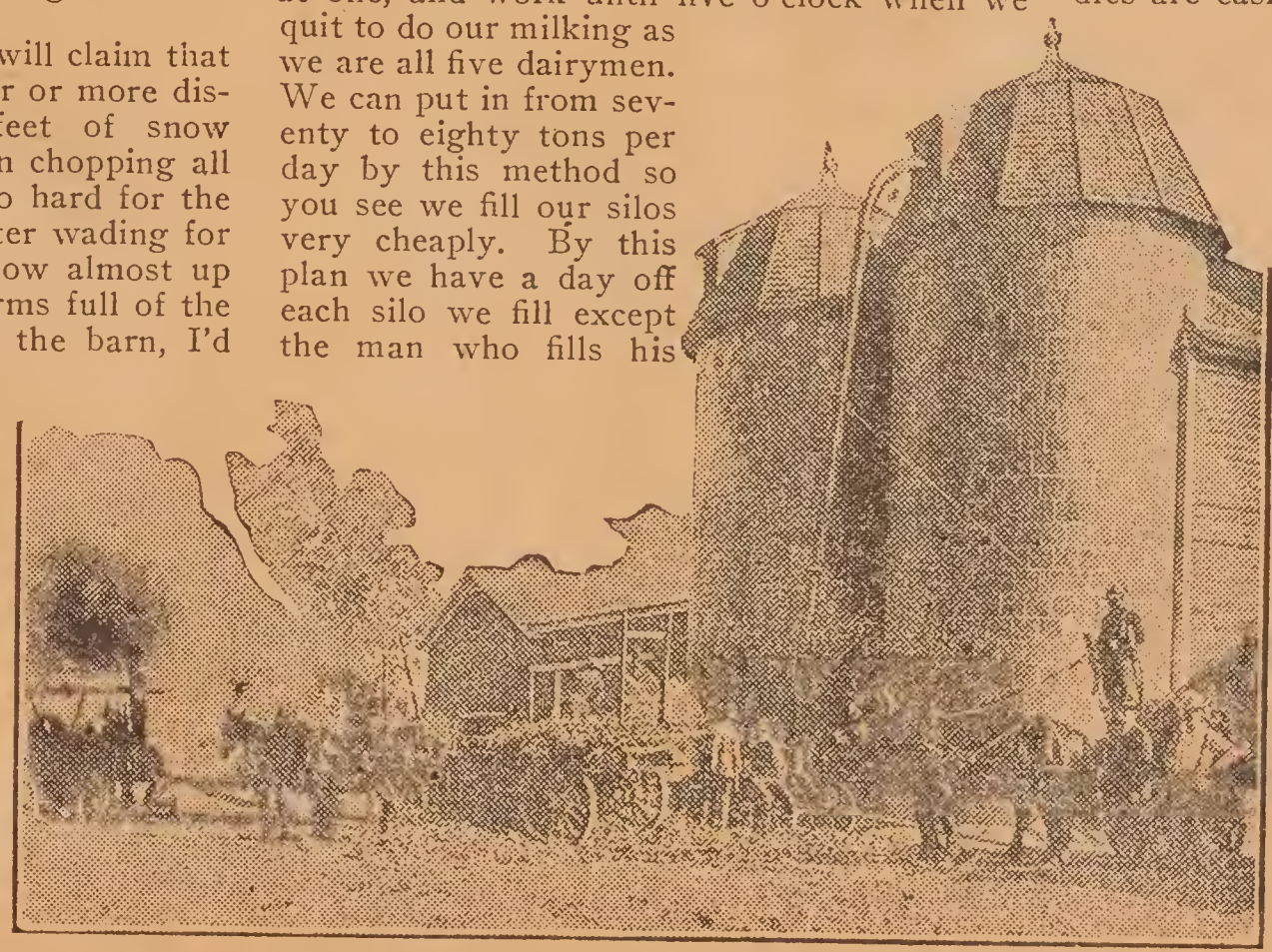
I'm not going to get out "Feeds and Feeding" to give a scientific comparison of food values of fodder and ensilage for common sense will tell any one that there is more value in all of the corn (ensilage) than in the leaves with only a small part of the stalk, in which is practically all the sugar. Add to this "succulance" and there is no room for argument.—Geo. I. Boynton, New York.

* * *

A Silo-filling Ring Saves Money

TO begin with, we have a circle of five silos and have our own equipment. We use a tractor for power. We cut corn with binder which cost us thirty dollars each. Last fall our silage cutter cost us about four hundred and twenty dollars, so our outfit cost us about a hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

When we are ready to start the first silo owner calls us all and tells us he will cut his corn to fill his silo tomorrow, so we all take our teams and low wheel wagon to his farm about eight o'clock the next morning and start. Each team has a driver and loader to help load and each driver unloads his own wagon and returns to field for his next load. We take one of the loaders to feed at the silo and one man in silo to keep the silage even and tramp it down uniformly. We use two loaders to the first and second teams. When they are loaded they go to the next and so on all day. We quit at twelve o'clock for dinner and start at one, and work until five o'clock when we quit to do our milking as we are all five dairymen. We can put in from seventy to eighty tons per day by this method so you see we fill our silos very cheaply. By this plan we have a day off each silo we fill except the man who fills his next has to hustle.



I consider the dinner the most expensive part of this method. We leave it to the women and they handle it very nicely, and are always on time—God Bless 'Em. Dinner is the only meal they have to get by this plan and only one day at that, so I don't see how we could make it any better, do you? If you do, we are always anxious to learn. I have been at this silo filling for eleven years. At first I hired a filler and just had the job all done in one day, but it was too costly so we formed our circle and we have been doing the job at less expense each year so we are very well satisfied with the plan.—Joseph Dodds, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Some Definite Figures on Costs

WE have a ten and a twelve foot wooden silo, each twenty-eight feet high, which we have filled for fourteen years. The man who does our threshing fills our silos and those of our neighbors in turn. He has a gas engine and burns kerosene of which it took twenty-five gallons at sixteen cents, or three dollars and seventy-five cents for fuel. Filling took ten hours at one dollar and fifty cents an hour or fifteen dollars, and there were two men with the outfit. We had four teams hauling on low-down wagons with platforms on them, and a team on each wagon all the time. One man helped the driver to unload each load, and he also attended to getting drinking water for the men at work. Two men were in the silo all the time leveling, tramping and putting in doors.

Three men helped the drivers to load on the corn which was cut by three men the day previous and two men cut part of the day we filled, putting from three to seven stalks in a bunch across rows, so as to be a little easier to pick up to load. The women on the farm give the men dinner and supper, and the breakfast they get at home.

Corn Crop Lighter This Year

Corn had to be hauled over fifty rods and it took six acres of corn to fill the two silos, though we have often filled them with five acres of heavier and thicker corn on lower land, but the corn did not stand so thick on the heavy clay this year.

We used two of our own teams and had two neighbors with teams and wagons to help, and we helped them in return each with a team to fill theirs, and we exchanged a hand also with each of them in filling. We used a binder three years in filling, as the corn bundles are easier to unload than loose corn, but the cost is about the same either way, only one does not need so many hands to cut corn as one man and a team does that work.

Other years we had only three teams when the corn field was near the barn, but three teams could not always keep the cutter going, and four teams did.

Now, as to cost of filling:

25 gallons of oil @ ...	$ .16	$ 3.75
10 hours filling @	1.50	15.00
3 men cutting the previous day @	2.50	7.50
5 men cutting and loading	2.50	12.50
2 men in silo	2.50	5.00
1 man unloading ...	....	2.50
4 teams—one day ...	4.00	16.00
40 meals for men....	.25	10.00
Cost of filling two silos		$72.25
Actual cash layout		$52.50

This cost in actual cash was cut to $52.50 as we helped to fill three other silos in ex-

(*Continued on Page 276*)

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Among The Fruit Growers

Hudson Valley Rids Itself of Cedar Rust

THE west side of the Hudson River valley from Kingston to Newburgh, has gained an advantage as a fruit region, by the eradication of red cedars and the consequent control of cedar rust of apples.

Cedar rust mars the surface of fancy fruit and throws it into lower price grades, thus reducing the income of the grower. The control of cedar rust should, therefore, increase the income of fruit growers of this section.

Outside of an area in Virginia, this region is the first section in the United States to have the red cedars eradicated and the disease controlled. The results should, therefore, also be of considerable publicity and sales value to the fruit lands of the Hudson valley.

How The Parasite Works

Cedar rust injury to the fruit and foliage of apple trees is traceable to parasitic growth on cedars known as cedar apples. These are yellowish red, spongy looking masses which greatly enlarge with the damp growing weather of Spring. In the Spring of the year the cedar apples throw off millions of yellow spores which settle upon the leaves and fruit of apple trees, causing much ruin and loss of fruit. The rust upon the apple trees sends forth other spores back to the cedar trees to start new cedar apples, to continue the vicious cycle. With the destruction of the cedar trees this cycle is stopped and the control of the rust accomplished.

Big Area Now Cedar-Free

This piece of eradication work had its origin in a law passed by the Legislature in 1923, at the request of the fruit growers of the Hudson valley. Its special application of two fruiting districts containing 42 square miles, in the region between Kingston and Newburgh, was secured at a meeting of representative fruit growers of this region, held at Milton in June, 1923. At this meeting a large majority of those present voted to have the cedars eradicated. As a consequence of this request, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Farms and Markets, at Albany, started the machinery at work which has brought about the present freedom from cedars and cedar rust in these two districts.

There were altogether 293 land owners in the two districts, whose land contained approximately 316,178 cedar trees. The cutting was done, first, by an order to the owners to cut their own cedar trees. As a consequence of this, 266 owners in this territory had cut their trees by the middle of the winter of 1925. At that time, the Department of Farms and Markets made a settlement with these owners on the basis of the estimated cost of cutting. To finish the cleanup, the Department hired and sent in a group of 12 experienced wood choppers under a foreman. This crew has this week finished up the entire area in both districts. They will no move to district No. 1, at Germantown, already partly cut by the owners themselves, and will proceed to complete this area.

Pruning Raspberries; When to Cut Asparagus

Should raspberries be pruned and fertilized now or should one wait till spring? Will asparagus roots planted now be ready for market in the spring?—A. J. B., New York.

WE would not advise the fertilization of raspberries in the Fall. The reason for this is that if you fertilize now, you will stimulate growth. New tissue will be tender and as such it will winterkill very easily. It is therefore better to apply plant food in the Spring when the bushes start their growth. The Fall is the proper time to prune.

We would not advise the early harvesting of the asparagus crop. Undoubtedly you will plant two-year old roots. The bed is cultivated for the first two years after it is planted, using such crops as beans and other small vegetables in order to realize a return from the land. Even during the third year after planting, the cutting season should be very short. Therefore, you will see that it will be of no particular value to plant this Fall in order to get a crop next year. It will be three years before you can begin to get anything out of it at all.

"Ring-face" Pack Brings More Money

CAREFUL packing of apples will, result in a premium on the market of from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

The proof of this statement is furnished by C. S. Holland of the Ohio State University. Working with the County agent and a fruit grower in Fairfield County, two lots of apples were graded carefully, but one lot was ring faced while the other lot was dumped into the baskets.

The two lots were sent to market, with the result that those ring faced brought from 15 to 20 cents more per bushel. Apples, less than 2 1-4 inches in diameter, however brought the same price regardless of pack, indicating that it does not pay to pack small apples.

The operation of facing takes comparatively little time. A packer in a Cooperative packing house averaged fifteen baskets per hour for several hours. Anyone with a little practice should be able to pack 10 bushels an hour.

Setting Fruit Trees in Fall Not Advisable

Do you advise setting out fruit trees and small fruits in the fall or in the spring? We have heard that setting in the fall gives the ground a chance to settle around the roots before growth starts in the spring. —H. W. G., New York.

HORTICULTURISTS at the State College of Agriculture advise against fall planting in New York State, with the possible exception of currants and gooseberries. These two bushes shed their leaves very early in the fall and begin growth early in the spring.

The reason for delaying the setting out of other small fruits and trees is the fact that winters often come on quickly, and if the soil or moisture conditions are not right, winterkilling is sure to result, but if the ground is dry, the leaves and branches will continue to give off moisture without getting an equal amount from the soil, and the branches dry out and die. The whole top may die or winterkilling may affect a part of the top or roots.

Spring planting should be done early of course, before growth starts. Care in setting out, making sure that dirt is worked in around the roots will lessen the danger of losing the tree, and at the same time the danger of loss through winter killing is avoided.

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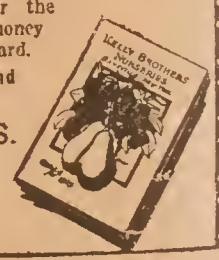

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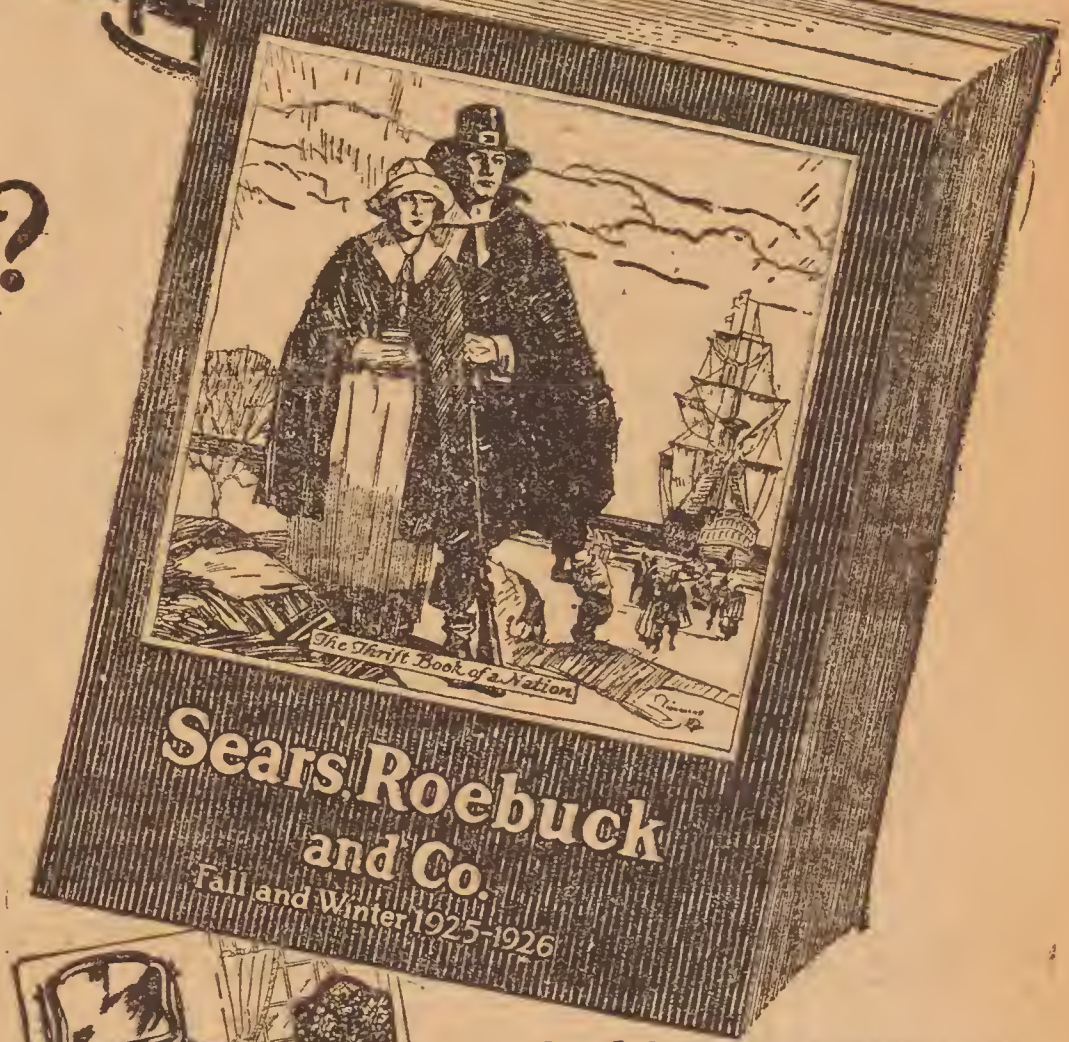

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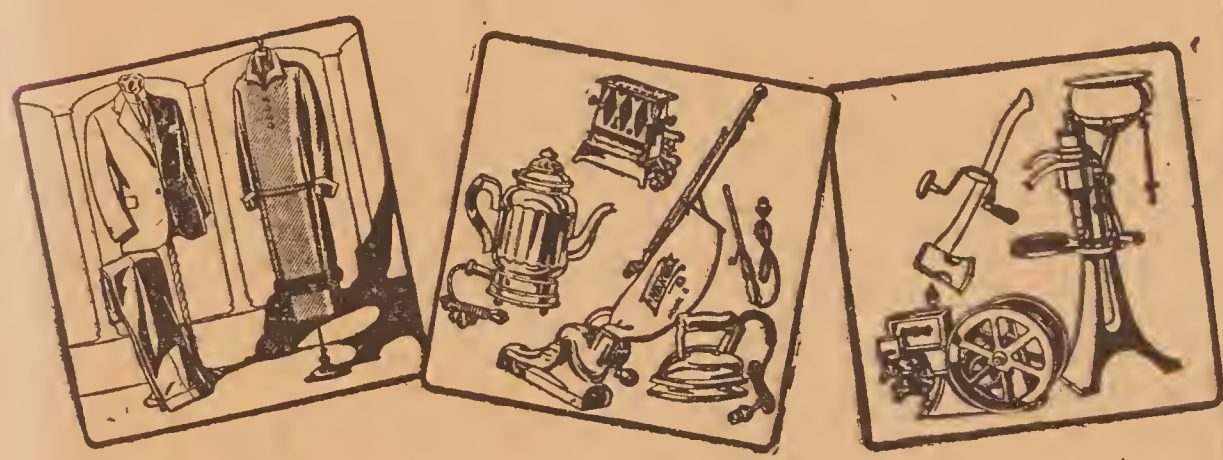

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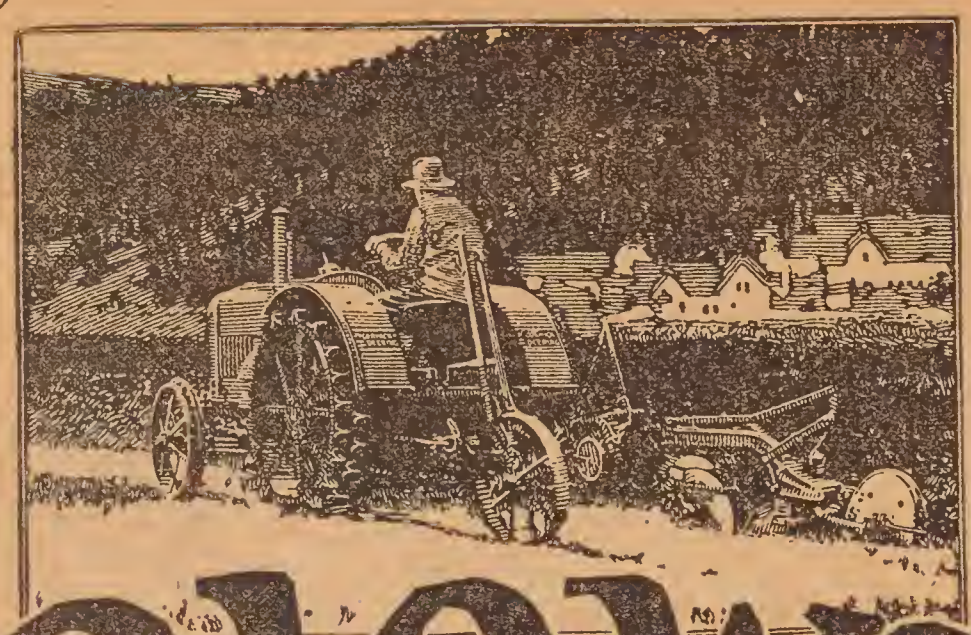

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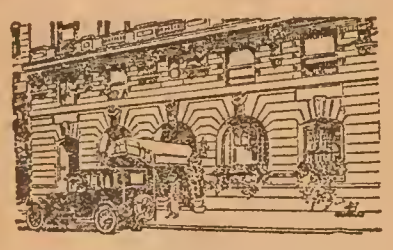

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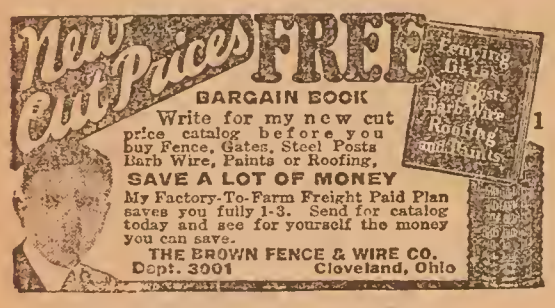

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Limestone Versus Marl

And Other Questions About Crops

Will you please tell us the difference between marl and lime stone? There is a young fellow selling marl in this part of the country and he claims that one ton of marl is worth two tons of ground limestone. He also said that if farmers used marl they do not have to use commercial fertilizer. Will you kindly set us straight of this.—Western New York Reader.

MARL is a carbonate of lime; soft in character, pure deposits of which are comparable with limestone of the same fineness. According to Alver Agee, author of "Right Use of Lime in the Soil," "the actual value of the best marl is practically the same as that of pulverized limestone. At best, marl is worth only what good lime carbonate is worth. It has no hidden virtues." According to the United States Department of Agriculture in bulletin No. 291, "the value of marl as compared with ground limestone should be judged by its content of carbonate of lime."

Usually marl does not quite come up to the finest grades of ground limestone when both are subject to chemical analysis. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's report for 1923 shows that the best grades of ground limestone averaged about 10% more in carbonate of lime than do various brands of marl. Perfectly pure marl may be considered the equivalent of high-grade limestone. There is no objection to its use at the same price per ton as good limestone.

Any statement to the effect that through the use of marl farmers can discontinue the use of fertilizer is without foundation. As Agee says, it has no hidden virtues.

A question quite similar to the above was put to Prof. Gustafson, lime expert of the New York State College of Agriculture. It and Prof. Gustafson's answer follow:

Last winter and spring and again this fall salesmen have offered us lime marl at $12.50 a ton. They claim that one-half ton of marl does more good in the soil than one ton of limestone. Kindly give us the truth?—Schuyler County.

"We welcome this question. Marl was formed on the bottom of lakes or ponds many years ago. It may vary from a small proportion to 80 and even 90 per cent or slightly more of lime or calcium carbonate. The rest of it is clay or sand, but commonly clay. Marl is valuable for its lime only. One pound of calcium carbonate neutralizes a certain amount of acidity in the soil and it makes no difference whether the calcium carbonate comes from a finely ground limestone or from a good marl. Either corrects soil acidity and helps grow clover or alfalfa on sour soils. Marl is not finer than a good ground limestone. A ton of the best marl on the market will do the same work as a ton of limestone but nothing more. Good marl and good limestone ton for ton have about the same value in the soil.—A. F. GUSTAFSON.

The Idea of "Topping" Corn

Will you kindly inform me what the idea is to "topping Corn," when it should be done and how much the corn should be matured when done?—W. N. R., Pennsylvania.

THE practice of "topping corn" is an old one. The stalk is cut off just above the shoot at a time when the ear is pretty well matured, but the upper stalk still green. The "uppers" or topped portions are then thrown together and bound into bundles and shocked. When dry they are put into barns and fed to stock as dry fodder.

By this method the best fodder portion of the stalk is saved and the balance of the corn is left and husked directly from the field. The cut fodder is easy to handle and to store. The ears left on the stalks can be husked with less labor than ordinary shock husking. Altogether the labor of harvesting and handling is probably less than when the entire plant is cut, shocked, and husked. Where, however, the corn is mechanically husked and shredded the labor is probably less if the entire plant is cut as in the ordinary way.

In topping fodder care should be used not to do it until ears are well glazed or dented. If done before this it is likely that the grain will be light and chaffy. It is possible that topping reduces the yield of grain somewhat even when it is done after the kernels are dented. The loss has been estimated at 10 to 20 per cent.

—F. P. BUSSELL.

Cover Crop Now, Fertilize Next Spring

We own 1 acre of ground and it is sandy loam and gets very dry. It has not been cultivated for years. We have it all in garden this year. This is our second year here and we want to know whether it ought to be plowed this fall and fertilizer sowed or plowed this fall and sow fertilizer in the spring before planting. We put half a ton of lime on last spring. Is there any other fertilizers we should use for different vegetables. We do not garden the whole acre for the buildings takes part of it.
—Mrs. E B., Ohio

IT would not be wise to broadcast any commercial fertilizer this fall. The fertilizing elements that the chemicals contain are so soluble that the plant food will undoubtedly leach away before the plants could make use of it.

It would be more advisable for you to have the garden harrowed this fall and seeded to a cover crop such as rye. In the spring you can have the rye plowed under. It is not that a cover crop will have materially added to the productivity of soil but it will improve the physical condition material. If it is not possible to buy barnyard or stable manure it is better to get a standard fertilizer that analyses about 4-8-6. This will be good for practically any of the ordinary vegetables you will wish to grow.

Keep Storage Cellar At Proper Temperature

VEGETABLES in storage for the winter must be carefully guarded from sudden changes in temperature. The vents should be opened at night when the temperature was low, and kept closed during the day when the weather became warmer. At this season of the year, and especially as the weather becomes colder, the recommendation is revised. All ventilating should be done during the day and the vents should be closed during the night.

The important factors in the management of a storage cellar are: first, to keep the temperature as close as possible to freezing point without actually freezing, second, to provide plenty of ventilation.

Vegetables stored in out-door pits should have further protection. As soon as the temperature in the pit has reached the freezing point, more earth should be applied. Some growers sprinkle with water in order to form a coating of ice on the pit or trench and then cover it with earth or composted manure.

Sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and squash are stored in the permanent storage now at a temperature ranging around 50 degrees Fahrenheit.—C. H. N., New Jersey.

Fall Planting Rhubarb

I would like your advice about transplanting rhubarb in the Fall.—M. A. R., Connecticut.

There is no great difficulty to be experienced in transplanting rhubarb in the Fall. We have transplanted a great deal of it and found it very easy to work with. A great deal depends, however, on your location. If the winters are very severe in your section we would advise Spring planting, as Fall planted rhubarb may winterkill. If you haven't a great deal to transplant, you may be able to protect it with a liberal surface coating of manure, and thereby gain a season.

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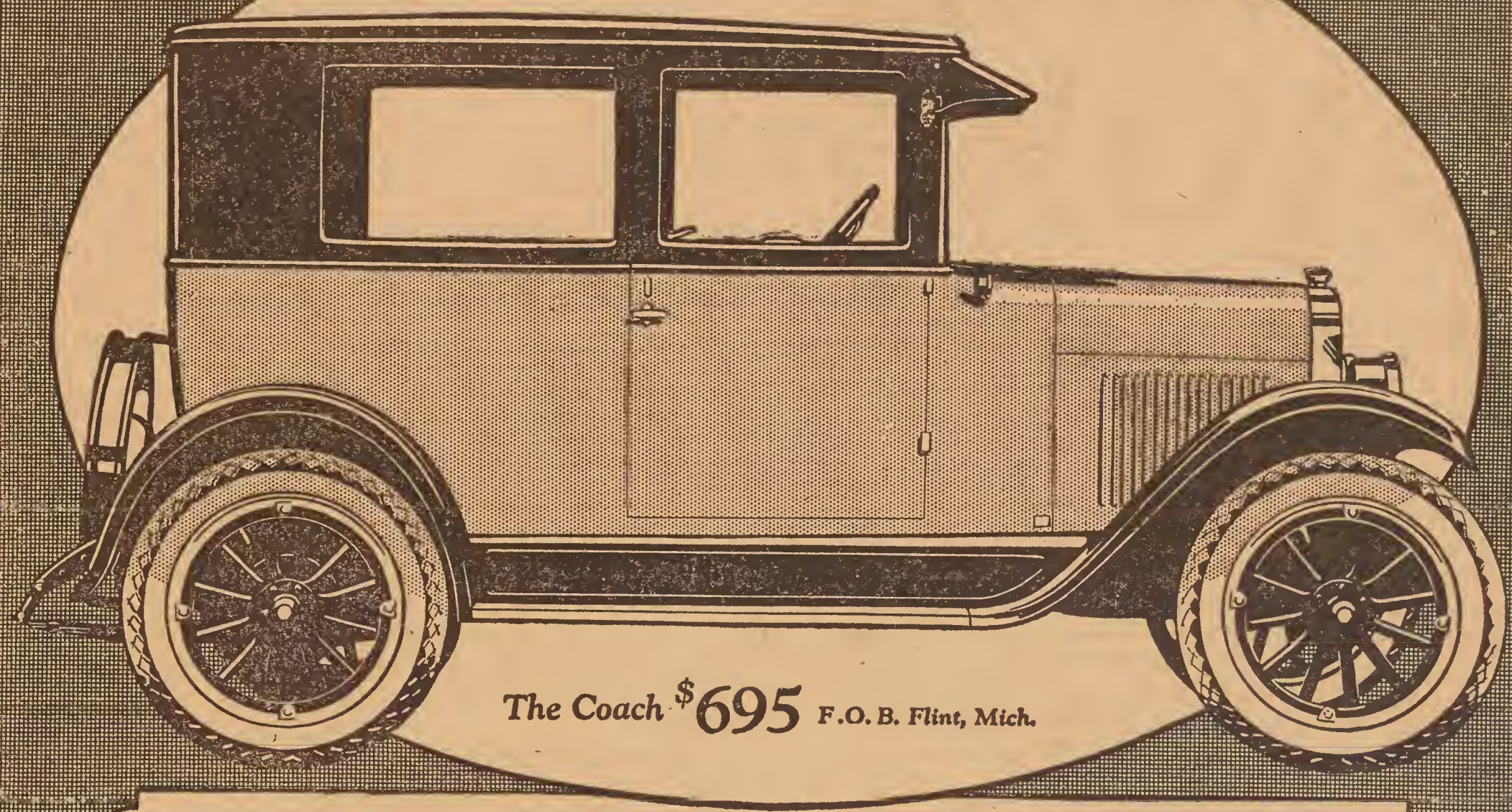

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"The oil meal was added to a ration consisting of corn silage, corn and clover hay.

"The oil meal averaged me about 2¼¢ per pound and my receipts averaged about 5 cents per pound for the steers. Thus I figure every dollar invested to bring in a return of 100%. This is much more evident when you take into consideration the better finish secured with the linseed meal and the fact that hogs running after the cattle do much better.

"This has been my actual experience in feeding cattle; I positively know of what I write as I weigh all cattle every thirty days. I certainly agree with all you say in your booklet regarding beef cattle.

(Signed)
LAWRENCE J. TODT
Morris, Ill.

Dairyman Reports Two Dollars Return For Every Dollar Invested

My herd average for sixteen cows is 440 lbs. fat. I attribute this largely to the ration fed these cows. For every dollar invested in feed, my test book shows that I get two dollars in return.

The grain ration fed consists of six parts ground oats, four to eight parts ground corn and cob meal, two parts linseed meal, and two parts cottonseed meal. I feed annually four tons of linseed meal and consider it a sound investment.

THOS. HANSEN,
Cedar Falls, Ia.

Proven Profitable With Other Farm Animals

—With Hogs
Was Worth $85 per ton when added to a corn and tankage ration for pigs—Wisconsin.

—With Sheep
Proved worth $13 per ton more than it cost in fattening lambs—Nebraska.

—With Poultry
Widely recommended by poultrymen as an excellent feed, especially during molting period.

Linseed MEAL

Balance Your Rations For Greater Profit

We can help you—easily but accurately. It has all been figured out in the two books listed in the Coupon below. These books are chock full of feeding rations which include all manner of feeds in various proportions, extensively used by farmers, breeders, feeders and experiment stations. Get these books, and in addition write to our Secretary, who has had extensive farm and experiment station experience, if you have any unusual feeding problems to solve. No obligation.

COUPON

LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL Dept. R-10
ADVERTISING COMMITTEE
ROOM 1122, UNION TRUST BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

☐ Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."

☐ Booklet, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding"

Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D.....State.....

Balance the Ration With Linseed *Costs Little, Earns Much*

CHEAPER GAINS 1 · TRIPLE VALUE · PRIME CONDITION 2 · MANURIAL VALUE 3

How We Go About Silo Filling

(*Continued from page 271*)

change of help at this work and at threshing, as we have trouble to hire enough help for these two jobs, unless we help each other. Silo filling is a hard job, but it comes only once each year.—J. N. Glover, Pennsylvania.

Some More Cost Figures

HERE are my costs for filling silo:

Silage cutter and power per ton, 10 cents	$ 9.50
Twine, 5 balls	4.00
Gasoline, 12 gallons	3.00
Oil, 2 quarts	.50
Oil, 2 quarts	.30
Meals, 12	6.00
Teams and man cutting, 20 hours	15.00
1 man lifting on wagons, 20 hours	5.00
1 boy loading on wagons, 20 hours	3.50
1 man lifting off wagons, 15 hours	3.75
1 man salting and distributing, 15 hours	3.75
1 man setting and oiling, 8 hours	2.00
2 teams and wagons, 40 hours	10.00
Total	$66.30

I cut bands and watch the safety lever and make no charge for being boss. We do not make silage of binder twine. We cut 12 acres of corn. The silo holds 95 tons.—E. E. Callahan, New York.

Women Folk "Change Works," Too

WE FOUR farmers, with our four hired men do not consider it a very hard job to fill our silos and as for its being a disagreeable task, we enjoy it and are even sorry when it's over.

The first cost out-doors, is the price of the binder twine, the tractor and the man to run it for each farmer as each in turn help the other or "change work." We own our teams, wagons, cutter, blower, corn harvester, in fact all the necessary machinery but the tractor.

We use one man in the silo, one man to feed the cutter, each man unloads his own load and three or four men to load the wagons in the field, common hay racks are used with flat bottoms.

Three horses are used on the harvester and if possible, we cut one day before commencing to fill, sometimes part of the corn is cut by hand, so corn knives are always brought. Each woman furnished meat, potatoes, coffee and milk for her dinner and the visiting ladies furnished pie, cheese, cookies, vegetables and other good things to eat and the other three women each in turn helping the rest, washing dishes, etc. So the cost inside is only for the meat and coffee. We do not consider the milk as costing anything on a farm. Anyway we use what we want.

Fifteen dollars covered all the expense inside and out and our silo is "chuck full"—enough for twenty cows and will last until grass comes, or as long as they will eat it.—Mrs. Emma N. Smith, New York.

Strong Livestock Show at 1925 Eastern States Exposition

ANOTHER Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., has gone into history with the same strong live stock show for which it is noted. Each year this outstanding agricultural and industrial fair draws the attendance of the leading stockmen throughout the country. This year was no exception as the total of 2,862 animals entered for exhibition will testify.

With 290 head of Holsteins entered, the Exposition this year staged the largest Holstein show ever seen in New England. Far Oaks Sir Homestead Darkness, a noted show winner and the grand champion of the 1924 Exposition, again carried that premier award for the

WATCH your horses carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. The instant an exterior ailment appears, treat it with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 41 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Won't scar or discolor hair. Apply it yourself. Directions with bottle. Thousands of farmers consider Gombault's Caustic Balsam a real necessity. Don't be without it. Get at drug stores for $2.00 or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

BROOKFIELD FARM
New England's HEADQUARTERS for HEREFORDS
DURHAM · CONNECTICUT

When you are ready to change from dairy to beef, we can sell you a real Herd Header Bull and some real female HEREFORDS of the right type and breeding.

PHILIP J. RICH, Manager. ANDY CARTER, Herdsman.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS
FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.
Herd Accredited
FORGE HILL FARM, Dept. A
New Windsor on Hudson, N. Y.

Stannox Farm
A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS
We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.
For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

IROQUOIS FARM AYRSHIRES
Males and females of all ages that combine type and production. Senior sire of a son of AUCHENBRAIN TOREADOR. Priced for immediate sale.
IROQUOIS FARM
Cooperstown New York

HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
Offers
REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS
Strong in the blood of OXFORD YOU'LL DO, and SIGMOND FONTAINES CHIEF
Cows, Heifers, Young Bulls for sale at farmers prices
C. H. JENNINGS, East Durham, N. Y.

TUBERCULIN TESTED
HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRES
100 head to select from.
Fresh this Fall.
SPOT FARM
J. C. Reagan, Prop. Tully, N. Y.

ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write tonight. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 197 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn. The purple rosette for grand champion female went to Westview De Kol Walker, the Essex Farms, Riderwood, Maryland, entry that won the same distinction at Syracuse last month. She also stood first in the class of Advanced Registry cows over four years of age. In the State Herd competition the blue ribbon was awarded to the Massachusetts herd, with Ohio, Connecticut, and New York following in the order named.

New York Takes Guernsey Awards; Jersey Jerseys Win

The outstanding winners in the Ayrshire classes were Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., L. S. Clough, Spring Creek, Penn., J. E. Davidson, Ithaca, Mich., and Monstone Farm, Ipswich, Mass. The East and the West divided grand championship honors when the award for grand champion bull went to the Davidson entry, and the Monstone entry was given the grand champion cow premium.

In the Guernsey classes Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., easily led in the number of important places won. Seven blue ribbons and both grand championships went to this noted show herd. Shorewood Resolute, the grand champion at the 1924 National Dairy Show, and Mixter Faithful, a cow that needs no introduction to Guernsey breeders, were the recipients of the two highest awards. Oakhurst Farm, Millerton; Gayhead Guernsey Farm, Coxsackie; and Waldorf Farm, North Chatam were other New York exhibitors that took many creditable placings in the Guernsey classes.

Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, New Jersey, one of the strongest Jersey show herds in the country, captured the majority of the first premiums and both grand championships, although close competition for many of the blues was given by Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.; Wauban Farm, Ashfield, Mass.; Lone Tree Farm, New Canaan, Conn.; and Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn. Thirteen exhibitors made a very interesting Jersey show.

Milking Shorthorns Make Their Strongest Showing

The Milking Shorthorn show at the Exposition was declared by many to be the largest and strongest seen in America. The showing made by the eighteen exhibitors leaves little doubt as to the accuracy of this statement. Four New York State breeders took many important places, including the grand champion female award which went to the Donald Woodward Herd at LeRoy. The Donald Woodward establishment was also the winner of four first premiums.

In the beef cattle classes Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plains, New York, took grand championship honors in the Aberdeen Angus classes on Enchanter of Page, the bull that was awarded the same distinction at Syracuse a few weeks ago. Twenty-nine exhibitors of the three leading breeds made up a very strong beef cattle show.

The draft horse show at Springfield this year was not up to its usual standard. Percherons were shown by only two exhibitors and Knollwood Farm, Fayetteville, New York, was the lone Belgian breeder at the Exposition.

In the Shropshire sheep classes six first premiums and both champion ram and champion ewe awards went to Iroquis Farm, Cooperstown, New York. down classes, as well as first prize on The champion ewe award in the Southflock and first for get of sire, went ot John D. Larkin, Buffalo.

Do you remember when "The Trouble Maker" by E. R. Eastman ran in serial form in this paper that you could hardly wait until the next installment? Well this great farm story is now ready in attractive book form. Send $2.00 money order or check to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Three roads to profit —Two are too slow

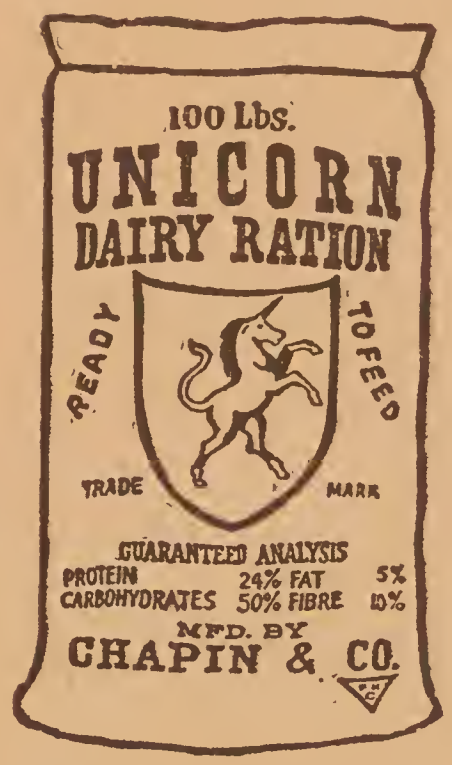
Profit in making milk is the money you keep—after paying cost of production.

To get *more profit,* you can—

(1) Breed up or buy better cows.
(Takes time and money)

(2) Grow better hay.
(Uncertain and takes time)

(3) Feed Unicorn.
(Gets action in a week's time)



Unicorn can be fed straight or mixed in any proportion, from 75 Unicorn and 25 your own grain, down to 50-50 with good clover or alfalfa.

Even though 3 bags of Unicorn do the work of 4 bags of ordinary feeds, you will find that the price of Unicorn is usually no higher.

Find out, today, what it costs you for grain to make 100 lbs. of milk.

Buy a month's supply of Unicorn—3 bags to every 4 you are now feeding.

Then figure the cost with Unicorn.

You will find that you have cut your cost of making 100 lbs. of milk anywhere from 20 to 50 cents.

Feed Unicorn—the one quick and sure road to more profit from your herd.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER!
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER
GENUINE LEADCLAD BARBED WIRE
"13 SPECIAL"

Lasts three times as long as ordinary barbed wire.
Costs no more.

THE COATING ON THIS BARBED WIRE IS SEVEN TIMES AS HEAVY AS THE COATING ON THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN USING, AND THE COATING IS LEAD.

Full 80 rods
$4.45

Freight paid to your station on lots of 5 spools or more.

THE LEADCLAD WIRE CO
MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of LEADCLAD Farm, Poultry, and Lawn Fences — House and Barn Roofing and Siding

$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Double Descendant of
The Century Sire
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

This fine young bull, born April 12, has extremely fine close-up records in his pedigree. His sire is out of a 31-pound daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the best son of that famous milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad, and he has 22 A.R. daughters to his credit, the best of which has a record of 30 pounds.

This young bull's dam is a DAUGHTER of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and is out of Winana Segis May 2nd, the holder of the New York State record for the 305-day period at 4½ years of age.

When you analyze this young bull's pedigree you cannot help but marvel at the excellent breeding and production records that are back of him which insure him as a getter of high producing daughters in your herd. He is a line-bred "Dutch" producer.

PRICE $150. Terms Arranged.

Write for Particulars

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of October* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY EASIER

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	51¼-51¾	52 -52½	39 -39½
Extra (92 sc)	50½-50¾	-51½	38½-
84-91 score	45 -50	45 -51	32½-38
Lower G'd's	44 -44½	44 -44½	31 -32

The upward trend in the butter market has been checked for the time being due primarily to a swing from fresh to held goods. The market has reached a point that makes it possible for operators to turn their held goods at a good profit and consequently there has been less demand for fresh stocks. This had to come sooner or later for the market on creamery butter was working beyond the expectations of every one.

Quotations on the New York market attracted more butter from other cities and as a result accumulations began to pile up. On top of this there was the lighter movement in fresh receipts and naturally receivers were not reluctant to shade prices slightly in order to keep stocks moving. Trade is quite dull compared to what it was when we wrote our report for last week's issue. However, prices have only weakened a fraction of a cent. An easier tone in the market is more pronounced that the price reduction. It does not seem as though this situation will keep up very long for the movement into the distributing channels is heavy.

CHEESE ADVANCES AGAIN

STATE FLATS	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-26½	25 -26	20 -20½
Fresh av'ge	25 -	24 -24½	19 -19½
Held fancy	26 -27	25½-26½	20½-21
Held av'ge	25 -25½	-25	19½-20

The cheese market has not only maintained the firmness we reported last week but it has reflected its activity in a slight price advance. Western markets report continued firmness which is also true of the up-State markets. Asking prices even with the advance are well supported with a fair amount of trading. The make in New York State is barely holding up to that of last year. Buyers who are looking for real fancy September cheese are in some instances paying a premium to get real choice marks.

NEARBY EGGS STILL SCARCE

NEARBY WHITES	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	71-73	69-71	67-7v
Av'ge extras	69-70	67-68	62-66
Extra firsts	64-68	57-64	57-61
Firsts	54-59	50-55	52-56
Gathered	42-67	50-55	52-56
Pullets	42-54	36-50	35-54
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-63	58-66	55-64

The scarcity that we reported last week in the nearby egg market continues. This is especially true on the fancy larger sizes of white eggs. Browns have eased off a bit. The scarcity is so acute that there are hardly enough supplies to meet the demand from regular buyers. The outside trade has either got to go to western stock or fall back on western goods. Since our last report the market has advanced in all classifications except brown eggs. The advances however, have been more pronounced in the medium grades of nearby whites. Although the fanciest marks are very scarce, nevertheless the price curve has turned upward more sharply in the medium classifications which constitute the greater percentage of the current receipts. In spite of the rather unsatisfactory situation in the storage market, the nearby market is decidedly on the seller's favor.

POULTRY MARKET SLOW

FOWLS	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	A Year Ago
Colored	26-30	26-30	24-31
Leghorns	17-20	18-21	17-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-26	26-32	26-27
Leghorns	24-25	25-30	24-26

The live poultry market has been quite sluggish of late. Fresh receipts have been sufficient to supply more than enough for the trade needs. As a result, what few extra shipments are coming in are not much of a factor as far as prices are concerned. The receipts include a heavy percentage of chickens and the proportion of fancy colored fowls is light. Consequently chickens are not meeting as good a market as are fowls. Leghorns have been rather severely hit of late with the exception of real light birds that can be considered in the broiler class.

Right now it seems that it would pay to hold back chickens with the idea of fitting them for the Thanksgiving trade. Available information indicates that the turkey crop is going to be short. Texas is reporting a serious shortage due to the hot, dry summer. Some sections of Illinois and Indiana report a short turkey crop for Thanksgiving. Trade advices indicate prices will rise. Kentucky reports fewer turkeys than last year, and very few for the Thanksgiving trade. Missouri stands about the same as last year. All told, it looks as though the average man will be satisfied with a nice roasting chicken.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 6	Sept. 29	A Year Ago
Wheat (Dec.)	1.41¾	1.37¾	1.49⅝
Corn	.78⅛	.82½	1.13½
Oats	.40⅛	.36¾	.56⅞
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.57	1.51	1.64
Corn, No. 2, Yel	1.00¼	1.02¼	1.34
Oats, No. 2	.48½	.48	.64

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 3	Sept. 26	
Grd. Oats	28.00	28.00	41.00
Sp'g Bran	26.00	27.00	26.50
H'd Bran	30.50	31.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	28.50	30.50	29.00
Soft W. Mids	35.00	35.00	35.50
Flour Mids	36.50	36.50	35.00
Red Dog	43.50	43.50	40.00
Wh. Hominy	32.25	32.00	42.00
Yel. Hominy	32.00	33.00	42.00
Corn Meal	35.50	36.00	50.00
Gluten Feed	41.25	43.25	43.75
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	56.75
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.50	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	42.00	42.00	49.00
43% C. S. Meal	44.50	44.50	50.50
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	44.50	45.00	47.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

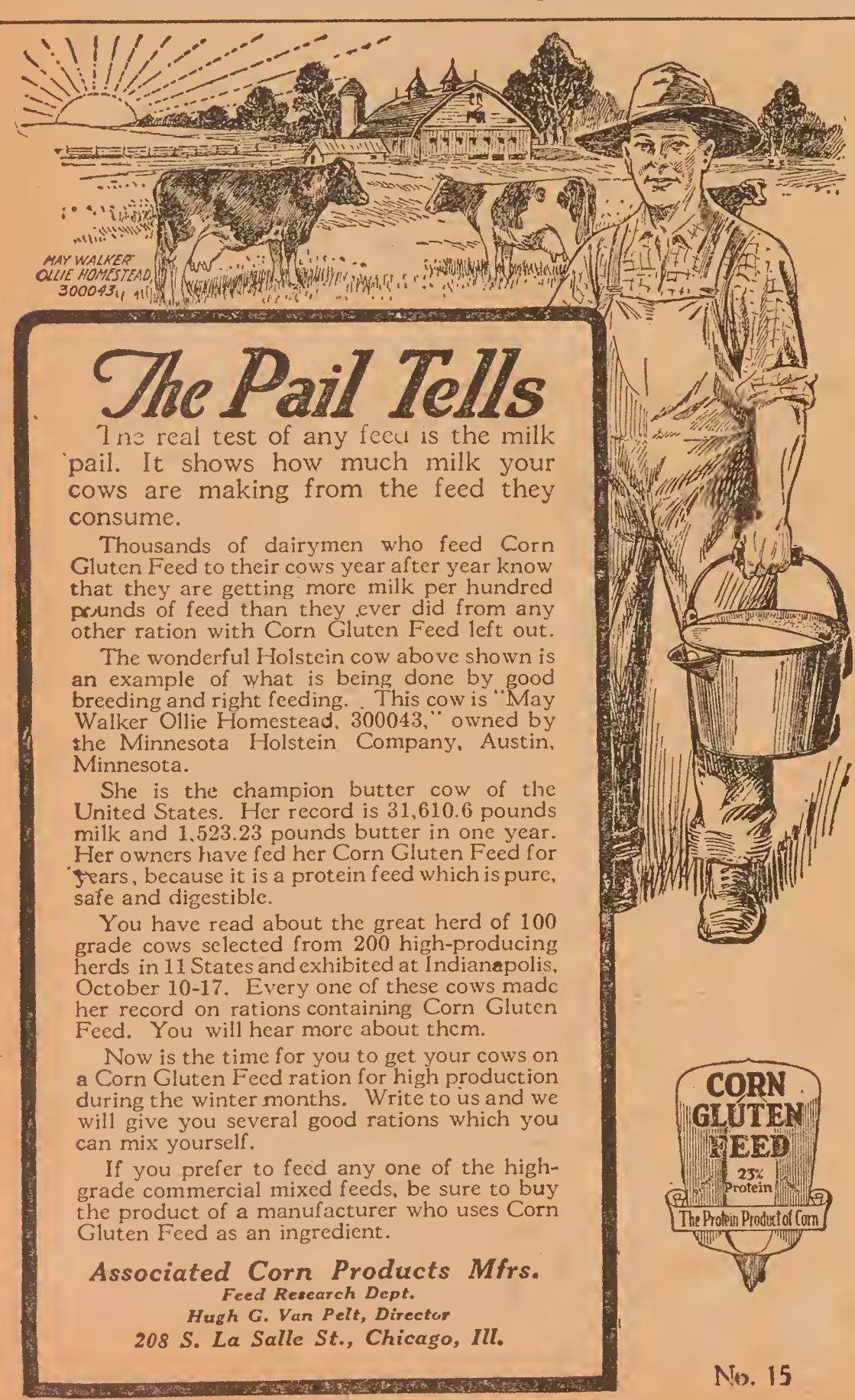
BEAN CROP DAMAGED

Just what effect the recent adverse weather will have on this year's bean crop, is hard to say. It is a known fact however, that an enormous amount of damage has been done in New York and Michigan. One authority is responsible for the statement that Genesee County, N. Y., has suffered a loss of a million dollars in beans during the recent rainy spell. In some cases entire fields are being plowed. It is conservatively estimated that the New York bean crop has been cut in half. Pea beans are believed to be the heaviest losers. The kidney bean crop is reported to have suffered slightly less damage.

As yet the situation has not been reflected on current prices. The bean market is still a very dull affair, although in some varieties there has been a slight improvement of late. The amount of old beans in western New York is said to be extremely light It will be some time before the new crop will be ready because the mechanical sorters cannot do much of the work that will be necessary with this year's crop.

POTATOES GO HIGHER

The potato market took an upward turn during the past week. Long Islands are now selling in bulk per 180 pounds from $4.75 to $5.00, an advance of 35c over last week's quotations. Maines have also advanced. In general there is a much better movement of potatoes in the market. During the week, States arrived on the market in sufficient quantities to warrant quotations. They are bringing anywhere from $3.85 to $4.15 per 180 pounds in bulk, which is about 50c below Maine quotations.



The Pail Tells

The real test of any feed is the milk pail. It shows how much milk your cows are making from the feed they consume.

Thousands of dairymen who feed Corn Gluten Feed to their cows year after year know that they are getting more milk per hundred pounds of feed than they ever did from any other ration with Corn Gluten Feed left out.

The wonderful Holstein cow above shown is an example of what is being done by good breeding and right feeding. This cow is "May Walker Ollie Homestead, 300043," owned by the Minnesota Holstein Company, Austin, Minnesota.

She is the champion butter cow of the United States. Her record is 31,610.6 pounds milk and 1,523.23 pounds butter in one year. Her owners have fed her Corn Gluten Feed for years, because it is a protein feed which is pure, safe and digestible.

You have read about the great herd of 100 grade cows selected from 200 high-producing herds in 11 States and exhibited at Indianapolis, October 10-17. Every one of these cows made her record on rations containing Corn Gluten Feed. You will hear more about them.

Now is the time for you to get your cows on a Corn Gluten Feed ration for high production during the winter months. Write to us and we will give you several good rations which you can mix yourself.

If you prefer to feed any one of the high-grade commercial mixed feeds, be sure to buy the product of a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient.

Associated Corn Products Mfrs.
Feed Research Dept.
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

CORN GLUTEN FEED 23% Protein The Protein Product of Corn

No. 15

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
Burlington, Vt.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

HorsePowerisCheaper

Big bales command premium of $1.00 a ton. HERCULES and NEW WAY presses in stock here for immediate shipment. Repairs in stock also. For further information, write or wire

TUDOR & JONES, Weedsport, N.Y.

Among the Farmers

Embargo On Farm Products From Texas

THE spread of foot and mouth disease in the state of Texas is responsible for embargoes being placed on agricultural exports from that state by 10 different states, of which New York is one. The embargo against cattle and cattle products from Texas was declared by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets after a circuit judge in Texas issued two injunctions; one restraining state and federal officials in Texas from slaughtering cattle suffering from the disease and another restraining state and federal officials from enforcing a quarantine in Harris County, Texas, where the disease was discovered. Railroad men declared the existing embargoes are the most comprehensive ever levied against the state of Texas, and unless something is done soon severe losses will be experienced by the producers in that state.

Ayrshire Sale

THE Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club will hold a sale at Hornell on October 28.

This will be the sixth Annual Consignment Sale held by the club. It is expected that fifty cows and several heifers and bulls from accredited herds will be offered for sale.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

The Northumberland County fair was held last week. The weather was favorable but the fair was not a success, financially. The Union County fair was held this week, with a good attendance for such cool weather. The exhibits by the schools, made in the new building were fine and varied from school work and farm products to relics. $600 was awarded in prizes for these exhibits.

Corn cutting is nearly completed, and as it is dry enough to crib, some has been husked. Wheat seeding is about finished, and that seeded a few weeks ago has made a good growth. Potatoes are mostly dug and apple picking is in order, with better than a half crop where sprayed. Many fields of second growth have been cut for hay or for seed which has been yielding better than a bushel an acre of good clover seed.

McDevitts Tuberculosis Camp in Cregg township made a recent drive for $10,000 which was quickly oversubscribed. The Feeble minded village near Laurelton was recently visited by Governor Pinchot, during his tour through the state.

Renters for farms are hard to find, as very few persons are starting farming.—J. N. GLOVER.

Snyder County.—We have bumper crops of wheat, corn, oats, and buckwheat. There is lots of seeding to do yet. Pastures are looking fine. Some corn has been cut and potatoes are yielding well. Some clover seed has been harvested. Wheat is selling for $1.40, corn $1.20, rye $1.10, oats 45 cents, buckwheat $1.90 per cwt., butter 30 cents, eggs 36 cents a dozen.

People generally are well, but there is some grippe and fevers.—S. D. P.

Crawford County.—We have plenty of rain lately. Pastures are looking good. There have been no frosts to do much damage. Buckwheat is about all cut and some is threshed. Oats are threshing out good. Some field corn is cut and siloes are being filled. Potatoes are good size but few in a hill. There will be less than an average crop. Potatoes are bringing $1.00 a bushel, butter 50 cents, Eggs 36 to 40 cents, Oats 45 cents, peaches $3.00, Hogs 13 to 15 cents live weight. Farm work is well up to date. A large number of fires have been reported due to lightning.—J. F. S.

New York County Notes

Oneida County.—Filling silos is the order now. The crop is good except on wet land. The hay crop was abundant but the weather was very unfavorable for harvesting, as well as for cutting oats. Oats made a good growth of straw but the yield was very disappointing. Potatoes are only a moderate crop due to blight. The price is 50 cents a peck. Apples are scarce. Conditions have been right for good after feed and pastures have been good. Flies were very persistent in annoying livestock. Pork is selling for 18 cents dressed, young pigs about $4.00 each with the demand good. Fat bulls sell at 8 cents a pound dressed. New milkers to replace herds tested for T.B. have sold at from $100 to as high as $200 each.

—E. N. A.

Farmer's Meetings

Oct. 14—Regional Director's Conference Cortland, N. Y. Speakers—C. E. Ladd, Enos Lee, Jay Coryell, E. Victor Underwood, as well as officers of county. Farm Bureaus from six counties in district—Cortland, Chenango, Cayuga, Broome, Onondaga, Tompkins.

Oct. 14—Hamilton Business Men's Association, Hamilton, N. Y., (Masonic Temple). Speakers—Prof. H. C. Thompson, Cornell University and W. I. Myers, Farm Management Department—Cornell.

Oct. 15—Canandaigua, N. Y. Regional meeting of County Farm Bureau Directors of Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Yates, Seneca and Ontario counties.

Oct. 19—Albany County Farm Bureau, Albany, N. Y. Annual Council of Committeemen.

Oct. 23—Oswego County Farm Bureau, Oswego Annual Meeting and Fair. Speaker—Dr. E. H. Hardenburg.

Nov. 4—Madison Co. Farm Bureau Advisory Council of Committeemen, Morrisville, N. Y. in conjunction with Farmer's Week at the State School at Morrisville.

Nov. 20—Madison Co. Farm & Home Bureaus Annual Meeting, Morrisville, N. Y. Speaker—Peter G. Ten Eyck (tentative).

Nov. 27.—Madison Co. Farm Bureau Banker-Farmer's Conference, Hamilton. Speakers—Representative bankers and farmers in county.

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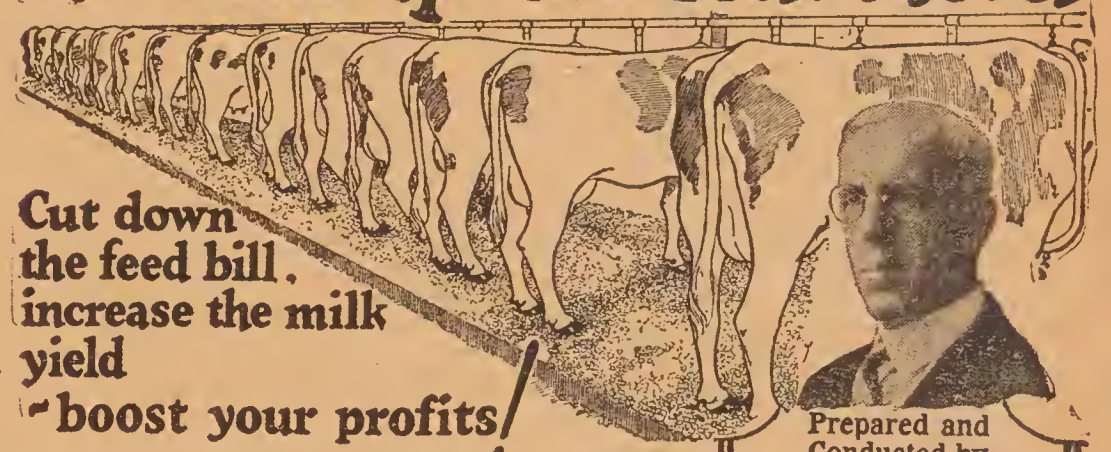
Learn this month

How to Improve Your Herd



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SUBJECT 2—Ten mailings. Profitable Feeding of Dairy Cattle and Essentials to Successful Herd Management. Feeding of Dairy Cattle—Explained—Illustrated. Food Value of Feeds. Food Requirements for Milk Production. Study of Leading Feeding Standards. Selection of Feeds. How to Balance Rations. Raising the Calf. Use of Silage. How to Plan for Soiling Crops. Foundation of a Profitable Herd. Feeding for Advanced Registry Records. Selecting, Fitting and Showing Dairy Cattle.

SUBJECT 3—Five mailings. Judging and Selecting Dairy Cattle for the Herd and Show Ring. How to Become a Good Judge. Studies of Types and Correct Dairy Form With Detail Description of Parts of Dairy Cow. Essentials in Show Ring Judging. Selecting Dairy Cattle for the Herd.

SUBJECT 4—Five mailings. Common Diseases of Dairy Cattle—Their Causes, Symptoms and Treatment. Practical Helps on Disease Prevention. Medicines—Their Uses—How to Keep Dairy Cattle Healthy. Diseases of Calf. Care of Cow at Calving Time. Study of Contagious Diseases. Treatment of Common Ailments. How to Perform Necessary Operations on Dairy Cattle. Practical Medicine Cupboard for the Dairy.

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604-610 Wisner Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.

Prepared and Conducted by

Prof. Wm. M. Rider

Professor of Dairy Husbandry of

Syracuse University

Syracuse, N.Y.

Prof. Rider is an outstanding national authority on dairying—a well-known judge of cattle. Has held positions on large dairy farms as herdsman, farm manager, and farm superintendent. Three years, Director of Extension Service, Holstein-Frisian Assn. of America. Professor Animal Husbandry and Vice-Pres. of Winona College of Agriculture. Former Supt. of Syracuse University Farm. Visited and studied methods of dairying in 25 states. Studied dairying in Holland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy.

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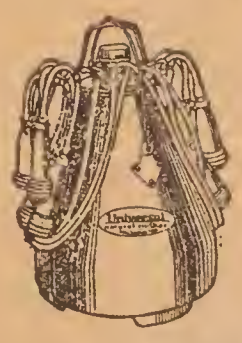

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For shipments made on or before November 7th, we will pay for:

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100 lb. " " " chick feed and small feed	4c each
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We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo.

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HORSE BREEDERS

BELGIANS

Farceur Belgians will give you

PROFIT PROGRESS PRODUCTION PLEASURE

Before buying see the Farceurs Stallions and mares at reasonable prices.

KNOLLWOOD FARM

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.

A. L. Brockway, Owner Oliver Jones, Supt.

SWINE BREEDERS

155—PIGS FOR SALE—155

Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large healthy pigs, weaned, and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each, and 6 to 7 weeks old, $4 each. Safe delivery guaranteed, no charge for shipping crates; if not satisfied upon arrival at your station, return at my expense. Shipped subject to your approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

POLAND CHINA PIGS, $15.00 each, extra good ones. Write and let me tell you all about them.

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A REGISTERED TRADE NAME

FOR homes, farms and suburban estates—for summer resorts and hotels—*wherever water is required,* Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems solve the problem. And they solve it with *unquestioned dependability* that means *thorough and lasting satisfaction!*

The Myers Line offers a complete choice of types and capacities. And each model has—*built into it*—Myers superior engineering—Myers quality materials—and Myers perfect workmanship. There are Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems for both deep and shallow wells—and for use with city current or power from your individual lighting plant, or for hand, wind or gas engine operation.

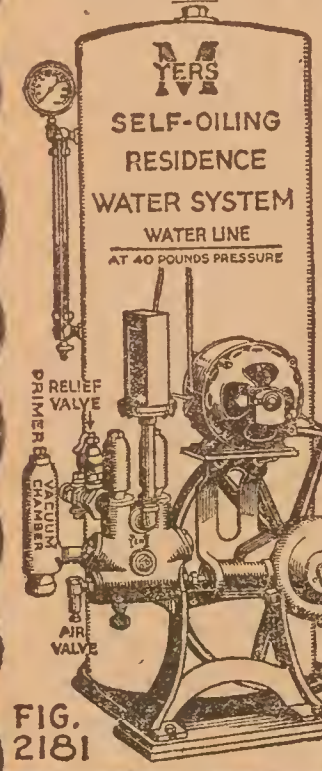

FIG. 2181

Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS
PUMPS — WATER SYSTEMS — HAY TOOLS — DOOR HANGERS

The Myers Line also includes hand and windmill, well and cistern pumps, shallow and deep well power pumps, electric house pumps, pumping jacks, hand and power spray pumps—and hay unloading tools, door hangers, gate hangers, lawn and porch swings. All are of standard Myers quality.

See your dealer—or write us direct for catalog and helpful water-service suggestions.

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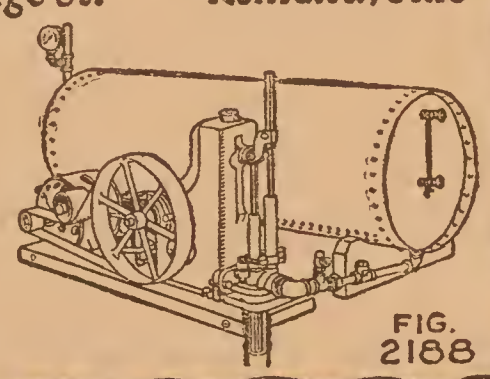

FIG. 2188

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BIG DEMAND for McSweeny trained Auto, Tractor and Electrical Experts. Big pay—$50 to $200 a week and even better. You can get McSweeny training in only 8 weeks. I have calls for McSweeny-trained men every day. To fill these positions, I am making a special short time offer. Your railroad fare and board free. Write me at once.

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AS LOW AS $10

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HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

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Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

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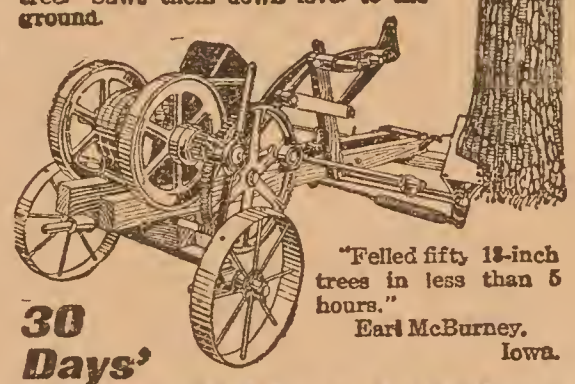
Does the Work of 10 Men!

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks, runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours." Earl McBurney, Iowa.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

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Two Water Problems

How to Get It---How to Get Rid of It

I want to pipe water into our house but I am not sure which method I want to use. I have three available systems. First I can pipe a spring to the house but will have to get privilege of right of way from one of my neighbors. Then again I can get water from the Hudson River on which our farm borders and lastly I could use a driven well. Which would be better? Furthermore would it be worth while to put in an electric lighting and pumping outfit. If I pipe the spring to the house there will be plenty of fall to give us an abundance of pressure.

THE disadvantage with the spring proposition lies in the fact that you have got to cross another man's property. Furthermore unless you positively own the land on which the spring is located you may find yourself in difficulty some day. As to the comparative cost it should be perfectly easy for you to figure out how much the pipe will cost you. You will undoubtedly use 3-8-inch pipe and it will all depend on how cheaply you can buy piping of this size.

The disadvantage of the river system lies in that you cannot definitely know anything of the purity of the water. If there are any cities, towns or villages on the up-stream side, it is rather dangerous on account of the hazard of contagious diseases. Furthermore it would take a strong pumping outfit to lift the water any distance.

Undoubtedly the driven well proposition is the best scheme. Of course if you are just going to have an engine pump and gravity tank, which tank is usually located in the attic of the house or on a tower, you will not have fresh water available at all times unless you use a hand pump. Furthermore if your engine is not well protected in a cellar you may have some difficulty starting it in real cold weather.

An Electric System is Fine

One of the nicest little outfits a man would want is the modern electric lighting plant, making available current to run an automatic water system. If you have a power line running by your house it may be that it will be possible to buy current without going to the expense of an outfit. Of course when wires are down in the wintertime, it is rather a disadvantage and that is where the farm lighting plant is a good investment. The modern electric lighting plants are equipped with self-starters so that the women folks can operate the machine by the mere pressure of a button. As far as costs are concerned it is simply a matter of getting estimates from several local dealers on the three systems you have available.

Getting Rid of a Wet Spot

IT is a well known fact that proper underdrainage is more conducive to increased crop production than any other means of soil improvement. Sixty years of practice and observation of results warrants me in this assertion, still present conditions affecting production and distribution also warrant me in suggesting a halt in this progressive line. We are already producing more than we can market at a profit although I do not believe there are more products at present than could be used by the consumers if it could be brought within their reach and means. Distribution is the rock that both producer and consumer are butting against at present. Again the price of tile and labor both went soaring and have not yet come back to normal.

At present we are marking time in this feature of farm management. Still there is one feature of this work that is of economic importance no matter what the conditions are concerning prices from products. There are few farms that do not have fields with wet and unproductive spots in them. Working around or through these increased the expense of a growing crop whatever it may be and results in a less income from the field. Without question it is poor farm management to continue year after year growing crops on such fields without changing their wet spots from loss to profit.

An Eye Sore and Unproductive

When I came to this farm a few years ago, there was a small area in a sog or hollow, not a dozen rods from the buildings, that during rainy seasons was quite a lake. When the water finally worked away, this spot was mighty unsightly in the extreme. A tile drain was installed through this, and after a couple of years in cultivation and weed killing, last year I grew 100 pounds of white kidney beans on seven square rods of ground in rows 30 inches apart. This strip of beans crossed the old wet spot mentioned and up a light sandy slope of rather leachy soil and if we figured right this was at the rate of 38 bushels to an acre and on soil that is not recommended for that kind of beans. Potatoes and other crops did just as well on this reclaimed land. There may still be weed seeds in that soil, but none have been allowed to grow to maturity since I have been growing crops on it. Such drainage work always pays both in dollar returns and satisfaction in a permanent improvement.—H. E. Cox.

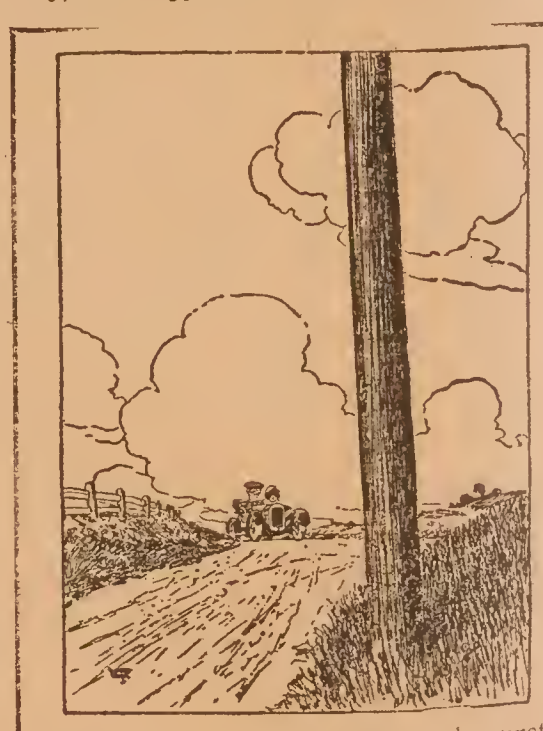
If the Battery Solution Spills

IN handling or testing the storage battery on the farm touring car great care should be used in order that none of its liquid contents are spilled because being dilute sulphuric acid it is likely to eat into and mar anything it touches. In case some of it does get on floor boards, carpet, or any other part of the automobile or ones clothing, the spot should be wiped and then washed with a little household ammonia and water or a solution of baking soda and water. This will neutralize the action of the acid and prevent further damage.

In case the battery solution gets on clothing, the spot should be immediately and thoroughly wet with an ammonia or baking soda solution. For this purpose it is a good plan to have handy a bottle of the ammonia or baking soda solution ready for instant use in case of emergencies. Often this will avoid ruining a suit of clothes as the acid will soon eat a hole in cloth unless neutralized.

With storage batteries in his lighting system, his touring car and his truck, most farmers have to handle or test them quite frequently, therefore knowing how to avoid damage should any of the battery solution be spilled is an advantage.—Ed. Henry.

Did you like "The Trouble Maker," by E. R. Eastman? Then you will surely want it in book form for your library. It is now ready. Send two dollars by check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and copy will be sent by return mail.



Jones (returning car for the first time in his new car)—*Don't talk for a few moments, my dear; here's a telegraph post coming.*—JUDGE.

Watch Out For Roup

Keep the House Dry---Prevent Drafts

MANY flocks of pullets take cold after their removal to winter quarters because they are kept in tightly closed houses. All windows and curtains in the front of the house should be wide open night and day until really cold weather sets in. Even in the middle of the winter, the cloth curtains should not be entirely closed.

Lack of ventilation causes dampness in the houses and this, in turn, results in colds and roup.

The first symptoms of roup are similar to an ordinary cold, such as running at the nostrils and sneezing. Definite evidence of roup is the offensive odor detected on opening the bird's mouth. The exudate is also offensive. The disease may attack the eyes, when they become inflamed and swollen; a tumor, containing offensive, yellowish, cheesy matter, sometimes develops. The course of the disease may extend over several weeks or months and there may be cases of chronic roup. Some cases end fatally in a comparatively short time. The form of the disease, in which yellowish patches develope on the throat, is dealt with under diphtheria or diphtheretic roup.

Bacteria Cause Roup

Cases of roup occur when birds are subjected to draft and damp, but the cause must be infection with disease germs. It is believed that the almost constant presence of the germs is due to lack of regular disinfection and to birds in the flock believed to have recovered from a previous attack of the disease, but that, in reality, are suffering from chronic roup, and are able, whenever suitable conditions arise for an outbreak of the disease, to infect the rest of the flock through the drinking water and the soil.

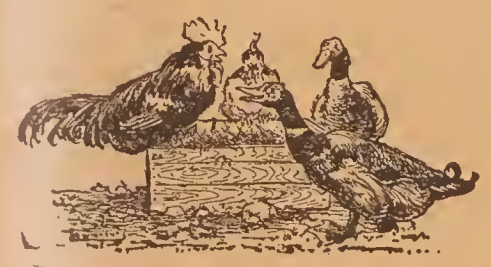
The seriousness of this disease makes it imperative for the poultry rearer to isolate immediately any birds showing any suspicious symptoms. If treatment of the infected bird is taken in hand early, and carried out faithfully, a cure can be affected, but is is often wiser to kill and burn infected stock. In treating birds, the mouth and nostrils should be washed out with 5% carbolic acid, or with 50% hydrogen peroxide, or with 2% permanganate of potash. It is important to clean out the passage of the nostrils, and this may be done by: pressing against the roof of the bird's mouth from inside and squeezing the nostrils from above downwards; by syringing out the nostrils; and by dipping the fowl's head for a few seconds in a solution of the disinfectant. Great care should be exercised in this latter method of treatment, which is only recommended when permanganate of potash is used.

Isolate All Sick Birds

It is well to keep birds isolated for some time after apparent recovery. When the eye is affected the tumor should be carefully lanced and the cheesy matter removed, after which the cavity should be rinsed out with one of the disinfectants recommended above; such treatment may have to be repeated time after time.

As an after effect of a cold or of roup, conjunctivitis or sore eyes may develop. A discharge comes from the eyes and the eyelids become stuck together. Bathe the eyes with hydrogen peroxide mixed with an equal quantity of water.

If this condition follows an attack of roup, there is danger that the fowl has not entirely recovered, and may be a source of infection to the rest of the flock.



DUCK: *Just think, folks, I will be three years old this Thanksgiving.*

ROOSTER: *You WILL be! You mean you will have been.*—LIFE.

Gasoline Lanterns for the Henhouse

We are considering whether or not to use lights on our flock this winter. Is it safe to use gasoline lanterns? Is it better to put the lights on in the morning or at night? Should the same amount of light be given to pullets as to old hens?
—M. W. C., New York.

WE know of several poultrymen who use gasoline lanterns and we have never known of a case of fire from them. We also know of one man who uses kerosene lamps. Of course electric lights are the most convenient, and by far the most satisfactory, but if they were not available, we would certainly use gasoline lanterns. So far as we know it doesn't matter much whether the lights are used mornings or nights. We have found it more convenient to use them in the evening. Begin using them as soon as the days are less than twelve or fourteen hours long, and keep them on long enough to make a twelve or fourteen hour day. We feed grain at six o'clock, and turn off the lights about seven. Some folks have reported trouble in getting the hens to go on the roosts, but they soon learn to go after they finish eating, especially if the lights are dimmed. If lights are used in the morning many folks use an automatic switch for turning on the lights. This is an advantage except that we think the hens should have water as soon as they come off the roosts. We also suggest that any device for turning on the lights should have the approval of the insurance company unless you are willing to take a chance.

Separate Hens and Pullets if Possible

It is difficult to have hens and pullets in the same flock and use the lights so that neither will be harmed. The hens should have a rest during November and December, which is just the time the pullets should be laying. They should be separated if possible. If this is not possible some compromise measure must be used. You may decide to put on the lights full force and then sell the old hens about the first of January, when they stop laying, or you may wait until the first of December before using lights. We tried putting the lights on in the fall one year with the result that the old hens laid heavily till about January, then molted, and failed to produce much during the spring.

Chicks Have Ocular Roup

Some of our chicks are scarcely larger than when they were hatched. They droop around with their wings almost touching the ground and finally die. They are not lousy and neither have they white diarrhea. They do not appear to be weak on the legs. Some of them appear to be blind. Their heads are red and somewhat swollen. One or both of the eyes are completely closed. Their feathers are ruffled too. Can you tell me what is the matter with them and what to do?—Mrs. F. L. F.

FROM the symptoms you give us, we are led to believe that the chicks are suffering from ocular roup. It is a disease affecting the eye and surrounding tissues. The cause of this disease is not known, nor its exact character.

In treating the birds the first thing to do is to get the affected individuals into an isolated pen and give them a dose of Epsom salts at the rate of about a half pound to about 100 baby chicks. There is an exudate that comes from the eye and this should be removed. If the space about the eye has become affected and shows marked swelling, these spaces may be opened with a sharp knife and cleaned thoroughly. The eye socket and these spaces around the eye should be treated with hydrogen perioxide in order to clean them thoroughly. In some cases it may be necessary to use a 10% solution of argyrol.

Birds that are suffering from a severe case of this form of roup are usually of little value and it will pay you to destroy them.

PAN-A-CE-A

starts both pullets and moulted hens to laying

ARE YOUR moulted hens back on the egg job?

Are your pullets laying?

Is their feed going to flesh or eggs—which?

What you want is to start the feed the egg way.

Do it with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic that puts the dormant egg organs to work.

That's when you get the eggs.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration once a day and your hens will give a good account of themselves in the egg basket.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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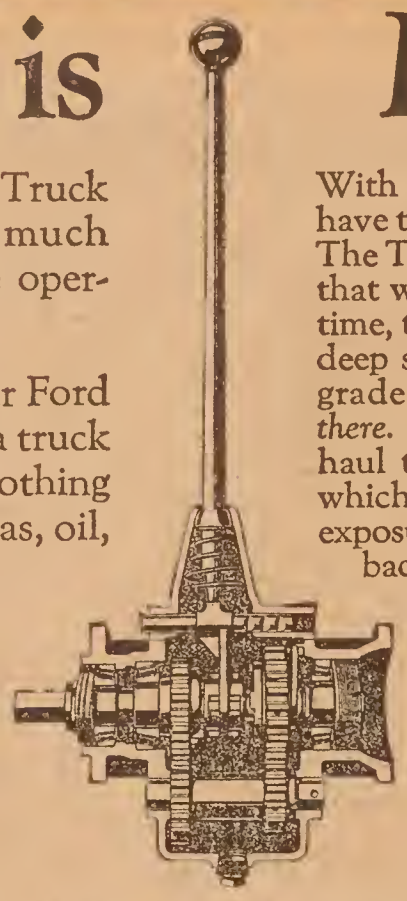

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Organized Farmers Demand Lower Taxes

(*Continued from page* 1)

that the people themselves, including the farmers, are largely to blame for the situation. Everyone knows that the greatest tax burden is local. It is the cost of running the school district, the village, the town, the county and the State that take the tax money.

In any tax program there are two things to be considered. First, whether or not taxes can be reduced, and second, whether the burden is properly distributed to all of the wealth. Considering for a moment the question of reducing taxes, we never can hope to get them down where they were even a few years ago. We are asking our government to do a great many different jobs, and we must expect to pay for them. Many of these jobs, like the roads and the schools, are necessary.

Reduce Taxes by Less Spending

The only way in which taxes can be reduced is by exactly the same methods that farmers keep down their expenses in hard times; that is, by not spending. If you are determined to have better roads, and to have done all of the hundred and one things that your local and state governments are now doing, you must expect to pay for them, and you will pay well, too, because a public agency can never spend the individual's money as well as the individual can spend it himself.

Under the second problem of distributing the tax burden more fairly, much can be done. Two outstanding methods of doing this are first to see that the assessors assess the property within the county fairly, and second to put more of the tax burden where it belongs, that is, upon the people having incomes.

We will discuss these different problems in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST regularly this fall. We hope that every Grange and every other local farm organization will hold regular discussions in their meetings during the fall and winter, that local committees to study the problem may be appointed, and that these committees will talk to the assessors, supervisors and other local officers in order to see just where the trouble is. Then when it comes time for action in the legislature this winter, we will all be prepared to support the organizations and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the State Capitols for relief to the farm taxpayer.

Central New Jersey Farm Notes

(*Continued from page* 268)

Jersey potato lands have been "potatoed" to death. On most New Jersey farms it has been potatoes, potatoes, ad infinitum.

About the only fellows who are making any money out of fruit are those who dispose of their crops at wayside booths along the state highways, and competition with them has become so tense that many have gone out of the business. None of the berry crops proved profitable, peaches made a little money, apples still less, but now comes the long pull. Thousands of barrels of fall and winter pears and apples are now hanging upon the trees.

Since during the past season I saw the domesticated varieties of huckleberries growing upon what was once the White cranberry bogs near New Lisbon, perhaps we would better turn to their production, considering that the ordinary "piney" varieties sell from 35 to 50 cents per quart, worms, bugs, leaves and dusty debris thrown in gratis. These White cultivated varieties were as large as cherries and returned all the luscious flavor of the woodland and swamp varieties.

As I stated in a former issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, many fertile fields that are now cultivated at a loss, would better be seeded down and a return made to keeping dairy cattle. There is a ready and profitable market for milk all through the North Jersey Coast section. This, too, is an all-year-round market.

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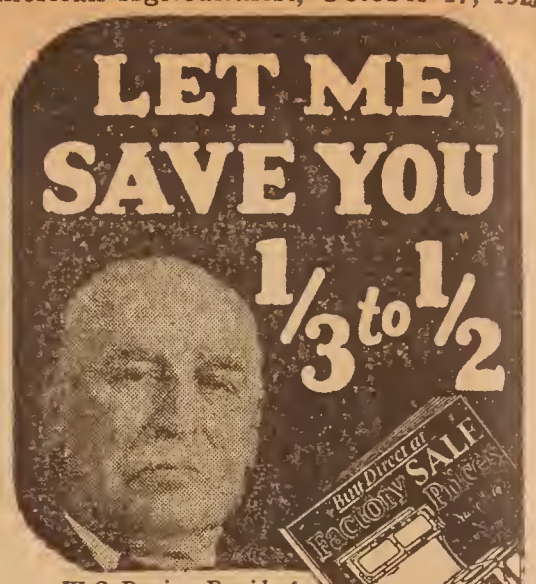

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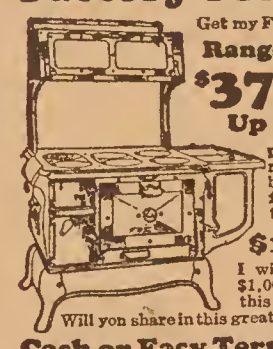

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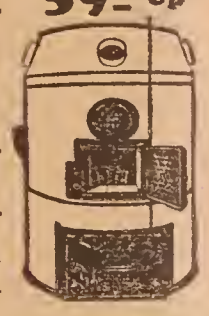

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What Readers Want to Know

New York's Seed Improvement Cooperative

I am told that there is a seed improvement association in this State. Who is back of it and what is it doing? Can I get improved seed from it? Is it an association of the regular seed dealers? It is something that I am sure more farmers would like to know about.—J. S., New York.

THE New York State Seed Improvement Co-operative Association is an organization of growers of crops some of which they sell for seed. They aim to produce "good seed." They grow their crops under very careful and expert supervision, placing on the market a certified product guaranteed to be of a specified purity and vitality. While the crop is growing it is inspected for disease and only those fields that come within a definite percentage are qualified as saleable. There are regular farmers, bona fide farmers, in this association and there are some commercial seed growers included also. Most of the larger dealers appreciate the growing importance of and need for better seed and they are striving on their own hook to steadily improve their stock. The dealer who tries to "get by" with any old stock as long as he can sell it, is rapidly losing ground. It will not be many years and he will be out of business. He is hanging himself.

A Growers Organization

The association is purely a membership organization of seed growers for mutual help and for the special inspection and certification service. Any bona fide grower, either individual or corporate, or any contract grower of any of the improved crop seeds in New York State may apply for membership in the association and thus receive the special inspection service of the college of agriculture with which the association closely cooperates. It was originally started in 1914.

Bruce P. Jones a farmer of Hall, Monroe County is president. There are four vice-presidents: E. E. Hults of Marathon, Cortland County; L. L. Foote of Malone, Franklin County; L. A. Toan of Perry, Wyoming County, and F. C. Gibbs of Fillmore, Allegany County.

The association is not only interested in the growing of better seed. It also is constantly working in cooperation with the better seed program of the State College of Agriculture for the development of new and superior varieties. It was through this association that the now famous Cornell 11 and Cornell 12 varieties of corn were developed, as other improved varieties of field crops such as Junior No. 6 wheat, Cornellian, Comewell and other varieties of oats, and the various strains of certified seed potatoes, beans, barley and rye.

To Use Good Seed Is Good Business

There has been some criticism relative to the better seed movement. We have heard farmers say "why talk higher yielding seed when we are now growing more than the market wants?" That is not the point. It is not the proper way to look at it. If a man can grow as many potatoes on five or six acres of land that he formerly grew on nine or ten acres, that is good business, for he is reducing his labor overhead. If by the use of an improved variety of oats he is able to realize a yield of fifty bushels to the acre, whereas horse-mane oats used to give him twenty or twenty-five, is not good business to use that better variety, put in a smaller acreage, exert less effort in its culture and get just as much return? Again, poor seed does not always mature a crop. Seed of low vitality may meet adverse weather conditions that will result in low yields while strong vigorous seed will come through with a crop. It is a matter of crop insurance.

Yes, it is possible to obtain seed from members of the association or from the dealers who act as their sales agents. A list of the growers or dealers in certified seed may be obtained by writing to the headquarters of the association which is located at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. The association also cooperates with the State experiment station in the development and growing of improved varieties and strains of small fruits.

Cleaning Out the Carbon

"How often should an engine be taken down to clean out the carbon?"—K. S. M., New Jersey.

IT all depends on the care you give your car and the kind of oil you use. If you run your engine so that the cylinder walls become scored you will find your engine clouding up more quickly. If you use a cheap grade of oil you will find your engine losing pep sooner than it should. Excessive carbon in the cylinders is usually identified by a sharp knock when the car is laboring under a heavy load or when you go up hills. An engine that is filled with carbon will be sluggish and not have the "characteristic pep" of an engine in good condition. If you find your engine "carbons-up" sooner than seems reasonable it may pay you to have your cylinders rebored and a new set of rings put in. If you have this done, make sure that thereafter you will only buy a good grade of oil. Cheap oil is false economy.

The Graveyards of Hope

(*Continued from page 3*)

and we civilized, specialized and commercialized folks would look upon it as a curiosity if we should find, somewhere, a farm fully stocked with all a family's necessities! Visions of hams hung high and cellars deep well filled and wools and homespuns warming everyone! Yet would it not be well if such a type of agriculture were preserved? If somewhere, the original occupation of mankind could be maintained—then, after the lure of agricultural specialization has had its fling we might know how to revert to the most noble employment of man. It would certainly make a very interesting study for the State Agricultural Society and would make a dandy exhibit for the next State Fair! Would not such a type of farming be much more sensible and desirable than the heartbreaking efforts of the marginal men who are struggling now to hang on after their markets have been filled by the products of the efficient ones?

It has been said that a cemetery is a collection of individual calamities each one representing a personal tragedy to someone. A farming country in the process of abandonment is a graveyard of men's and women's hopes. Each example is a personal tragedy to someone.

I wish A. L. Duane could portray what has gone on in the minds of those he wrote about a couple of weeks ago. It is not the farms and the country which we need to worry about—they can be reforested even if the state has to do it and pay for it. But if, as the editor says, a ten per cent. increase in the number of our farmers would ruin agriculture, then what have farmers and the leaders of farmers been doing to allow agriculture to get into such a pass? Let us not make the abandoned land our only care. What shall be done to help the next ten per cent. who will have to go?—K. D. Scott.

Until Eastman wrote "The Trouble Maker" no one had told the dramatic and thrilling story of the farmer's fight for better prices for his products. This story ran in serial form in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last winter and aroused intense interest among all the readers of the paper. Macmillan has just published the novel in book form and it is now ready for distribution. Send $2.00 check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

DAVID had freshened the fire with a birch log and stood holding a blazing stick to his pipe, when he tilted his head. Steele watched the expression of the furrowed features in the fire-light slowly shift from mild curiosity to sudden interest. He glanced at Michel, but the head-man dozed where he sat.

"You're not going to start us out again tonight, David?" said Steele, whose ears caught nothing on the still air except the occasional snapping of contracting timber in the increasing cold.

"I hear somet'ing den," was the low reply. Steele rose and held his breath, ears straining.

Then from the ridge of the fox sets, hardly a half-mile distant, rose a scream.

"By gar! He's at de trap!" And David leaped for his shoes and rifle, and started for the ridge, followed by Steele and Michel.

As they crossed the river, the scream again lifted on the freezing air. The men had stopped to listen to locate the position of the beast, for the ridge was a long one, when, as the cry rose to its climax, it was cut short off—to leave the night again quiet.

"We go easee—no scare heem," cautioned Michel, and the desperate men lifted their snow-shoes to muffle the click of the bows, as they mounted the ridge to the trap-line.

In contrast with the preceding night, the stars were out, though the moon had not as yet risen. And in the hearts of white man and Indian, as in single file they went up to meet the Thing that had baffled them, there was the single prayer—that when their forefingers took up the slack of the triggers there would be light on their sights.

They were cautiously nearing the first fox-set, and still the voice in the night held its silence. Could the beast be waiting to rush them from cover, like a wounded grizzly, wondered Steele.

"Look out for that thick spruce!" he warned as they came within sight of the first set.

Separated for safety, with cocked rifles, they advanced to the bear trap masked in the snow beside the bait.

"What you see, Michel?"

"He bin here, but miss de trap!" muttered the Indian, doubled over the snow. Steele and David moved up to look at the tracks. The trail led down the ridge toward the second trap. The hopes of the three friends rose. But why was the Thing so silent? Was he waiting to leap on them as he had sprung on the hound? The small eyes of the Indians swept the front and flanks as they noiselessly traveled to the next fox-set.

The trap was set on the brow of the hill where the hardwood was less thick. Beyond, the freezing sky, studded with stars, opened before them. Up from the horizon pulsed and glowed the aurora, flooding the north with light. Around them the timber cracked in the pinch of the withering cold. The frost from their hot breaths already circled the rim of their hoods, whitening eyebrow and mustache.

With rifles loose in the crook of the left arm, for the fingers of the right hand would freeze if exposed, and spread like skirmishers, they stalked the position of the hidden bear trap.

Suddenly the three stiffened in their tracks, eyes combing the surrounding cover; then moved on, as a snowy owl, disturbed in his night patrol for food, floated past like a ghost. Through the blue shadows, Steele strove to locate the position of the fox-set beyond them. Then the warning arm of the Iroquois held him tense in his tracks.He slipped his right hand from the mitten to the grip of the Mannlicher. What had Michel seen?

Silently the Indian ran forward, dropped to a knee and raised his rifle. At last their moment had come! His target screened by scrub, Steele covered the approach to Michel, his body tense as a strung bow, exultation in his heart. At last!

As if carved from stone the Indian kneeled, rifle leveled, while Steele waited breathless for the explosion. Then to the surprise of the man whose right hand was fast stiffening on his gun grip, Michel suddenly rose to his feet. Joining Michel where the view was unobstructed, Steele gasped in amazement. There in the snow, by the fox-set, crouched a black hulk.

"Shoot, Michel!" he whispered, leveling his Mannlicher.

"No use," came the muttered answer. "Pete, he rest eesee—tonight."

"What! He's in the trap?"

"Ah—hah! He nevaire move; an' he face de odder way."

David joined them. "Dat Windigo froze stiff! Dis tam de trap stop hees howl queek!" But as they approached, three rifles covered the black shape in the snow.

Steele's heart beat high. At last, after the toil and the defeat; after the heartache for those of whose misfortune this frozen brute was the cause, they had won—won by means of the inexorable jaws which had yawned under the snow. And now that the crazed beast with the evil voice lay stiff in death, now that there was hope for Wailing River—and for her, the baffled scientist in Steele clamored for the key to the riddle. What breed of beast, mad or normal, could it be?

First at the trap, Michel turned to Steele with a wild oath.

"By gar! Look, w'at we hunt all dis tam'!" And the infuriated Iroquois slashed savagely at the carcass gripped by the jaws of steel, till the knife blade snapped in his hand. Then with a heave he turned over the hairy body with the trap, and Steele stared, dumbfounded, into the twisted features, horrible in the grimace of death, of—Pierre!

"Good God! Pierre from Ogoké—*Laflamme!*"

In amazement, David and Steele bent over the distorted face etched with the frenzied despair of the moment when the steel fangs snapped, crushing the bones, and he measured the minutes until the chill of the white death iced his blood. This Thing, stiff in its suit of bear-skin, with the huge feet lashed to the legs—this frozen masquerader, who, from Wailing River to the Feather Lakes, from the Little Current to the Medicine Hills, had filled the tipis with fear, had at last paid the price.

"So you de feller dat keel de man at Stoopin' Riviere, an' poor old Pete, ah—hah?" muttered the Ojibway, examining curiously the hood, framed from the scalp of a huge black bear, and the skinned-out paws, pieced into the great feet which had left the mysterious trail.

"Wal, M'sieu Windigo," added Michel, "you weel not mak' de sweet song een dis valley no more. I do bad w'en I crack you on de riviere shore wid de han' and' not de knife."

At length Steele found his voice. "To think of all that wailing and squalling being done by an Indian! What vocal cords! He was a marvel! Must have been trained for it by Laflamme! But why didn't we guess?" He glanced doubtfully at David and Michel, wondering if they, too, had shared his own unvoiced suspicions. "You two have had something in the back of you heads—you had me wondering, Michel, two or three times. You guessed this?" And the American pointed with mittened hand.

Michel raised his shoulders. "Sometam I t'ink ver' strange track—mus' be devil or Injun. I suspect Laflamme—last summer. Den I don' know. W'en he keel Pete, I t'ink eet crazee bear dat learn to holler. Dis Pierre I guess work for Laflamme, but I not t'ink he ees Windigo. Tete-Boule I t'ink know somet'ing 'bout all dis."

"Poor old Pete! We've squared it for you. How did he kill him, Michel?"

"Shoot heem from de tree, den cut heem wid de knife!"

"How he run on de snow wid dem feet beat me," wondered David.

"He use snow-shoe 'til he wan' to make Windigo track. He lose de shoe w'en Pete get hees trail."

"Why do you suppose he killed that Indian at the fork?"

"He was trailin' heem from Ogoké."

"David, you're right! That woman at Ogoké was saying: 'Pierre went down river after—' when Laflamme showed up, and she never finished. I wonder why they wanted to get him."

"Mebbee he comin' to tell somet'in' to M'sieu St. Onge," suggested the Iroquois.

"Yes, he may have had trouble with Laflamme, and was going to expose him, so they sent this Pierre to get him."

Then the stored hate of weeks for the master mind behind this broken tool at their feet—the arch plotter, who with such subtlety had planned to turn the valley of the lower Wailing into "forbidden country" which no hunter dared enter—a land under a taboo, spirit-ridden, shunned; was loosed in Steele.

"That crook at Ogoké shall pay for all this—pay with his skin, with every cent he owns," he stormed. "Give me your hands, you two!"

Slipping off their mitts the three friends gripped over their victim.

"We swear, here and now, that we will run Laflamme and his crowd out of this country, if we stay on the snow until spring. Promise!"

"No!" objected David, withdrawing his fist. "He ees for me—de odders for you!"

"Right! He belongs to David—the police can't have him!"

And the three half-frozen men left the thing in the trap and snow-shoed back to their camp where they found Little Jacques huddled by the fire bemoaning the fate of his misguided friends, who so rashly had followed the voice of the Windigo to their doom.

"What's the matter, Jacques? Think you see ghosts?" asked Steele of the frightened Cree, who rose shaking, then rubbed his eyes as if in doubt of what he saw.

"You—you not eat up?" he asked. "You nevaire shoot de gun. I had fear de Windigo get you."

"No, we got him—in the bear trap. In the morning I want you to go up and see him so you can tell the people at Wailing River."

"No, no! I weel not look at heem!" protested the little half-breed, his face picturing the horror aroused by Steele's suggestion.

"The Windigo, Jacques, we found to be an old friend of ours, sent by Laflamme to frighten the Indians—Pierre, who was at the post in September. You must have a look at him for yourself before you take the news to St. Onge. In the morning we'll send for all the people in the district to come and see him."

"Pierre, from Ogoké, he mak' all dis troubl'?"

"Yes. He wont scare any more hunters in this valley.

So, after their weeks of disappointment and gruelling toil, three men wrapped themselves in their robes, under the shed tent, happy in the thought that, at last, they had a tangible enemy to fight—not a shadow in the gloom; a voice in the night—eerie, inexplicable.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. They are on its trail, and on one occasion just miss making a capture. It is Steele's plan to capture the monster in a bear trap.

CHAPTER XXXV

IN the morning Steele with difficulty persuaded the fearful little Jacques to accompany him to the bear trap on the ridge. For the Cree, confident that Pierre had, in the parlance of the Indians, "gone Windigo"—was at least a medicine man, a conjuror—insisted that the frozen body of the impostor still possessed power for evil. With much murmuring and many inward misgivings, he cast a hurried look at the twisted features of the thing in the trap and turning, led Steele a mad pace back to camp. Then Jacques started with his dog-team for Wailing River with the news of the victory.

Before dawn, Michel and David had left for the scattered camps at the head of the lake to despatch dog-runners east, south and west with the word that the dreaded Windigo lay frozen in a bear trap at Portage Lake for the eyes of all who would journey there and see.

But what, after all, did this victory—this thwarting of Laflamme's scheme to terrorize and depopulate the valley—mean to him, Steele asked himself as he sat beside his fire of birch logs that late November morning. There was no doubt that the Indians, once they looked at the body of Pierre and learned that the Ogoké trader was at the bottom of it all—had loosed in their country a madman with orders, not only to drive them from their hereditary hunting grounds, but to kill—would be keen for vengeance. There would be no lack of volunteers among the trappers for a campaign against the free-trader. Doubtless blood would be shed, and the authorities, eventually, would go into it—make an investigation. But there would be no help from the government until spring, and the situation at Wailing River demanded immediate action. No, there was nothing to do but pull Laflamme's teeth at once, and notify the government later.

But then the defeat of Laflamme did not mean the salvation of the post—far from it. With his rival out of the way, St. Onge could show a profit in the future, but that possibility would not spell the preservation of Wailing River.

(*Continued on page* 288)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

OUR space is limited this week and I feel sure that you will agree that it is better to give all the space to letters. I know you will enjoy reading them more than anything I could say to you. I think they are fine letters. If you think so, why not write and tell the boys you like them.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

* * *

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—I will enjoy hearing from other Lone Scouts.

I am very deeply interested in radio. I would like to hear from other scouts who are interested in radio too. I have built a set but it does not work very well.

Scoutingly yours.
ORVILLE RIGGS. (5)
Colton, New York.

Dear Brother Scouts:—I hope you are having as good a time as I am. After I joined the Lone Scouts and got my handbook I ordered my degree book. I read until I came to the ent. I hunted for canvass to make a tent but I couldn't find enough canvas, so I put a cot out on the steps. Thursday night was the first night I slept in it. My dog, Punch, sleeps on a rug beside my cot. I have a clock, a flashlight and my degree books near me. In the morning I took a cold water bath in just as cold water as I could stand, just as the degree book says.

I live on a poultry farm we have about four hundred hens and nearly as many chickens. Noyes Corney lives a short distance from my home, and we are thinking of starting a tribe.

I would like to hear from some, or all of you scouts. You can send your letters to the address below.

Very truly yours,
ELBERT S. AKLEY (10)

De Kalb Junction, New York.

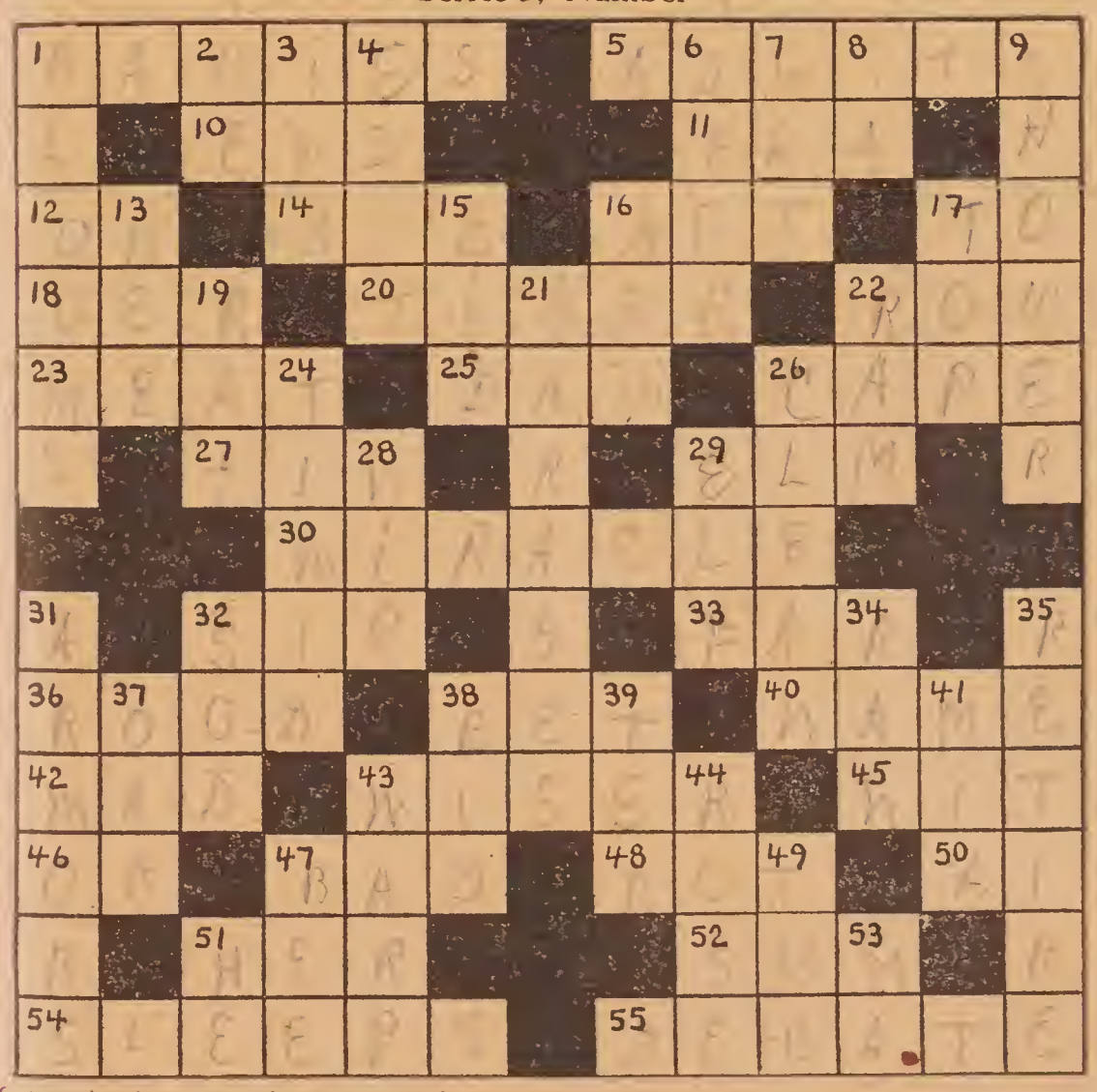
Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Having passed the first two degrees, I am now at work on the third which I find more difficult. We hope to have a Lone Scout Tribe up here in Malone as soon as enough members are enrolled.

I now have fifty-three contributing points. It was some thrill when I saw my first article in print. The Tribe Papers are a lot better than I thought they would be. I will race any Lone Scout of the American Agriculturist Tribe for the bronze medal, the winner to be awarded a years subscription to any twenty-five cent paper. Anyone interested in this please write me.

Scoutingly,
DEL FORKEY (10)
Malone, New York.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 6



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HORIZONTAL

1—Infants
5—Allows to enter
10—Complete
11—Devour
12—Upon
14—Young goat
16—Receive
17—Toward
18—Over (Poetic)
20—Cat-like wild animal
22—Propel with oars
23—Food-flesh
25—Female animal parent
26—Short cloak
27—Metal
29—Shade-tree
30—Amazing event
32—Mere taste
33—Distant
36—One-fourth of an acre
38—Wager
40—Nominate
42—Insane
43—More knowing
45—Insect's egg
46—Conjunction
47—Wicked
48—Negation
50—Eleven (Roman numerals)
51—Belonging to that woman
52—Total
54—Slumbers
55—Argue

VERTICAL

1—Flowers
2—Exist
3—Writing fluid
4—Prepare for publication
6—Animal with antlers
7—Small floor covering
8—That thing
9—Rain
13—Born
15—Performed
16—Jewel
17—Summit
19—Rodent
21—Buildings in which motor-cars are kept
22—Male sheep
24—Shy
26—Spotless
28—Pinch slightly
29—Dwarfish fairy
31—Furnishes with armor
32—Turf
34—Fled
35—Go to bed
37—boat propeller
38—Offer
39—Number
41—Blend
43—Shrink by heat
44—Flower
47—Insect
49—Broad open container
51—That man
53—Mother

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

B	A	C	K		M	A	D		L	A	S	T
E	R	A		O	A	T	E	N		M	A	R
L	E	S	S	E	R		N	O	T	I	C	E
L		H	A	R	V	E	S	T	E	D		E
	D	E	N		E	R	E		A	S	S	
R	E	S	E	L	L		R	E	S	T	E	D
A	M			I				V			N	A
M	I	L	D	E	R		T	E	R	R	O	R
	T	A	R		A	I	R		E	E	R	
S		P	A	L	I	S	A	D	E	S		W
T	H	E	M	E	S		D	I	L	U	T	E
A	I	L		D	I	N	E	D		M	A	T
B	E	S	T		N	O	D		H	E	N	S

"What do you bid?"

Every paint-starved farm brings a low price

YOU know the scene. A farm mortgage foreclosed—a forced sale—the auctioneer—serious bidders—a few curious idlers. What will the farm bring?

Not a great deal. Look at the house—unpainted—shabby—weatherbeaten and dilapidated. All the buildings are in the same condition—paint-starved.

Perhaps you feel sorry for the owner. But it is his fault that he did not give his buildings adequate protection with lead paint. Now it is too late.

You will find bankers everywhere who say that well painted farm buildings are worth much more than poorly painted buildings; that paint adds $5,000,000,000 to the total value of American farms; that bankers make loans much more willingly to the farmer whose property is thoroughly covered with paint.

Paint with white-lead to increase the clean, prosperous appearance of your farm buildings and the permanent value of your entire farm. Paint your farmhouse, inside and out. Paint your barn. Paint your outbuildings. Paint your farm implements—and save them all from the ceaseless crumbling, rotting, rusting that goes on wherever surface of wood and steel are left unpainted. Paint now and keep on painting to save the surface—then you will save all, even long after your children's children have become fathers and mothers.

Why farmers prefer Dutch Boy

Paint your outdoor surfaces with Dutch Boy white-lead and you give them the protection of pure white-lead. Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with pure linseed oil makes a paint that master painters and thousands of home owners always specify and use to save the surface. Such a paint is impervious to moisture, sticks tight to the surface, does not crack or scale. It gives a smooth, even film that spreads far.

To interior walls, ceilings and woodwork, Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with Dutch Boy flatting oil gives both protective and beautiful finishes. Such finishes are economical because they last long and can be washed again and again with soap and water without destroying their original beauty.

For all metal surfaces use Dutch Boy red-lead. This is pure red-lead and has been the standard for guarding iron and steel against weather attacks.

Free paint booklet

If you would like to know more about paint, how to apply it, how to mix it for different finishes, how to use it on wood, masonry or metal, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." It is free on request.

In addition to white-lead and red-lead, National Lead Company makes lead products of every type and description. If you desire specific information regarding any lead product, such as solder, lead pipe, plumber's materials, or have any special paint problem, write to our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

The Flavor is Roasted In!

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
BOSTON · CHICAGO · PORTSMOUTH, VA.

How Closely Shall We Guard Them

Our Children Must Make Some Decisions While Still Very Young

"YOU can't help the crows flying over your head but you can keep them from making nests in your hair!" Words spoken by my mother many years ago, a homely metaphor, but how many times the truth of it has come to me through the years!

From the time the child enters school and even before, as he leaves his mother's side to play with his little friends, he is certain to hear and see things objectionable; we are alarmed, and justly so, unless we can help him to differentiate between good and evil and to know that evil cannot hurt him in the least unless he takes it unto himself.

While we do not want our child to have bad associates we know that he is sure to meet them in school and in his play, yet some mothers seem to have the mistaken idea that their children should be kept from all knowledge of wrong.

When An Emergency Crops Up

It is very much like the child who is never allowed to cross the street alone, but is always accompanied by an older person; in an emergency how can that child take care of himself? Several years ago the papers told of such a case. The little boy of six was the only child of wealthy parents, he was run over and instantly killed when he happened to see the milk-man's boy passing, he was so pleased to see the boy—whom he had never seen before except at his back door—that he shouted a greeting and darted into the busy street in pursuit of his friend, he was killed because he had always been accompanied by a nurse when crossing the streets and knew nothing of the art that enables the clever news-boy to dodge and out-wit traffic. The moment comes when the protecting hand and heart will not be at the child's side, and he must use his own best judgment. How can he choose, how take care of himself if he has been guarded so closely that he does not realize the full significance of the danger that lurks in evil doing and the cheap degrading influence of vulgarity?

Something to Be Proud Of

We live at present in a small mill town and there is a rough element among the school children, their language is often unspeakable. Our oldest boy is twelve, he never hears anything from his father that he couldn't repeat anywhere. We have tried to impress it upon him that a person's character is often judged solely by his language. We were pleased not long ago when he told us of an incident which happened in the school-yard; several of the boys were having a heated discussion over a ball game. When it was over one of the roughest turned and said—"Say, Bob, you never swear—do you? What's the matter with you?"

"Swearing doesn't get you anywhere!" Bob, answered. We felt we had reason to be justly proud of him, as he had to be proud of himself.

Unfortunate, you may think that he has to associate with such boys—yes—but his the greater victory, because he can do so and still keep his talk clean. Coarseness and vulgarity have flown over his head. He has heard, but has not become contaminated, and further, he has none of the snobbishness that is often found among the children who attend private schools. I believe he is learning true values; a boy may have a heart of gold and yet unfortunately be profane, thinking somehow, that it adds to his importance. I want my boy to admire that boy's heart, while deploring his depravity, thus he will learn to look for the good in everyone and will try to emulate that which he admires.

The crows will continue to fly over our heads as long as life shall be, but it rests entirely with us whether they shall make nests in our hair.—Mrs. M. N. Morris.

A bit of butter put on top of the water in which cauliflower is cooked will prevent the vegetable from turning brown.

FALL FASHIONS

You can have a dress pattern for almost any purpose from the collection below—sports, street wear, house-dress, afternoon or for general ultility wear. Our patterns are designed by leading Fashion designers of New York City.

The long lines of Pattern 2496 *are especially fortunate for the not-so-slim figure. The small sketches show the inverted plaits at the sides. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch sizes takes 2¾ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 44 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

This easily made dress can be worked up in silk or flannel for general wear, or in gingham or cotton print for a house-dress. Pattern 2428 *comes in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 32 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2515 *shows one of the most popular fall styles with its semi-raglan sleeves and its attractively cut collar. Suede duvetyn, balbriggan jersey or one of the heavy silk crepes would work up well in this pattern. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2531 *can serve as a pattern for many dresses since the godets may be used or not, as you see fit. The fashionable drop-shoulder effect and the collar which ends in a tie only add to its appeal. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 36 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

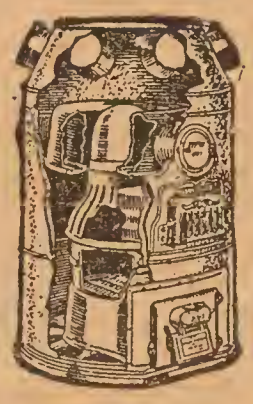
Let Baby Play on the Floor-

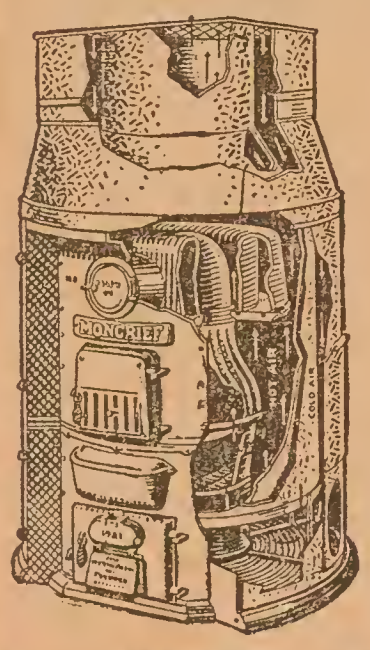
—and let Mother have the comfort of a scientifically warmed house.

—the ease and time for other things because she is no longer constantly sweeping up dust and ashes.

Anyone can enjoy Moncrief Furnace comfort without extra cost because there are many ways besides the fuel savings in which a Moncrief Furnace saves money.

All things considered, a Moncrief is the lowest priced furnace you can buy.





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The Henry Furnace & Foundry Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

MONCRIEF FURNACES

Pipe-Pipeless-Three Pipe-Majestic-Moncrief

The Home School

Ought to Make Real School Easier for the New Beginner

ALL mothers who live in the country meet with the same problems when it comes to the early education for children.

Conditions are improving each year in the rural communities, yet the city child has the far better chance to attend school regularly. There are no kindergartens and the five or six-year old can not travel so far. So, until he is seven his instruction is received at home.

The rural mother need not feel that she is compelled to take herself from her work in order to become teacher, for she can unite the two—work and school.

The little problems in arithmetic are important. First the child learns the meaning of one and two and so on, and learns to count. When the mother is busy there are always some articles for which she goes from room to room. Tell the child to bring them. It may be one or two onions or eggs, or it may be apples or spoons, whatever is needed and see how quickly and willingly he responds. At the same time he is learning and helping. If he is near the window he may count the different articles of clothing on the line. It is surprising how quickly the child learns.

He will learn to add and subtract very easily. If he brings more articles than are needed he takes some back and at the same time he is counting.

He will learn his letters the same easy way. When he has learned a few of the letters give him a page from an old magazine or a newspaper and a pencil. Tell him to make a mark on all the A's or B's or whatever letter he is learning at the time.

Tell him about the ocean, mountain and valley. He knows then what they are when he first hears of them in school.

He will learn about the different parts of the body which will help him in his little physiology lessons.

All these little problems may be carried out without the mother devoting all her time to it. It keeps the child busy while she works and he is learning. What mother is not willing to sacrifice a few moments a day to help him in his little mistakes or look over the paper where he finds his letters? Then when he enters school he is not far behind and all the little problems are easily solved.—E. G.

Attention Grandmothers!
TO THIS QUILT

Show your little grandchildren what real quilt making means. This from you would be a delightful gift. There are 20 Roly Poly Quilt blocks; each is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The animal is then embroidered in outline stitch and the 20 set together as pictured on page 14 of our August 29th issue.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents.

Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Order the Bulbs Early

THE hardy bulbs that give us our flowers so early in the spring must be planted in the fall. Many who want them forget this fact until it is too late. If the order is prepared early and sent to the florist the bulbs will come at the right time.

There is an advantage in placing the order early because of the better service you will get. The supply houses like early orders as they get an idea before shipping begins of what is demanded and can send out the early orders before the rush. You will be sure of the best they have and everything as ordered, and perhaps a few extras to show their appreciation.

Some bulbs come earlier than others, and if you wish the supply house will send them as they arrive. This is especially valuable when they are for potting for house culture.

Oh, My Hat

I HAVE made several cute fall hats—out of men's soft felt hats. A brown one I fixed with red yarn and beads. Dark gray is pretty with any shade of blue. We brush, clean, shape the hats, cut all linings, bands and binding edges away. Then I decorated the crown a little with red yarn, and puckered the edges of the brim clear up to the big crown. I sewed a red bead in every little place. My yarn was left in sort of streamers over the side for I am only thirteen years old. The girls all admire my hats.—F. J., New York.

Peroxide Removes Stains

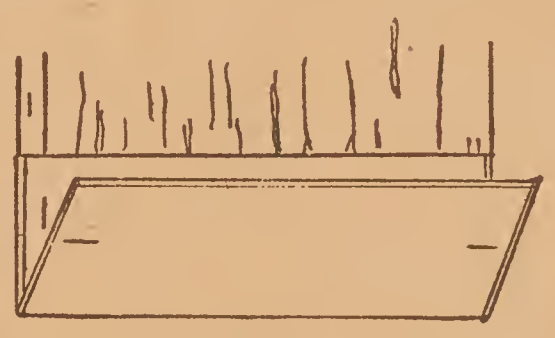
I WONDER if the public knows generally that peroxide is a valuable stain remover when used on table linens and other white goods. It is easily applied. I like to take the peroxide bottle to the line and touch up the colored spots while the washing is still wet. It makes no difference whether the clothes are starched or not. Sometimes a second application is needed on a stubborn stain: if so, dampen the stain with water before applying the second time. Then see that the sun shines on the material so treated while on the line, for it gives best results when applied where the sunlight falls directly upon it.

Colored cloth will not respond to peroxide, although it can be satisfactorily used when applied with a match wrapped with cotton and touched to spots on striped gingham, being extremely careful to touch only the white threads.—Mrs. W. E. Farver.

NOTE:—*Since there are many peroxides of one kind or other, it is safer to say that the above means hydrogen peroxide. The 3A-Service advises that this chemical is more effective when used alternately with a solution of mild soap. If the suds are warm it hastens the action, just as does the shining of the sun on the spot which has been treated.*

Staggered Buttonholes

DOES your husband and son sow the countryside with cuff buttons? And as a result is there generally one link of half a dozen ill assorted pairs in the trays on their dressers? If they wear soft shirts with the popular French cuffs, this is probably the case. It may be avoided, however, by this new method of setting the



buttonholes. 'Staggered buttonholes' I call them.

Make those on the outside, the lower half of the cuff, as usual. Then turn the inner ones, those on the upper half, up and down instead of crosswise. That makes them run parallel to the edges of the cuff, and at right angles to the outer buttonholes. Then the cuff buttons, be they round, square, or oval, not being able to slip through both buttonholes at once, will stay firmly in place to the joy and comfort of the wearer.—VERA MEACHAM.

Reasons Why—Suds Are Effective

HAVE you ever, in doing your weekly wash, found a gummy sort of "curd" in your clothes? And did you not find it almost impossible to remove it? Sometimes even the first rinse water has little "blobs" of the same curd floating on top.

Mrs. McGowan, the 3A-Service chemist, says that such a condition is caused when soap meets water which is hard even in a slight degree. A calcium soap is thus formed which is not soluble in water but which an excess of soap or soap powder in the water helps to remove.

Therefore, one can avoid the trouble of washing the curd out of the clothes by having a good live suds with plenty of soap in it before putting in the clothes. It is wise to put some soap in that first rinse water, too, and prevent the formation of curd there.

If the clothes are put in the water and the one doing the washing attempts to make her suds as she goes, then the calcium soap is found in the mesh of the garments being washed. It is far easier to prevent this unpleasant state of affairs than to remedy it after it has occurred.

Extra help to save your hands! *Extra* help to get clothes safely clean! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form!

Safe! Quick! Thorough! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Costs less in the end!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

SELL to STORES CANDY, GUM AND MINTS

40% to 160% Profit

I will put you in business as my DIRECT FACTORY AGENT AND JOBBER, to take orders for my full line of candies, chocolate bars, mints and chewing gum. Unlimited opportunities for hustlers. No experience needed. I furnish everything. Every store and everybody buys. Work spare time or fulltime. Write today for catalog, selling plan and FREE SAMPLES. Exclusive territory. ACT QUICK.
MILTON GORDON 858 Jackson St., Cincinnati, O.

Aren't these cookie cutters funny?
A cat, a horse, a goose, a bunny!
—and there's a set for YOU!

. . . and how the children will love the cookies you'll make with them!

They're easy to get . . . the set of four will cost you nothing but the packing and mailing cost —15c. We'll gladly send a Davis Cook Book, free, with the cutters, too.

We are making this gift to introduce to you some of the many treats which can be made with Davis Baking Powder. Davis makes baking lighter, finer in texture and more easily digestible. And—most important—it is more economical because it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high grade baking powder.

Mail the Coupon *Today!*

DAVIS BAKING POWDER

OK for 47 years

DAVIS BAKING POWDER CO.
Dept. M Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: Please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

Only one set of these cookie cutters to a family. This offer expires March 1, 1926.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets, Flannel Nightgowns, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 477, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

FARMER AGENTS—Make $25.00 weekly selling Comet Sprayers. Profitable winter employment. You take orders, we deliver and collect. Commissions weekly. Established 35 years. Particulars Free. RUSLER CO., Box C2, Johnstown, Ohio.

HANDSOME PROFITS for you demonstrating the new Alcoholic non-explosive Self-Heating Iron. Burns alcohol—smokeless, sootless, intensely hot. Fuel cost normal. Sells in every home. We want one agent in each community. Liberal reward for your spare time SAFETY-GAS, 527 Ludlow St., Hamilton, Ohio.

CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL, sell or exchange 2½ year old Registered bull. Three nearest Dams have average butterfat records of 617 lb. Sires first two tested daughters average over 12,000 lbs. milk and 613 lbs. fat. Herd accredited. CHAS A. SLATER, Forge Hill Farm, R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB, sixth Annual Consignment Sale, Hornell, New York, Wednesday, October 28, 1925, 50 Ayrshires 50. Consisting of extra good aged cows, A. R. and R. of H. cows, and several excellent young cows and heifers bred to freshen near sale time and two royally bred young bulls. Best in health, breeding and performance, at your own price. All from fully accredited herds. Write for catalogue IRVING M. JONES, Box 595, Alfred, N. Y.

FINE OWL-INTEREST BULL—15 months old, 75% Tibley Farm blood, backed by Flying Fox, Golden Hambley, Vc. Sire son of the great bull, Spermfield Prince Interest and a Gold Medal cow. Dam's R. M. 9804 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat on light herd feed and two milkings daily. Price, $100. Herd accredited. SHUGAH VALLEY FARM, Claremont, N. H.

FOR SALE at Exceptional bargain—Two very fine Jersey heifers, two years old, ready to breed. Fine specimens. Rare opportunity for anyone interested. L M. SHERWOOD, Alpine, N J.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

BE ONE STEP AHEAD, everyone is buying those beautiful English, Welsh and Australian Shepherds from prize winning stock, unsurpassed in beauty and intelligence. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Marathon, N. Y.

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIES, Welsh Shepherds pups, $5; spayed females, $10, native born heel drivers, grown dogs of all ages Ship C. O D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

TRAINED COON HOUNDS—Bred from my famous Reg. Kentucky Bloodhound. Keenest scented and most determined of all dogs; hole diggers and tree barkers. Few choice Reg. pups from my imported English Bloodhound. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

GOOD STOCK hunting hound, 9 months old, part trained, $15; female, 6 months old, $10. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Extra good pedigrees, red or black, prices low, satisfaction guaranteed. STUART HUBBELL, Odessa, N. Y.

PUPPIES—Bred to hunt coon, mink, pheasants, etc., males, $5, females, $3. JOSEPH COOKE, R. F. D. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

Puppies "Ran Out"

Bainbridge, N. Y.

I wish to thank you for results I received by advertising in your paper. It sure does reach a good many readers. My puppies were all sold in the two weeks that you ran my advertisement. Could have sold as many more.

Thanking you, I am, as ever your friend,

Mrs. Kathryne Hogoboom.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

THREE JERSEY GIANT PULLETS and unrelated cockerel, mated for exhibition breeding, $10. Marcy Strain. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N Y.

150 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, four and five months old, $2.50 and $3 each; thirty yearling hens, $2 each; cockerels, $4 and $5 each; just won in strong competition, first cockerel, second pullet, second young pen. A strain of wonderful layers MRS. EDGAR P. BEEBE, Altamont. N. Y.

TURKEYS—Gold-Back Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for breeding from the very best strain. Toms and hens. Order now. LILLIAN BRADY, Worcester, N. Y.

COCKERELS—I have limited number bred from special hen of high laying hens. Priced very low. Write me. NICHOLS LEGHORN FARM, Erin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Muscovy ducks. Ducks, $2 and Drakes, $3 each. DANIEL WEBSTER, Hoosick Falls, N Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze toms and hens, a year old, at reasonable price. CLIFTON LEE, Lowville, N. Y. Route 5.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—15 and 30 dozen size, 13½ inches deep, new prices. O. H. EDWARDS CO., North Weare, N. H.

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and feed formula $1, $3.50—100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

GOATS

SWISS GOAT, winter fresh, $30, Spanish, $25, yearlings, $20 from Worlds' Best Nubians. Big pure bred Toggenburg Buck, hornless, $25. Bargain. LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, Mohnton, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED a girl or woman for general house work on a farm, three adults and one child in family. Steady position the year around. Write S. B. O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, N. Y., R. F. D.

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly Write: WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Comb and extracted. Latest price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A., Dundee, New York.

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

FINEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pails, $1.20; Buckwheat, $1.10; delivered 3rd zone; 60 lb. can White, $8; Buckwheat, $6. F. O. B. here. ED. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15, 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—One matched pair of extra good draft colts, 7/8 Percheron, 5 months old, sired by a 2030 lb. Registered stallion, price $80 each. One Percheron mare, 5 years old, weight 1550, sound, kind and carrying the service of a ton horse, price. $225. Also a number of good, sound, young work horses. Write your wants. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

FISTULA—Horses cured, $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

DOLLARS PAID for Old Postage Stamps on letters used before 1870. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

RADIO SETS Cheap. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

HAY AND STRAW. We have, for prompt shipment, all grades of hay and straw, including clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, oat straw, wheat straw, bundled long rye straw, baled shavings. Ask for delivered prices in carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

BUYING A RADIO? We sell standard makes at right prices and satisfy. MONADNOCK RADIO AND TOOL CO., Jaffrey, N. H.

APPLE BARRELS—Standard size, best quality. Ask for delivered prices in carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. Prompt shipment. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

DELCO LIGHT PLANT for sale. 1¼ K. W. 32 volt, with batteries, very good condition, running now, no repairs needed. Price, $200 with ½ H. P. motor. E. LORTH, Box 295, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

STANDARD DRUG PRODUCTS at cut rates. Including Squibb's, Ponds, Castoria and over 1000 trademarked items in original containers. Write for your catalog Sent Free. WARWICK SERVICE CO, 200 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE — International eight roll Corn Husker and Shredder; run less than twenty hours; perfect mechanical condition; cost $800 in 1919, for immediate delivery, $175. BOX 351, c/o American Agriculturist.

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

KNITTING MACHINE in good working order, nearly new. Does excellent work. Samples free. Earns good income. EDNA COYLE, Branchport, N. Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland. N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm, 133 fertile acres. Alfalfa, bean, wheat and potato land. Splendid buildings, 4 miles to Batavia, 15.000 population; one mile to State Road; ½ mile to shipping point and school; telephone; mail daily; milk contract at 26c per gal. if desired. Price very reasonable. C. E. HUBBARD, Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—90 acres, with or without stock and equipment. State Road. Write for particulars. EMMETT KILTS, Sharon, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—148 acres, 18 miles from Ithaca, 12 from Cortland, no hill or swamp, well-watered, large maple sugar bush, adjoins two macadamized roads, good buildings, tuberculin tested pure bred and grade Holsteins, complete equipment. Present owner's home since 1886. LAURA L. LANE, Harford, Cortland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—387 acres Madison County, Missouri, two miles from county seat and concrete highway to St. Louis. 220 acres cultivated, balance mostly timbered bottom, house, two barns, silo, artesian wells. Price $15,500, only $1550 cash, balance, fourteen annual installments, 5½% interest. A. P. CROW, Ironton, Mo.

GOOD HOME—Free gas and oil on farm. Sixty-five acres good farm and timber land. $2400. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

1900 ACRES, IMPROVED, 2,000,000 ft. timber, well located, $20,000. Small farms. Attractive prices. G. W. HARRELSON, Andrews, S. C. Route.

FOR SALE—Ten acres of No 1 garden land, close to city. Terms. C. W. RITTENHOUSE, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, gooseberry, currant plants for October and November planting. Delphinium, Hardy Chrysanthemum, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppy, Bleeding Heart and 67 other kinds of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants, Tulips, Crocuses. Catalogue free HARRY E. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Famous Artists Will Give Sunday Evening Concerts

THE farmers of the country will be particularly appreciative of the new Sunday evening radio concerts by leading artists of the musical world, according to J. C. Gilbert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These concerts by the highest paid artists have been arranged by A. Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer of Philadelphia.

"The new program will appeal to the farmers as much as to any other listeners, possibly more," said Mr. Gilbert. "The farmer has his library, his radio and his phonograph, and he has the best records made by the leading opera and concert singers.

The leading concert stars have been contracted with, including Louise Homer, contralto; Mabel Garrison, soprano; Anna Case, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Frieda Hempel, coloratura soprano; Maria Kurenko, soprano, of Russia; Florence Austral, soprano, of Covent Garden, London; Hulda Lashanska, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, popular baritone; Edward Johnson, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Albert Spalding, violinist; Alexander Brailowsky, pianist; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Paul Althouse and Arthur Middleton, tenor and baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and others of equal merit.

In addition, subject to the approval of opera and phonograph companies, will be Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; Emilio de Gorgoza, baritone; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Lucrezia Bori, lyric soprano and many other well known artists.

Two programs will be broadcast from Station W E A F of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and through other stations connected with W E A F, and will begin regularly at 9:15 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.

The Valley Of Voices

(*Continued from page 282*)

Lascelles could close the post, even in the face of a profitable future, for the loss of the fur canoe had put the place badly in debt to the company. So, with Laflamme eliminated, Denise St. Onge seemed no nearer. Whether he kept the post in operation or not, the inspector would never release her from her promise. The only solution was her father's breaking with Revillon Frères—but would he do it? Would she allow him to, knowing the hopeless alternative he would face?

(*Continued Next Week*)

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Lincoln, Cottswold, Leicester, Southdown and Merino sheep. Have won many premiums. F. L. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire-Down ram lambs. A. C. BENSON, Ceres, Allegany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A few registered Rambouillet and Delaine Merino rams. A B. ANDERSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Blue Ribbon, pure bred, Hampshire-Down rams and Hampshire pigs, both sex. Prices right. SAMUEL J. McELWAIN, Ft. Covington, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.
E SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

LOOMS ONLY $9.90—BIG MONEY IN WEAVING Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, silk-and-wool scarfs, etc., at home. Weavers everywhere rushed with orders. Write for FREE Loom Book, it tells all about home weaving and our wonderful $9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

WOOLENS—Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Service Department

Non-Legumes Do Not Need Inoculation

WE have just received the following communication from the *Progressive Farmer* of Raleigh, N. C., which is one of the fine group of The Standard Farm Papers with which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is associated. We take pleasure in passing on this communication so that none of our readers will be fooled into spending their money for worthless inoculating material.

As a usual thing, the only crop for which inoculation is needed is alfalfa, although there are some of the other legumes like the vetches, clovers and Soy Beans that may need it. For information and material for inoculating alfalfa, get in touch with your State Agricultural College or with your County Agent. The letter follows:

"One of our correspondents has sent to this office a little folder advertising "Terra-Vim," listed as United States Patent, 1,354,808. According to their claims, this "Terra-Vim," is an inoculating material which will inoculate non-leguminous plants just as the specific bacteria for a legume will inoculate for that legume. I reported this matter at once to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, and Dr. K. F. Kellerman is taking the matter up and will appreciate any assistance you may render in supressing this fraud. In the meantime, with the thought that you may like to know what sort of propaganda this firm is using, I am giving you the following extract from their folder:

'Even the so-called experts tell us that it is impossible to inoculate non-legumes because they are not able to culture the non-legume. Give us a chance to prove to you that it is done with 'Terra-Vim' as we guarantee to have both the organisms for legumes and non-legumes or refund the purchase price. Let us help you at our risk'.

This is quoted from a letter signed 1. H. C. Reinhold, of the Terra-Vim Company, Lancaster, Penn."

Don't Speculate in Florida

AT this time when the mails and the papers are full with stories about the great land booms in Florida and the real estate possibilities at Muscle Shoals, Ala., we want to particularly warn our readers not to let any slick agent or circular matter influence them in foolish speculation on real estate booms.

Of course, there is no doubt that a large amount of money has been made by speculating in Florida real estate, but it has been made only by the men who are on the job or by real estate agents, profiting on other people's investments. There are some possibilities for people with a proper farm training to go to Florida and enter into some branch of farming, like dairying or poultry raising. The population of Florida is rapidly increasing and this will make a large consumer's demand for farm products raised near at hand, but we repeat that no investments of any kind should be made without a visit to Florida and time enough spent there to thoroughly investigate all of the possibilities.

As to the Muscle Shoals real estate possibilities, there is nothing to them and we advise our subscribers to pay no attention to claims of real estate dealers.

AND SHE TOOK THE CAKE

LITTLE GIRL—*I want a cake of soap.*

DRUG CLERK—*Have it scented?*

"No, I won't have it sented, I'll take it wit' me. We only live around de corner."—JUDGE.

Poor Road Repair Service

WE have received several letters of late from farm people complaining that they are unable to get local road service. A letter just at hand states that the several farm residents living on a back road of some length have been unable to get any repair work done on this road for years.

One of the reasons for this unfair situation is local politics. It does not matter much what party is in power locally. In some counties, communities made up chiefly of residents of the opposite party are sadly neglected in necessary road building work. For instance, we know of examples where most of the Supervisors of the county are of one political faith with the result that the residents in the town, electing a Supervisor of the opposite party, get very little public service of any kind. This is one of the bad results of our party system.

The remedy is difficult, but one suggestion where the road situation is particularly bad, is to get signed petitions and forward them with a statement of the facts, to the State Department of Highways, Albany, New York.

On Bottling Spring Water

"I have a spring which bubbles up out of a rock and some of the water has been sent away to be analyzed and they say nothing can be more pure than the water. Some garage men are getting it, and selling it for distilled water. Now what I would like to know is if there is any way I could dispose of the water to make a little profit for myself. If you think it worth while please let me know what steps should be taken."—J. H. B., N. Y.

THIS is a sample of a letter that we often receive in regard to bottling water propositions. Our Service Bureau answered this letter as follows:

"I am sorry to be rather discouraging in my advice regarding a sales proposition for such water, but it is very doubtful whether you could realize anything financially from it. In the state there are hundreds—I do not know but that there are thousands—of mineral springs, including sulphur springs, iron springs, etc. As you know, a lot of these are up in Saratoga County and are famous the world over. Various companies have tried from time to time bottling these waters and selling them. Some of them make some success, by spending a tremendous amount of money in advertising and sales promotion work, but many of them fail. Such mineral waters are much more in demand than is ordinary spring water, no matter how pure.

"It is not a difficult matter to distill water for automobiles. A simple apparatus will produce it in large quantities so that I do not think there would be much sale for it this way. There is nothing finer or nicer in the world than a nice spring, and Delaware County is noted for such springs. But aside from the personal enjoyment which you get from your spring, I doubt if you could realize much from it financially, as I have stated above. I am sorry to be discouraging, but I know that you want frank advice."

Letters Like This Are Our Pay

"Thank you very much for the way you have helped me. I never should have gotten anything from them if I had not had your help. I had written to them and could not get anything, so accept thanks from myself and wife. I shall take the paper as long as I can raise the price and I hope my children and grandchildren will take it for years to come. If all papers were as honest and clean as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, this would be a better world to live in. Long life, good health and all success to all who are in any way connected with the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Many thanks to you."

W. L., N. Y.

The Hunger of a Hundred Million Souls

The American farmer knows the meaning of a nation's hunger. It is he who has so well satisfied his country's need for food that there has grown another hunger—the hunger for progress which has made America leader of the world.

That is why each new improvement, each forward step toward better living meets with a floodtide of demand. Two million new consumers were served with electricity in 1924. The electric light and power industry has doubled its customers and service every five years.

Seven billion dollars is the people's investment in the electric light and power companies. And now, a billion dollars every year is needed to keep pace with the demand. New power stations are being built, larger than the most ambitious dream of ten years back; high power transmission lines too, converters and transformers, and, lastly, the lines which bring the current to the user.

The American farmer, feeding a hundred million souls, knows the cost of food in labor and equipment. To supply these hundred million with electric service also takes time and labor and equipment.

Devising methods for the extension of useful electric service to the farmer is the problem now engaging the thought of fifteen state committees co-operating with the national committee on the relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Mfg. Ass'n, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off, without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentration—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8R Free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

KITSELMAN FENCE

"Saved About $15," says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N. Y. You, too, can save. We Pay Freight. Write for Free Catalog Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Posts, Gates.

KITSELMAN BROS, Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

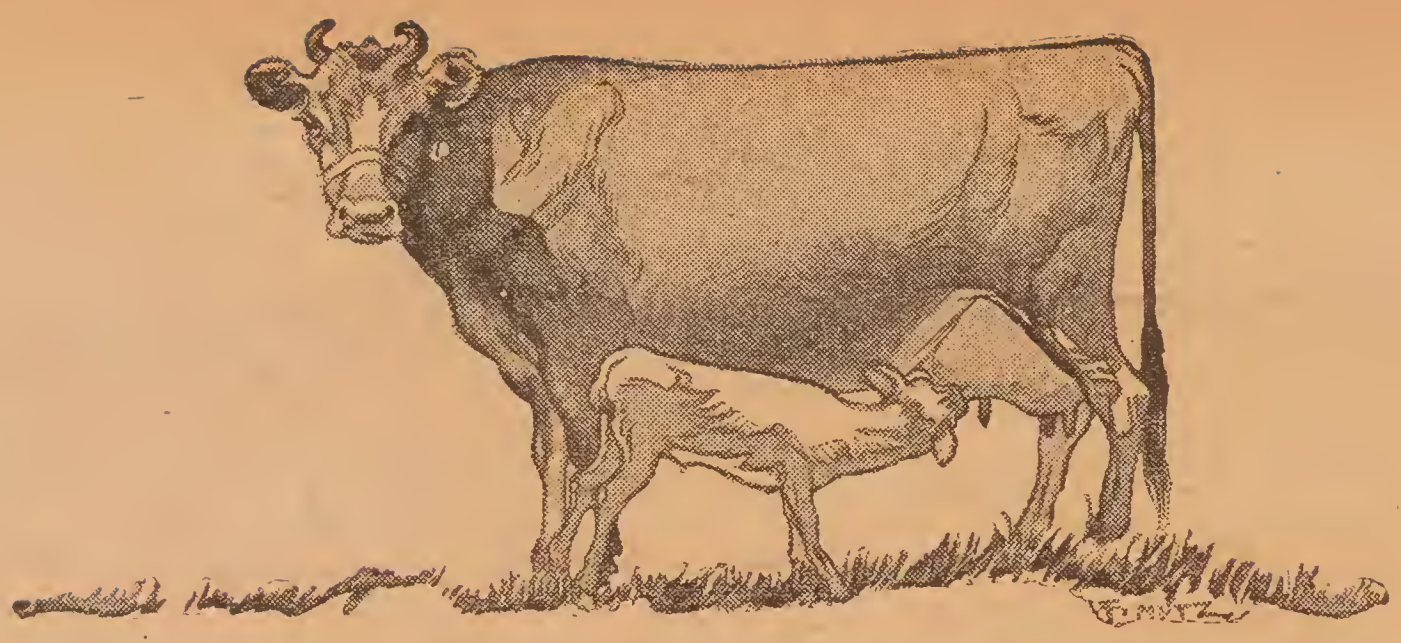
Post Your Farm

— and —

Keep Trespassers Off

These signs are printed on extra heavy linen. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City



You pick cattle by sight and touch

but sight or touch won't do at all in buying oil!

YOU know good cattle by *sight*. You *feel* them to find how they are set up. But the low lubricating value of poor oil is not disclosed even under the sharpest lens of a microscope. The "feel" of oil, good or bad, gives no idea of its ability to protect your automobile, truck, or tractor from too rapid depreciation and unnecessary repair expense.

By "looks" and by "feel," not even a chemist can tell the differences between oils. But your motor can. It knows instantly whether it is getting "scrub" or "pedigreed lubrication." Your motor knows whether the thin coat of protection is being properly distributed over moving parts and "standing-up" under the heat or service, or whether a "knock" will soon disclose carbon, a worn bearing, a damaged piston, or some other mechanical trouble.

For a time you may see no visible evidence of what is taking place inside, but with poor-quality or wrong-body oil in the crank case, you are certain eventually to discover a "boarder" in your garage.

Keep the "boarder" out of your garage by making sure to get your oil from a reliable source.

How to lubricate your motor at lowest cost

Don't accept the miscellaneous oils that are offered from door to door, sometimes apparently a few cents less but coming from goodness knows where.

Near your home you will find a responsible Mobiloil dealer who does business year after year at the same place and with the same people. He gives advisory service in lubrication. On his walls he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which specifies the tested oils for every make and model of motor.

In offering Mobiloil and the Chart service, this dealer is offering you the product of a company which has specialized in lubrication for over 59 years, and whose Board of Engineers is the world's recognized authority on scientific lubrication.

Tractor lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

Branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

Let this sign help you keep the "boarder" out of your garage.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB & T	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant 4	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dusenberg	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal Knight	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1¼-1½)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Graham Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes 6	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kissel 6	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lex'ton Concord	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
"(Com'l Quad.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" "(*other mod's*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic (¾ ton)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
"(1¼-19W20W	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Hercules Eng.) (2 ton)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Westcott D-48	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White 15 & 20	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20)	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A
" " (15-25)	....	....	B	A	....	....	....	....
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E-B (Cultivator)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" (16-32)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	....	....	....	....
McCormick & Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience								
Continental (Models A-24, W, S, S, 4, 9K, & 12 XD)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 2S)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

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The Case for the Amendments

Arguments for the Main Issues in New York's Coming Election

By ALFRED E. SMITH

Governor of the State of New York

THERE are four amendments to be voted on at the coming election:

The Building & Public Improvements Amendment.
The Grade Crossing Amendment.
The State Reorganization Amendment.
The Judiciary Article Amendment.

I believe that all of these amendments should be approved. They were passed with a unanimous vote of the legislature at two sessions, the first time when the Assembly was republican and the Senate democratic; and the second time when both houses were republican and when these measures were recommended by a democratic Governor. There is nothing partisan in their origin. They represent problems to which an immense amount of study has been given by people in public and private life and which I believe can only be solved in this way.

THE BUILDING AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Article VII of the Constitution, which adds a new section at the end thereof, to be numbered section 15, empowering the legislature, in each of the ten years following the adoption of the amendment, to authorize the creation, without further submission to the people, of a debt or debts, not exceeding in the aggregate in any such year the sum of ten million dollars, to provide moneys for the acquisition by the State of real property and for the construction of buildings, works and improvements for the state, or for any one or more of such objects, be approved?

The Building and Public Improvements Bond Issue Amendment authorizes the legislature, in each of the ten calendar years following the adoption by the people, to authorize by law the creation of debt not to exceed in the aggregate in any year the sum of $10,000,000, for the purpose of acquisition by the state of real property and for the construction of buildings, works and improvements for the state, or for any one or more of these objects. The purpose of this amendment is to permit the acquisition of land, construction of state offices and institutional buildings, parks, bridges and other works, out of the proceeds of the bond issue, in order to obtain without overburdening present taxpayers the large sums of money needed by the state for buildings, permanent improvements and land acquisition. Acceptance of this amendment would commit the state to a new policy in place of attempting to pay for buildings and institutions and improvements out of current appropriations, a procedure which has resulted in deferring needed improvements, or in abandoning them when they are half completed.

A program has been carefully worked out showing just how the proceeds of these bonds will be spent for hospitals, prisons, bridges, state office buildings, armories, parks and parkways, schools and other needed developments. Experience in the past shows that we will never get rid of obsolete prisons, inadequate buildings, enormous rentals for state departments and the other expensive and stupid waste that goes with having a rundown state plant, half completed and sometimes abandoned public improvements and all the other effects of the unworkable so-called Pay-as-you-go Policy. Under the Pay-as-you-go Policy we do not pay and we do not go—we simply stand still.

A good many attempts have been made to discredit this amendment and to make it a political football. It was unanimously approved by two legislatures and no politics were injected into it until after the legislative session when certain people apparently took it into their heads that by opposing this amendment they could best embarrass me. The story was given out that this was a blank check to the legislature and that it would be a pork barrel. As a matter of fact the legislature and Governor have a blank check now and if this amendment does not pass, will continue to have one. You have got to trust someone to carry on the affairs of government. It has also been urged that if bonds are needed they should be issued for separate projects each year. On this basis we would be passing separate bond issues for the next twenty-five years each one for a distinct object, and there would be a scramble every year to see which bond issue would come first. On this basis we would never carry out any intelligent program. On the other hand there is no reason to suppose, based on past experience that the program of improvements recommended by the department heads to be financed under the provisions of this amendment and supported by intelligent public opinion will be disregarded by the legislature and the Governor.

No one will say that a state with assessed valuations of more than seventeen billions ought not to lay out a hundred million on permanent improvement and extension of the plant. Not if the improvements and extensions are urgently necessary. No one will say that the richest state in the union should imprison its felons in disease-breeding cells, train its teachers in fire-traps and put its hospital patients to sleep on the floor. Yet in many cases that is what the Imperial State of New York is doing. These are matters which touch state pride. They do more. They tap the springs of humanity. But aside from

(*Continued on page* 305)

We Give You The Facts

EVERY citizen of the State will be intensely interested in the able discussion in the article on this page by Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. The most important issues before the New York State voters this year are the proposed amendments to the constitution. As Governor Smith says, there has been a lot of misstatements regarding these proposed amendments. In order that our readers may have the facts, we asked the Governor to explain the proposed amendments and give the reasons why he thinks they should be supported.

In accordance with our custom of giving our readers both sides of every important question, we have also asked Senator John Knight, majority leader of the Senate, to state why he thinks these amendments should not be supported. Senator Knight's statement will be in next week's issue of American Agriculturist.

After our people have read these clear cut statements, they should be able to form their own judgment as to how they will vote in the coming election.

American Agriculturist is not stating an opinion in either way on these amendments with the exception of the one proposing a reorganization of the State government and a consolidation of the many departments. We are heartily in favor of this proposal and believe that every citizen who has the facts will vote for it. One of the issues that American Agriculturist has stood for for years is efficiency in government that will lead to a reduction in taxes. No institution of any kind can be efficient that has as many rambling departments as our New York State government has at the present time. The proposed reorganization amendment will cut out the unnecessary departments, consolidate the rest, and will make for increased efficiency and reduced government expenses.—The Editors.

Getting Ready for Winter

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE week of October 5-10 was more or less of a repetition of the week preceding, only a little worse if possible. It rained three days out of the six, one day heavily, so that we have more than an inch of rainfall to add to the September-October total, now nearly eight inches. On top of this we had a severe cold wave, accompanied by a high wind, freezing ice in the puddles and making mud stiff enough to hold a man. No doubt readers of these columns are tired of reading so much about the weather, but they can be no more sick of it than are those of us who have to live and try to harvest our year's production in the midst of it. It is thoroughly disheartening.

M. C. BURRITT

The effects of this weather are very bad and cumulative. Some wheat might have been sown during the week, but now after October 10th the chance of success with wheat is reduced to not more than one out of three. And yet several farmers who have no wheat sown as yet, have told me that they will still sow and take the chance any time this month. Most of us however, are resigned to substitute spring grain. The wheat acreage will certainly be reduced from one-fourth to one-third the expectation. No beans have been harvested in this neighborhood as yet, and less than half the corn.

Fruit harvest has been pushed all the week and packing houses and receiving warehouses and storages are working over time with many loads waiting their turn to unload. Kings, Twenty-Ounce, Hubbardsons, Greenings and similar varieties are finished. Thousands of bushels of Kieffer pears have been harvested during the week. Probably fifty per cent of the growers have started picking Baldwins, but the great bulk of this dominant variety is still to be harvested and this will require two weeks or more yet. All varieties continue to pick considerably above estimates. In spite of this there has been a distinct stiffening of prices during the week. Most crops seem to be packing around seventy-five per cent A grade.

Inside the house the unexpected cold snap has suddenly reminded us of many things that must be done before winter sets in and that we ought to be doing them. Mother says that she supposes that most other women are forehanded and have all the winter outfit ready for the children, old warm clothes overhauled and new ones bought and ready, while it seems that she has much of this to do yet. I wonder! Most of us are so busy with each day's work as it comes along and so prone to let things go until we have to do them, that we need a sharp reminder to get us busy with such preparations. So this at least is one good thing the cold snap has done.

Most of us men fail to appreciate how many and how important are these preparations of the housewife for the comfort and convenience of the family during the winter season. First it is canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables,—a task which lasts all summer. Then it is house-cleaning and making the house ready for winter. Now it is clothes, renovation, making over and providing new. To some all these tasks appear simple and easy. They are turned off as mere hard work. Others take them more seriously and get more enjoyment as well as more work and responsibility out of them. In general probably the higher the standard of living the more work all these things mean for the housewife and the more they mean to the family in the satisfactions of life.

To me, at least, and I think to most farmers, there is a peculiar pleasure in the harvest time, wholly aside from the financial side, although we all admit that the returns decidedly affect the degree of our enjoyment. I like to count up the bushels and barrels of fruit and note the yield of trees which I have watched carrying their loads all summer. I enjoy selecting choice specimens to put away in the cellar for home use. There is a satisfaction too, in the idea of completion, of finishing a task which the harvest brings with it, and the look ahead to a little leisure and the enjoyment of the results of the season's labors. It will take at least three weeks yet to finish up the fruit, much of the corn and bean harvest, oddly enough will come after the fruit this season.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

SOME clover seed will be made this year, as the second growth of clover was good on many fields. Some second crop hay has been made too. Silos have nearly all been filled in this section and some corn has been cut. Potatoes have been dug and are selling at from 70c to $1 retail. The crop is only a fair one. The potato growers association of Union County refused 80 cents a bushel for its crop in their branded sacks.

Threshing of the season's grain is in full blast and a clean-up job is being made on most farms.

Two car loads of tested cows have been sold in Union County recently, but farmers are not loading up with cows as eagerly this time of the year as they often do.

There are more farms for rent than there are farmers who want to farm. The Union National Bank of Lewisburg is remodeling their building and the Lewisburg National Bank expects to build a new building on a lot further west in town, as soon as the contracts can be let. The Mifflinburg Bank built a new building last year and increased their capital stock from $64,000 to $128,000.

Lights in the Henhouse

The Mechanical Side of Extending Biddy's Working Day

By L. H. HISCOCK

IT SEEMS as if this subject were old and completely worn out, but almost every week now there comes to me some sort of a problem connected with the use of artificial illumination in the hen house. Frankly, the use of light seems like a perfectly plain sailing sort of an affair: snap the switch and we are off. The trouble is that the whole proposition is like a sail boat; the wind may peter out and so may the hens.

L. H. Hiscock

The subject really divides into two main topics: first, the mechanical side of illumination, and, second, the poultry or hen side. The first part has not changed a great deal in the last few years, and I am simply going over some of the important points to consider. It is pretty generally agreed that a hen cannot stand, for any length of time, a day much longer than fourteen hours, that is fall or winter day plus the necessary amount of illumination to keep a hen up and working urteen hours. Some persons add this extra light in the morning, others use night.

No Difference To The Hen

Personally, I do not think it makes any difference so far as the hen is concerned, but it may make a good deal of difference from the labor standpoint on your own farm. Here I use light in the morning, throwing the electric current with an alarm clock. The first year I was here I kept the hens up at night, but I abandoned this method because it simplified my labor item to use morning light. As far as the hens were concerned I found both methods equally satisfactory.

There is one other method that is used with a good deal of success. Where farm power plants are in use and illumination is a drain on the battery, the "night lunch" idea has its advantages. This consists of throwing on the lights for half an hour or so from eight-thirty to nine o'clock in the evening. The birds are given an extra feeding of grain and return to the perches. At first, there may be a little confusion among the birds, but in three or four nights, when the lights are winked two or three times, they know that it means roosting time again and get back on the perches pretty rapidly.

Reflectors Save Light

This brings us to the question of the amount of light to be used, reflectors, etc. It makes me smile a little when I come to this point. One fall I put in a system of reflectors and thought that everything was fine. I got up at four o'clock to see how the pullets would like the new system. The lights went on all right, but the reflectors were so sharp they threw the light down, none of it hitting the roosting quarters of the birds. I waited patiently for a long time but not a single pullet got up. That was one time when the hens kidded me.

It was a good lesson, however, and brings out a good point. The reflector you use must be broad and flat rather than sharp so that it will light more than a small section or circle on the floor. The main thing after all about reflecting the light is simply this: there is no object in lighting the ceiling in your building; the place where you want the light is on the floor. If your light is too high, you waste illumination; if it is too low, it tends to throw a little too strongly in one spot. The main thing is to do away with all dark spots and corners. A big aid in this work is a coat of white wash. Dark walls can do a great deal toward dimming any light.

How To Judge Amount of Light

Certain definite rules have been worked out in regard to the amount of illumination to use. I believe, however, that the best way to size up your lighting situation is by watching the hens. I should prefer too much illumination rather than not enough. A good way to test your house out is to throw your grain evenly about the lighted pen or pens. If, at the end of half an hour you can find much grain, it will show too little illumination; if the grain appears in the litter in spots or sections, it will show that your illumination is not striking the pen uniformly. If, on the other hand, the birds seem to scratch uniformly in all parts of the pen, it shows your light is properly diffused. By using a smaller bulb you may be able to reduce the amount of light. You can continue to reduce the light until you find the birds leaving grain untouched here and there about the pen.

Using the Clock Switch

One other phase of the mechanical side of illumination occurs to me and that is the use of switches and clocks. It is not a hard task to rig up an alarm clock so that it can turn lights on or turn them off. The principle involved in the alarm clock switch is simply that the alarm winding stem on all inexpensive clock, revolves as the alarm runs down. A bent nail or stout wire is, therefore, soldered to this winder at right angles to the clock, the clock goes off and, as the nail revolves, it pushes down a knife blade switch or raises it up, depending whether you are turning the lights out or putting them on.

Some times a twelve hour alarm is a nuisance. For instance, if your alarm is set for five in the morning and you wanted to leave your farm at four-thirty in the afternoon you would be out of luck. This position sometimes discourages the use of a clock. I was up against just this proposition a couple of years ago and made an investigation which resulted in my buying two twenty-four hour alarm clocks. These clocks have two alarm dials, one twelve hours from midnight to noon and the other from noon to midnight. As a result, you can set your alarm on the morning dial and it goes off just once a day instead of every twelve hours.

So much for the purely mechanical side of illumination. The situation resolves itself into a few formulas which it is easy to follow. The trouble comes with the hen herself. This phase of the business will be discussed in an early issue.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Why Hired Men Leave

A Frank Statement with Facts to Think About

By AN EX-HIRED MAN

THE problem of help is an ever-present one on a majority of farms thruout the country. It is a matter for earnest discussion whenever farmers meet and is as far from being solved as it ever was, apparently, except insofar as the place of farm help can be taken by modern machinery. In all the discussions, in print and out, the general idea seems to be that the "hired man", while a necessary evil, is usually a very inferior creature, and as such should be treated.

The larger farmers hire help by the month or year. In this section (which is typical, but which I do not name or locate, for obvious reasons) wages are from forty to sixty dollars per month, plus house-rent, garden and one quart of milk a day. In a majority of instances the garden patch is no good, without fertilizers, and what man can buy fertilizers out of these wages? Often one wagon—or spreader—load of manure is scattered on, but so little on a fair sized garden patch is little good. Summer after summer I've worked most of my spare time in my garden—and had to buy potatoes and vegetables in the fall. Others have done the same, too.

As for fuel, some farmers furnish it all if the hired man cuts it *on his own time*; some furnish "summer wood" and you buy your own winter wood—at $2.50 to $4.50 a cord—to heat a *cold* house; others allow a man to go into their woodlot and pick up enough "down stuff" for a woodpile, again on his own time; a *few* cut and have sawed a pile of wood for the hired man when their own is got ready; still others *promise* to do this last, and actually cut the wood and put it at the door, in *sled-lengths,* for a man to "buck up" and split in his *spare* time—after seven or seven-thirty, the year around, and by lantern light in winter. When a man has worked 12 to 14 hours a day he hates spending his evenings bucking wood for a half hour or so.

Farmers prefer a married man as he is usually more settled, steady and dependable. No wonder! As a *settling* process for any man let me recommend trying to support a growing family with any degree of decency in an average "hired man's" house on the average farm wage! Yet these same farmers object to paying a living wage to a married man. The same ones who pay only $40 a month to a married man will pay the single fellow $25 or $30 plus board and room, and every Sunday or every other Sunday, off; each month.

The single man has the best of it there for he is more independent. He can resent impositions and gets, as a rule, better treatment, for his employer knows that if the single fellow isn't treated fairly he will leave, while the married man will put up with a lot for his family's sake, rather than keep them moving when not necessary.

About the milk, if a man has a family, a quart a day is not enough, and he must buy more. I have never bought milk without paying double the price per quart that the farmer got for it at the factory. But I had to have it and couldn't kick.

Can psychology explain *why* the farmer, if he sells anything at his door, almost invariably demands twice the price he sells it for if he hauls it away?

Few farmers furnish comfortable living quarters for married help. One farmer has several rooms done off on the upper floor of the story-and-a-half kitchen addition of his home. Imagine that in summer, and on the south side of the house too, with the huge barn to keep off any possible breezes.

Most of the houses are old, rocked, infested by rats and roaches, mice and beg-bugs! In one such house cracks in the bedroom floors allowed the rats to come up from the cellar; they stole food from off the tables and "bit the babies in their cradles." Paper (new) and fresh paint inside or out, are luxuries rarely gained. Cleaning and dis-infecting are unknown, each family has to clean after the former tenants, and only those who have done so can understand the ordeal this can be! Sometimes screen doors are not furnished and if a man buys these their cost seems too great.

A wage of $40 or $50 a month sounds good. Sixty is unusual here. Most people think a man should save money from such pay. Sometimes he can but if he has much of a family to support, his savings will be mighty small. Buying all food (and seldom does a hired man raise much) takes at least $15 or $40 a month for a family of four.

Everyday clothing and shoes are an absolute necessity. Of "dressup" clothes many fellows have none. An overcoat is a luxury, a fellow feels lucky to own a mackinaw or "sheepskin" coat—for work and dress wear combined! Children must be clothed, somehow. The wife of a hired man seldom gets a new garment, unless everyday ones.

A thinking man (and some *hired* men *do* think occasionally) carries life insurance. This costs from $25 a year, up. Usually up, per thousand dollars.

If a man is to go any place, ever, he must own some kind of conveyance. The usual one is a more or less ancient, second-hand flivver, without which he might be better off, financially but which helps make life more bearable for him and his family. Lacking a way of getting out by themselves, they must depend on the employer to take them anywhere. *He* has his own family and pleasures to look after, naturally, and it is inconvenient for him to bother with the hired man and his family.

Church-going is unusual for farm help, most places the boss leaves the hired man to finish chores on Sunday morning and that makes the latter get thru too late for church. In some cases lack of decent shoes and clothing keeps a man and his family home from church.

Magazines, books, or music are not to be had as a rule, by those fellows, either, yet some of them enjoy such things as much as do their employers.

The man who works for a farmer loses caste—and so does his family—in most country places. He may work for any other employer or concern, at any other job, yet somehow keep on equal terms with other people, but a farm-hand can seldom do this. The difference in wages may make some of *this* difference. It exists, anyway.

All farm people work long hours. Rising-time ranges from 3:45 to 5:00 A. M. with about 1½ to 1¾ hours for meals between them and from 6:45 P. M. to 7:45 P. M. Some men stay abed until 6:00 A. M. and these work until nine or later at night.

All this is from my experience and observation, mostly the former. It shows the farm-labor situation from the side of the laborer—a side seldom represented. For 12 years I have worked, by the day and month, for farmers nearly all the time, and I know conditions from the inside out. Those are the things employers do not discuss when the farm-help problem comes up for consideration.

For the employers' side I may say that there *is* a great deal of trouble with incompetent help, untrustworthy men who could not and would not do anything right.

But I must also say that I have always been sober, industrious and trustworthy (and so are many other fellows) and I have yet to meet a farmer who shows other than verbal appreciation for those qualities, even though he had had a procession of useless help before hiring me. (One such man, after I left him, hired and lost nine different men in less than a year).

More than one man I've worked for has told friends and neighbors that I was the best and most trustworthy man he'd ever had, yet when winter came he cut my wages in two! This is a decided hardship for a fellow when he has fuel, potatoes and vegetables to buy for winter, and underwear and warm stockings for the kids. Many hired men's children cannot play outdoors all winter, for lack of warm clothing or footwear.

I, and other hired men I've known, cut down to $20 or $25 a month, have had to wear winter shirts so patched and mended that we've been ashamed to remove our coats when anyone else was around.

It is the same old dodge the farmers always

(*Continued on page* 310)

A Hired Man's Story

YOU may not agree with the conclusions in this remarkably outspoken and frank statement from a man who has had years of experience as a farm hand. But we think there is something in the arguments he so well presents. Of course there are thousands of farm employers to whom the statements in this article do not apply, but we do know that there are many others to whom they do.

We are of the opinion that generally speaking the farmers themselves are not to blame for the conditions that have been forced upon hired men. Farming itself has paid so poorly that there just was not money enough to properly support a hired man and his family. Many times the farmer himself has had less cash than he paid his hired man, even though that cash was not enough so that the employee and his family could live decently.

This article is in accordance with our policy of presenting the facts as we can get them on both sides of every question affecting farmers. If any of our readers want to write us letters in a spirit of fairness and without bitterness, giving the employer's side, we will be glad to publish the best letters, if they are not too long, and as far as we have room.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Harvest Time

THE following, taken from the October issue of the "Agricultural Situation," published by the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, describes so well what is just now going on in farming from one end of the country to the other that we think it well worth passing on to all of our readers.

Whoever needs inspiration of the productive capacity of this country should set his eyes over the land at this time of the year. Half a million wagons turning out of Mississippi Valley cornfields, piled high with yellow grain. Great four-horse loads of wheat dotting the roads from Canada to the Panhandle. Endless trains of sheep and cattle flowing eastward out of the two-thousand-mile stretch of range country. Innumerable snow-white loads waiting at the cotton gins of another thousand-mile territory. An army of packing and processing establishments drawing, magnetwise, the avalanche of fruit from fertile Pacific country; sugar beets from western, irrigated valleys; potatoes and vegetables of a thousand valleys from Connecticut to Sacramento.

It is a splendid harvest, all told. Not bumper yields but production well adjusted to reasonable needs. In contrast to last year, this was a consistently early season, with dry weather finally pushing the crops along to early maturity.

The two great money crops, cotton and wheat, are now along where some idea can be gained of their value. Cotton apparently stands to bring its producers an income of approximately one and a half billion dollars, which is about like last year. Wheat producers apparently stand to receive about one billion dollars, which is also near or slightly below last year. These two leading crops probably index the general crop income. Agricultural income will not be greatly in excess of last year. But the point is that this is the second fairly profitable year.

This season will go a long ways to level up regional conditions. Agriculture in this country is a regional industry. The Corn Belt along with the dairy-and-diversified East have been slow to feel the stimulating current of revival. Now the rising prices of hogs and cattle, together with a reasonably good corn crop, means some profits in the corn Belt. The slowly strengthening prices for dairy products plus high potatoes and minor cash crops promise somewhat better income for the East.

Repeal Federal Automobile Tax

HERE is another way in which most farmers pay a rather heavy tax, from which they receive little or no benefit. In 1917, as a war act, the federal government levied a tax on automobiles. In 1918 this was increased to five per cent., and there is also a tax on automobile accessories. These taxes are levied on the manufacturer, who simply adds them to the original cost of manufacturing the car and thereby passes these taxes on directly to the buyer of cars.

If, for instance, you buy a car worth a thousand dollars, you pay fifty dollars tax. As this is a federal tax, it is of little or no benefit to the average citizen. The average farmer will not object to the ordinary state license tax on his car nor to a gasoline tax, from which money he receives some benefit in the building of roads. But the automobile has now come to be a farm necessity, used as much for business as it is for pleasure, and the placing of an unnecessary tax burden on it, which brings no benefit to the farmer, is unjust and unnecessary. The federal revenues are now adequate without this tax. It was levied as a war emergency act, but no emergency longer exists and it should be repealed.

An Enviable Record

FORTY-ONE years of service on one job is an enviable and remarkable record any where, any time. Particularly is it so in a public office during the kaleidoscopic changes which have taken place in the last half century in America.

Such is the record of Mr. George L. Flanders, now retiring after forty-one years in the position of Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State. When the Department of Agriculture was organized in 1884, before many of us were born, Mr. Flanders was chosen as Assistant Commissioner. In fact, he and his superior were the whole Department. Since that time, Mr. Flanders has watched eight Commissioners come and go and he has seen the most remarkable changes and improvements in agriculture that have taken place in the history of farming. In recent years he has also been the Department's legal counsel.

The other night more than one hundred of Mr. Flander's associates and friends met in Albany to give him a banquet as a testimonial of their friendship and to his long and honorable record of service to the farmers of the State. He is now retiring to assume a private practice of law.

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke announces that Mr. Flander's successor as assistant commissioner will be Mr. H. J. Henry, now Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Judge Joseph Beal, for the past five years Director of the License Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Legal Bureau. Dr. E. T. Faulder has been made Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry to succeed Mr. Henry.

Do You Use the Best or the Poorest?

IN Mr. Burritt's Farm and Home Notes this time he speaks of that satisfaction that comes to nearly every farmer in the joy of the harvest time, a satisfaction that cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents.

"I like," says Mr. Burritt, "to count up the bushels and barrels of fruit and note the yield of trees which I have watched carrying their loads all summer. I enjoy selecting choice specimens to put away in the cellar for home use. There is a satisfaction too in the idea of completion, of finishing a task which the harvest brings with it and to look ahead to a little leisure and enjoyment of the results of the season's labor."

Nearly every farmer knows what this feeling is. It is one of the joys of country life that balances somewhat the hard work, the long hours and the other things that farm people sometimes are unable to get. Unfortunately, however, there are many who do not enjoy that satisfaction of having for their own use the best that the farm affords. Through a false sense of economy, the farmer will often feed his family on the waste of his farm rather than on the best. Although the milk is cheaper to him than to anybody else, he often gives his family less of it than the average city family buys at high prices. When the wife goes downstairs after a pan of potatoes or apples, she too often is instructed to use the smaller potatoes and the apples that have started to rot.

We know the temptation, because of the scarcity of money, of saving the best products for the market, but we question whether it is any real saving in the long run. After all, the business of life is living, and a farmer has at hand many of the things that make life worth while if he uses them. We believe that the farm family has the right to the first enjoyment of those good things that the farm produces.

Encouraging Milk Prices

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has just announced the gross pool price for September of $2.28. From this 6½ cents are deducted for expenses, leaving a net pool price of $2.21½, and ten cents are deducted for certificates of indebtedness, leaving a net cash price of $2.11½ for three per cent milk at the 200-210 mile zone.

This is the highest cash price paid for September milk in the history of the pool. Last year the net pool price was $1.84½. The strong position of butter and cheese and the improvement in price of fluid milk are the best encouragement that dairymen have had in several years.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I HAVE a long list of friends who have developed some way the idea that they must save me from myself by making suggestions every time that they see one of my stories that they think will improve the general quality of these chestnuts.

Among the good Samaritans is my high school son who claims that the following is a sample of what the younger generation can do when they really set their hand to telling chestnuts.

There was a young fellow named Bill who was in love with a girl, and he had before him the hard job of getting the father's consent. When he went to see the old man, he took with him another chap by the name of Bob, and told him that every time he made a modest statement, Bob was to exaggerate it.

When Bill had stated his case to the father, the older man said sternly:

"Young man, do you know that it costs money to take care of a girl these days? Have you any money?"

"A little," answered Bill modestly.

"A little!" snorted Bob. "Why, mister, that guy's a millionaire!"

"Very good," said the father. "Now another thing. I don't like any lazy lounge lizards around. Have you a job?"

"Yes, a small one," admitted Bill.

"Small one!" piped up Bob. "Why you ought to know that that guy's the president of one of the largest automobile companies in this country!"

A moment later the conversation turned to boats, and Bill remarked that he owned a small boat.

"Small boat indeed," said Bob. "Why, sir, Bill's yacht is the talk of the whole smart set of Newport!"

Thinking that Bob was overdoing the job, Bill tried coughing to give him the hint to stop, whereupon the father inquired pleasantly if he had a cold.

"Yes, a little one," answered Bill.

"Cold is right," said Bob. "The docs give him just a year with it. HE'S GOT CONSUMPTION!"

What Readers Want to Know

From Feeding Ensilage to Selecting a Radio Battery

I would like to know if ensilage that is put in a silo is all right to feed to cows as soon as the silo is filled or would I have to wait until it works and then throw off the top of the silo before feeding some. Tell me if it will cause cows to lose their calves.—C. W. H., New York.

THERE is no foundation to the statement that the immediate feeding of silage will have any deleterious effect on your cows. If silage is fed immediately upon the filling of the silo, there is nothing to fear. However, if the silo is filled and the mass is allowed to stand for a few days, then you may have reason to worry a little if you start feeding from the top when the upper layer is half rotten.

There are two alternatives. One is to start feeding immediately. The other is to cover the silage with a mass of finely chopped straw and chaff and allow the silage to stand for a few weeks until it has had a chance to "work." After a few weeks this upper layer is thrown off and the silage is immediately fed.

Some farmers send dry weeds or dry corn stalks, chaff, etc., through the blower and put on a covering about 6 inches deep and pack it down very thoroughly. This forms a seal on top of the silo. Others scatter oats and mix them thoroughly and form a thick mass through which air cannot pass. This upper layer is thrown off when you start feeding and disposed of as manure.

Orchards a Good Place for Sheep

I am writing for advice about sheep. We have just started with some sheep. We have been letting them run in the orchard. What we would like to know is, will apples do any harm if they eat them?—N. D., New York.

IT is quite a common practice in many sections to allow sheep to run in orchards. It is often a very convenient place for them. Where the ewes have run in the orchard continuously and eaten the apples from the time they begin to drop, I would not anticipate any trouble from them. I would not turn a flock of sheep unaccustomed to eating into an orchard where the ground was covered with drop apples, but sheep often run in orchards where the ground under the trees is covered with no injurious effects. The ewes should be watched for the signs of scouring and the usual precautions taken. Sweet apples are better for them, of course, than sour ones.

—M. J. S.

Potato Blight In Storage

Why do potatoes that are blighted, rot badly in storage some years while in other years they seem to escape with little loss? How can tubers affected with blight be recognized when put into storage? L. J. C., New York.

TUBERS become affected with the blight organism, either by having them come down through the soil from the tops, when the weather is wet, or by being infected at time of digging. If dug and stored when dry, and if no other organism gets into or on the tubers, the rot is likely to be a dry rot which affects only the infected tubers. They can be recognized after decay starts by cutting through them. You will find a brown area, extending from the skin toward the center for a short way only. Much of the loss from blight comes from the fact that decay organisms can get into the tuber through the diseased portion. The organisms usually cause a slimy wet rot.

It is impossible to tell whether a tuber has been infected unless the rot has made some progress. When blight is known to be present in a field, the potatoes should be dug in a dry time, thoroughly dried before storing, and injured as little as possible.

Batteries for a Radio Receiver

We have a four tube Federal radio set. Would it be practical to use wet "B" batteries? We can get the batteries at a cost of about $12 and fill them with acid and charge them ourselves. If the idea is practical, how strong a solution of sulphuric acid would we need or what would be the hydrometer reading before charging? Also, could we use an alkali solution charger on our lighting circuit of 110 volts alternating current and what proportion of solution would we use in it.—H. W. N., Pennsylvania.

YES, you may successfully employ wet "B" batteries for your 4-tube receiver. Be sure you know just what kind of "B" batteries you purchase, since there are wet "B" batteries for sale which use Edison elements and require an alkali solution.

You should know whether or not the "B" batteries have been charged and the liquid emptied before purchasing or whether they come uncharged. You can generally tell this, with a lead storage battery, by looking at the lead strips in the glass jars or test tubes of which these batteries are formed. Both plates in each cell will be the same in color if not charged, while if charged the positive plate will be brown or chocolate in color, due to the peroxide of lead on it.

If the battery has not been charged before you get it, the hydrometer reading should be about 1.250 and if charged, about 1.50. So long as you keep the plates covered with water you run no chance of overcharging, and if the voltage is low although the gravity seems high enough you may retain the battery on charge.

A suitable chemical rectifier for changing from 110 volt A. C. line may be made with a large wide-mouth jar having two large plates, one lead and the other of pure aluminum. The solution is of ordinary borax and should be a saturated solution. If you have a 90 volt battery you can run the charging process without a series lamp, but if it is a 45 volt battery, use a series lamp of about 50 or 75 watts.—B. F.

The winners of the State Fair horseshoe pitching contest. Mr. B. J. Van Auken, of Jefferson County shown on the right, won the contest after a fifty point game made necessary by a tie for first place with George Philpot of Madison County. Mr. Philpot, the runner up, is shown at the left of the picture.

Grade for Tile Drains

What is the smallest grade that a tile drain can have and still work efficiently? Is it possible to install tile drains without surveying and finding the exact grade? L. J. W., New York.

IF a tile drain is constructed to a correct grade, it will operate on as little as 1 inch of fall for each 100 feet. However it is necessary that it be well constructed so the grade will be uniform and correct. It is much better to have a greater fall if possible, yet there are limits to this, as too much fall will cause washing out of the tile.

We have seen some lines of tile put in without a survey, and they work well. However some skill and experience is necessary and a grade of at least several inches per 100 feet. Where a single line of tile is put in, it is fairly simple to get the grade uniform, but where a complete system is put in we would by all means advise a survey. The investment is too great to take a chance on its failing to work.

Mulch the Strawberry Bed

THE quality and yield of the home strawberry bed will be increased by mulching the bed this fall. Straw can be used, but horse manure will be better because a considerable amount of plant food will be added. Mulching should not be done until after the ground freezes in the fall. Then a fairly heavy coating can be applied. We have often been asked if leaves are good for mulching. The answer is that they are not because they pack down so firmly that the plants have difficulty in coming through. Cornstalks may be used but are not as good as straw. If time permits it is a good plan to dig out the weeds before adding the mulch.

There are several benefits from mulching. Perhaps the principal one is that growth is retarded in the spring, which causes the blossoms to appear at a later date with consequent lessened danger of freezing. Another benefit comes from the protection of the ground from alternate freezing and thawing in the spring. This heaves the ground, raising the plants out of the ground, starts growth too early, with danger of freezing later in the spring. A good mulch also helps to keep the soil moist and in this way increases the crop. Lack of moisture is one of the principal reasons for short berry crops. A mulch will keep the berries clean. It should be raked off the rows, in the spring and left between the rows, but enough will be left around the plants to offer considerable protection to the berries. The time required for mulching is short, and it pays well.

Treating a Rheumatic Hog

I have hog that is lame on one hind leg and it eats well. When standing it trys to get its legs or feet together. When it lays down it draws its hind legs under. I cannot see anything wrong. I have used sulphur and Epsom salts and lime and salt, but they do not do any good.—P. G. S., Pennsylvania.

IN order to intelligently answer your question one has actually got to see your hog in order to determine what is wrong with him. There are two possibilities. It may be rheumatism or paralysis.

Rheumatism often occurs in our northern altitude and especially during cold damp weather. Poorly ventilated pens are a common cause and overfeeding usually makes the development of the condition easier. If it gets real bad it is seldom that a hog recovers.

According to Dr. Craig in his book "Diseases of Swine," a very useful remedy is salicylate of soda. The dose consists of 20 or 30 grains in the feeding, three times a day, the larger dose in a rather acute case. Liniments, he says, should be applied to the effected parts.

Paralysis first shows up as a slight loss of control of the hind legs, as indicated by a weaving of the body, knuckling of the fetlocks and finally a more or less complete paralysis.

It is generally recommended that a purgative of one half ounce to 2 ounces of castor oil followed by a nourishing food will help to relieve the condition. A good veterinary liniment applied vigorously to the back once a day is also very good. Some say that this condition is caused by kidney worms.

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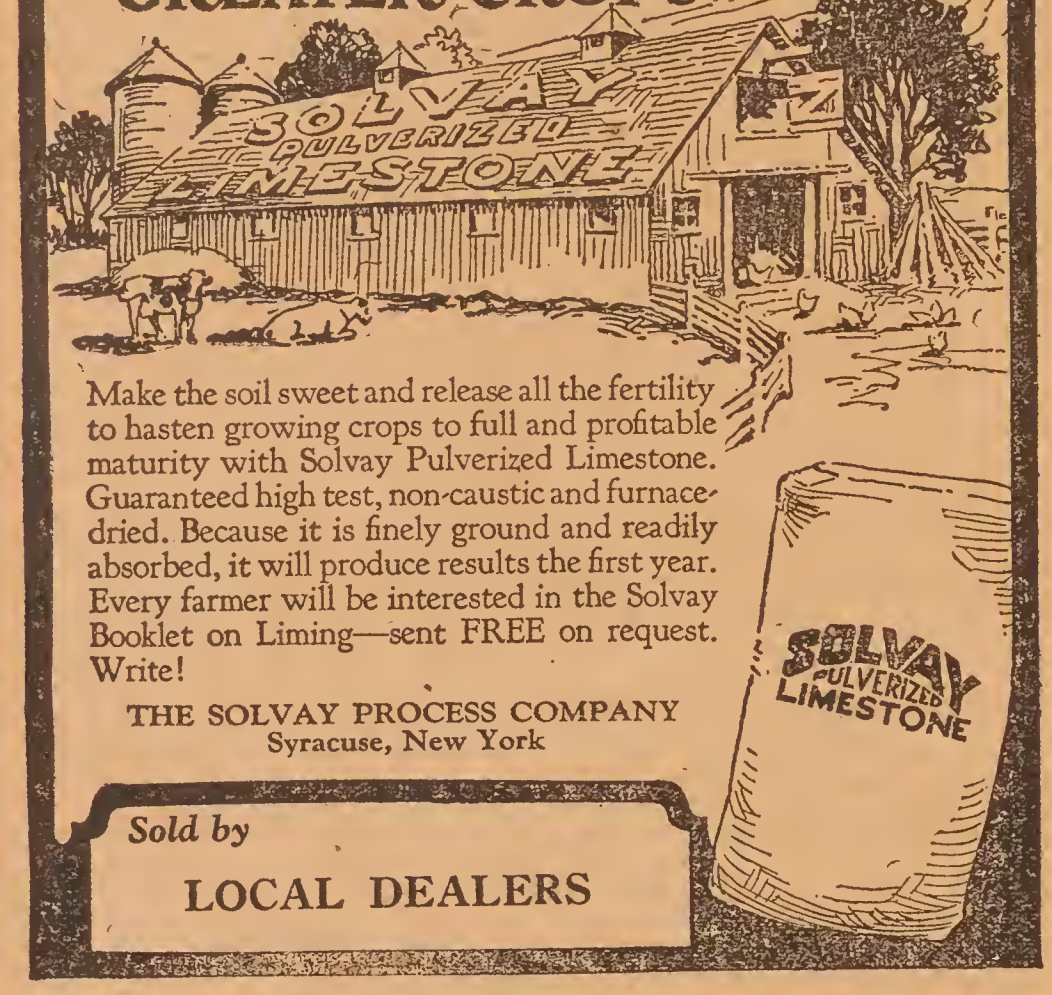

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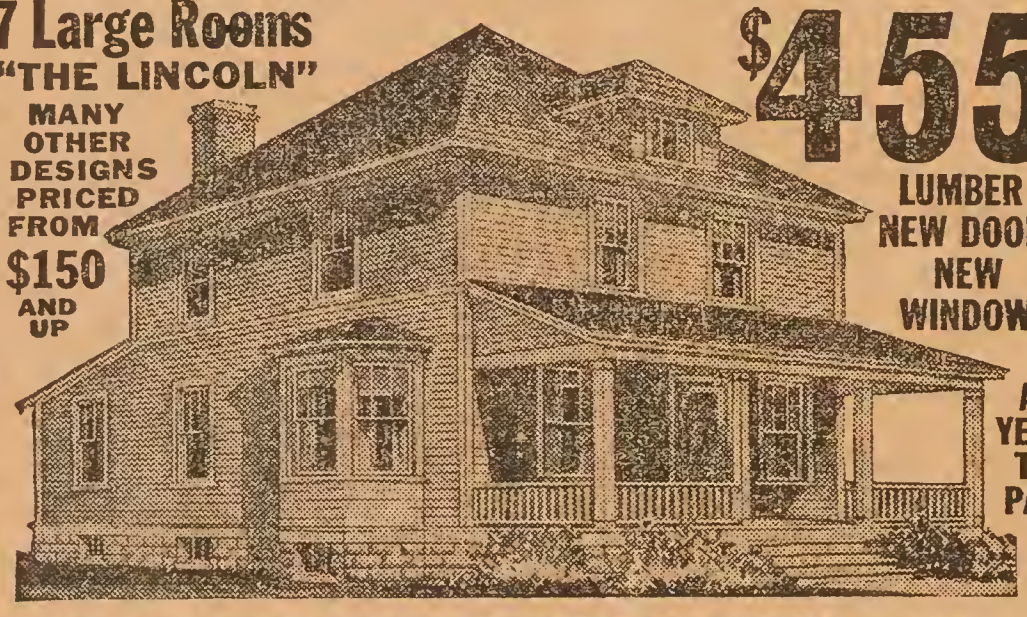

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Dairy Questions

On Feeding Potatoes and Cow Troubles

Do potatoes make good cattle or cow Feed?—A. R., New Jersey.

POTATOES may be used to a limited extent for their succulence. However, a heavy allowance of potatoes produces milk and butter of poor flavor. Furthermore butter from potato fed cows is salvy. From a number of tests conducted by experiment stations, it is generally considered that between 25 and 30 pounds of raw potatoes is the most that should be fed per day. Furthermore potatoes must be very cheap to make an economical cow feed. It is estimated that they should be worth no more than 15 to 20 cents a bushel. It is quite certain that with potato prospects for this year, it will not be an economical practice to feed them to cows if they are at all of a marketable size.

Our Experience Feeding Steers

Here is what Mr. Chas. Black writes relative to his experience in feeding potatoes to cattle last winter, when potatoes were about as cheap as the soil they grew in.

"But few farmers realize the value of cull or very cheap potatoes for cattle, especially young stock and steers. Many think that a few are all right, but have no idea that it will do to feed all that an animal will eat. I have fed them to beef cattle many years, but usually feed wheat bran with the potatoes. Last winter cull potatoes were so plentiful and cheap that I fed but little else, with some corn fodder and other roughage part of the time.

I have five steers about 1,000 lbs. each to which I began feeding potatoes last fall, a small quantity at first, but gradually increased until they ate two bushels each every day and grew well and kept in good condition, so that by feeding grain a short time they will make first class beef.—Charles Black, New Jersey.

The Cause of Bloody Milk

I am writing to try to find out what makes a cow give bloody milk.—B. E. W., Pennsylvania.

BLOODY milk may be the result of a number of conditions. An injury from blows will result in bloody milk also when the udder is congested or inflamed. Furthermore when the circulation through the udder is suddenly increased by richer or more abundant feed or when the cow is under the excitment of heat, we will often find blood coming from the udder.

When milk takes on a pinkish tinge, it is often the first sign of red water which may result from eating irritant plants, such as larkspur, buttercup, anemone, monkshood, peony or hellebore.

The treatment varies with the cause. Where glands are congested, administer a pound of Epsom salts and thereafter one-half ounce of salt peter daily with a dram of chlorate of potash. Bathe the bag with hot or cold water and rub with camphorated lard. It may be the food is too rich or abundant and will have to be reduced. If irritant plants are in the pasture that part of the field will have to be fenced off.

Hardening of the udder may be treated with a combination of iodine ointment, one part and soft soap two parts. Careful milking is imperative.

Basing a Price for Mangels

We would like to know if you can give us any idea as to what mangels are selling for this year or on what we would base a price.—G. C. E., New York.

WE referred this question to Professor Savage of the New York State College of Agriculture, one of the foremost feeding experts in the country. This is what Professor Savage says:

"I think about the most common sense value to put on mangels is this: Ten pounds of mangels are equal to a pound of grain. Grain is worth at the present time about $50 per ton, or 2½ cents a pound. Therefore if 10 pounds of mangels are equal to the value of a pound of grain, 10 pounds of mangels would be worth 2½ cents or a ton of mangels would be worth $5. On the basis of the value of a ton of silage being worth $5, this may appear to be a rather high value for mangels, but it is as near an estimate as I can make at the present time."

What Makes Milk Ropy?

Would you kindly advise as to why the cream on cows' milk should become ropy or stringy? The cows will not be in until spring.—H. A. S, New York.

Stringy or ropy milk is due to an organism or bacteria, usually entering into the milk from some outside source.

Ropy or stringy milk develops after the milk is drawn. If it is examined under the microscope it will be found that each bacteria is surrounded by a gelatinous capsule and this slime or gelatin holds all bacteria together in a thread-like chain.

Investigations have shown that these bacteria are abundant in the dust of the stable and the trouble is removed by thorough cleaning and white washing.

It has also been found that cooling tanks may be neglected with the bacteria and a small amount of water occasionally splashed into the cans will add sufficient bacteria to make milk ropy in a short time. Unclean utensils will also result in ropy milk.

The trouble is removed by thorough scalding of all of the utensils, disinfecting the floor with a 5% sulphuric acid solution and destroying the organism in the ice water by adding potassium bichromate at the rate of one ounce to a cubic foot of water.

In order to find out the source of the trouble it may sometimes be easily located by taking samples of the milk in clean glass jars at different stages in the handling. These should be covered, set aside in a cool place to retard souring and examine 24 or 36 hours later for indications of ropiness.

When a cow gets sick from a sour stomach resolving in the formation of gas, it will sometimes cause bloating. I give a tablespoonful of baking soda and a tablespoonful of ginger in a quart of warm water, and find that the cow will soon be chewing her cud again.

IN ABEYANCE

MOSE—*Gwine ter move dis fall?*
JAKE—*Dunno! De landlord hain't made up his mind yet.*—JUDGE

Satisfactory Service For 24 Years

"Gentlemen: I have been dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co. for 24 years. I have been sending orders from the several different cities in which I have lived. I don't know yet where I can get better service or better value. Your goods are always reliable and give the best satisfaction."

Elmo M. Myers,
1577 E. 86 St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

A Customer For 51 Years

"My first order to Montgomery Ward & Co. was in 1874; from that date my orders have been sent with absolute confidence that goods were exactly as represented, and that I would be treated fairly and honestly. My confidence has never been betrayed. You have my very best wishes."

C. H. Barnard,
Home, Oregon

Ward's Merchandise Always the Best

"We have purchased farm fence, groceries, radio supplies, dry goods, wall paper, suits, hardware, auto tires and accessories and have received perfect satisfaction with everything we bought. We have purchased from nearly a dozen mail order houses but like Montgomery Ward & Co. merchandise always the best."

John Kintner,
Route 2, Box 62, Ney, Ohio

Ward's Merchandise Reliable and Serviceable

"I am writing this to thank you for your promptness and kindness. I have been buying from your house since 1882, and have always received good treatment and found your goods reliable and serviceable. I never fail to say a good word for you and I feel that I am doing others a favor in recommending Ward's."

C. C. Chrisman,
Martinsburg, Mo.

The Word of Satisfied Customers Is the Final Seal of Approval

Who Gets the Savings that May Just as Well Be Yours?

Do you always stop to think that when you buy from Ward's you are sharing in the savings made possible by $50,000,000 in cash—used to secure these low prices?

You may just as well have your share of the savings secured by this large cash buying for our 8,000,000 other customers. Here is cooperative buying on the biggest scale.

$50.00 in Cash Your Saving this Season

Your Catalogue gives you membership in this vast buying club of 8,000,000 people whose purchases together make possible these low prices. So *use* your Catalogue. Take advantage of the Savings that may just as well be yours.

The Whole World Is Our Workshop

Not only vast buying for cash, but a search of the markets of the world is made to secure for you the biggest bargains.

We buy linens in Ireland, porcelain ware in China, Japan and England, toys in Austria, silks in China, Japan and France, enamelled ware in Sweden, musical instruments in Italy and France.

Every part of America as well contributes to this vast stock of new fresh merchandise that your Catalogue puts before you for your selection.

Ward Quality Means Reliability Always

Tens of thousands of letters from Ward's customers testify to the Quality of our merchandise *and* the low prices. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." It was Ward's Quality *and* low prices that brought us one million more customers last year.

Use your Catalogue. You can save $50 in cash by sending all your orders to Ward's.

Your Orders Are Shipped Within 24 Hours

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your orders reach us quicker. Your goods reach you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

"We think it the best of anything we have ever tried" Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., N. Y.

"Never used anything that would heal cow's teats as quickly. Results have been wonderful." Benj. Meshman, Bendora Farms, Whippany, N.J.

"Most wonderful ointment I have ever used in my dairy For Cow Pox have never found it to require more than 3 days to make complete cure." Dudley O. Sayre, Hillcrest Farm, Augusta, N. J.

"Wonderful results, not only on sore teats, but in curing foot rot. Very effective for collar galls on horses." Thomas Holt, Dairy Com. of Conn.

"Very best thing I have ever used for cow's udders and other sores on animals." W. L. R. Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo. Formerly with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Univ. of Missouri.

FOR sore, cracked, stepped-on teats, foot-rot cow pox, abscesses, boils, sore eyes, injections, torn, ulcerations, cuts, wounds, eczema, collar-saddle galls, thrush, canker, fistulas.

Safe, soothing, non-poisonous, non-irritating. Will not taint milk or increase bacteria. *Hastens* formation of healthy granulations—healing takes place in one-half less time.

NOT NEW OR UNTESTED. Used (under other name) past 4 years in biggest Hospitals incl'g *City of New York*), Railways, Industries, Navy. Gives same wonderful results on animals. Far superior to *anything* you've ever used. *Get results where everything else fails.*

Directions are enclosed for using these equally effectively in your family.

LIQUID ANIMALIN Price $1.00 Bottle (½ lb. net)
ANIMALIN (salve) Price $1.00 Tin (½ lb. net)

ANIMALIN

If your dealer cannot supply you, use order blank below.

References: Bloomfield Nat. Bank, Bloomfield, N. J.

CHLORO CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
Dept. H 12 Bloomfield, N. J.

Enclosed find (mark opposite which preferred).
☐ $1.00 for Bottle of Liquid Animalin (½ lb. net)
☐ $1.00 for Tin of Animalin (salve). (½ lb. net)
It is understood you will refund money should I not be entirely satisfied with results.

Name.....
P. O......
State.....*R. F. D.*.....

KELLYS'
Certified
True to Name Fruit Trees

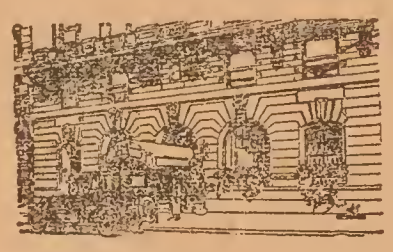
Five Years will Tell the Story

First cost of the trees is the smallest part of an orchard's expense. You cannot afford to take chances on inferior stock when Kelly Bros. for 45 years have been furnishing quality true to name trees.

Ask About the Cortland Apple

Perfect delivery is guaranteed, made to you at just the right time for planting provided you order early. Our catalog is ready for you. Send for it today and start to make your plans now.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
1130 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.



HOTEL ST. JAMES
TIMES SQUARE, Just off Broadway at 109-113 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Much Favored by Women Traveling without Escort

An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well conditioned home.

40 Theatres, all principal shops and churches, 3 to 5 minutes' walk.

2 minutes to all subways, "L" roads, surface cars, bus lines.

Within 3 minutes Grand Central, 5 minutes Pennsylvania Terminals.

Send for booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of October* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *It is understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

League Announces August Pool Prices

Gross pool prices	$2.28
Expenses	.06½
Net Pool price	2.21½
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net cash price to farmers	2.11½

The net cash price to farmers for September 1924 was $1.74½.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

The Sheffield Producers' announce the weighted price for September will be $2.51 per hundred for 3% milk with regular differentials.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

It should be understood that the above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19**. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29**.

BUTTER RECOVERS SLIGHTLY

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	51½-52	51¼-51¾	39¼-40
Extra (92sc)	51 -	50½-50¾	39 -
84-91 score	44½-50½	45 -50	32 -38¼
Lower G'd's	43 -44	44 -44½	31 -31½

The butter market has regained some of the ground it lost recently. On October 7, 92 score butter eased off to 50c. This slight dip in the price curve came as a result of the swing of the trade to held butter. Speculators were able to realize a profit on their stored goods and consequently swung their influence in that direction with the result that fresh creameries met a more restricted market and prices had to ease to effect ready clearances. The swing, however, was short lived and by the 10th prices again started to gain, especially in the face of the holiday trade. By the 13th the market had climbed back to 51c on 92 score butter, this quotation representing the inside figure with indications that the price would continue to swing upward slowly. With this slight advance buying interest is good. There is a feeling of confidence in the market due to the fact that there has been a sharp advance in western markets resulting in a firm tone here.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-26½	25½-26½	19½-21
Fresh av'ge	.25 -	25 -	18½-19
Held fancy	.26 -27	26 -27	20 -21
Held av'ge	..25 -25½	25 -25½	19 -19½

The cheese market has held its own during the past week. Trade has not been very brisk but all kinds of cheese is held in very strong hands. Fancy State flats are scarce and consequently are meeting a firm market. As a mater of fact State cheese is not very plentiful, average runs being offered rather sparingly. The make in New York State has been especially short before this season of the year. Wisconsin, the big western cheese state is running no heavier than it did a year ago.

NEARBY EGGS STILL SCARCE

NEARBY WHITES	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	76-77	71-73	73-75
Av'ge extras	74-75	69-70	70-72
Extra firsts	68-72	64-68	61-68
Firsts	57-62	54-59	54-60
Gathered	45-72	42-67	46-66
Pullets	38-56	42-54	35-55
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-64	55-63	56-65

The scarcity of nearby eggs continues and as a consequence prices have advanced not only in fancy marks but in the medium classifications as well. At the moment, however, medium grades are not enjoying the exclusive position that fancy nearbys are holding. The market on this line of goods is strictly in the seller's favor and buyers are having difficulty in obtaining sufficient stock to piece out their daily trade requirements. The shortage of fancy nearbys has become so acute that many buyers have been compelled to swing over to Pacific Coast whites with the result that these have also advanced. The only element in the egg trade finding sledding rather hard are those dealing in western eggs which are meeting extremely heavy competition from cold storage holdings.

POULTRY RECEIPTS HEAVY

FOWLS	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	A Year Ago
Colored	25-30	26-30	27-32
Leghorns	15-19	17-20	20-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-24	25-26	28-30
Leghorns	-22	24-25	27-28

The live poultry market has been receiving heavier receipts than the trade can readily handle and as a result the live poultry market is in quite an upset state. Freight receipts have been responsible for the heavy supplies. More cars are being unloaded at the moment than can readily be absorbed and in the face of slow trading the situation has taken on a very weak aspect. On top of that the majority of the birds in the cars from the west are showing only average or poor quality. There is a slightly small percentage of fancy birds, resulting in a wide spread in values. Buyers appreciate the situation and are reluctant to pay prices the receivers are asking and as a result the market is unsettled.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Oct. 13	Oct. 6	A Year Ago
Wheat (Dec.)	1.44¾	1.41¾	1.46⅝
Corn (Dec.)	.76¾	.78⅛	1.12⅜
Oats (Dec.)	.39⅞	.40⅛	.54
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.65	1.57	1.65
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.00¾	1.00¼	1.34
Oats, No. 2	.48½	.48½	.61½

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Oct. 10	Oct. 3	
Grd. Oats	28.00	28.00	40.00
Sp'g Bran	25.00	26.00	27.50
H'd Bran	30.00	30.50	31.50
Stand'd Mids	27.00	28.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	35.00	35.00	35.00
Flour Mids	35.50	36.50	36.00
Red Dog	43.00	43.50	42.00
Wh. Hominy	31.00	32.25	43.00
Yel. Hominy	30.50	32.00	43.00
Corn Meal	35.00	35.50	49.75
Gluten Feed	41.25	41.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	56.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.50	39.50	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	41.50	42.00	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	44.50	50.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	43.00	44.50	48.50

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES CONTINUE UPWARD

The potato market again shows an appreciable advance over prices prevailing a week ago. On October 13, Long Islands were selling in bulk per 180 pounds at anywhere from $5.15 to $5.50 which is from 50c to 65c better than a week previous. States also advanced during the week although not quite as sharply as Long Islands. States in bulk per 180 pounds are now quoted from $4.15 to $4.40, an advance of 25c to 30c over last week's quotation. A year ago States were bringing from $2.10 to $2.25 per 180 pounds, practically half what they are bringing at the present time. Trade in the market is fairly active. It looks as though early statements relative to the high potato market will be borne out, perhaps sooner than was anticipated. It was expected that as soon as the heavy digging season is over and as soon as the flourish of the early shipments has passed, we will see a further strengthening in the market.

TOO MUCH POOR HAY

There is too much poor hay coming into the market. The majority of the arrivals consist of medium grades and sample hay in small bales. The percentage of No. 1 hay in the arrivals is extremely light. Fancy is meeting a fairly good market and such would bring $28 of $29. There is little or none of this class of goods changing hands. Most of the hay is of poor quality and in small bales and such is hardly worth the expense of shipping. Prices range from $15 for sample hay (and most of the receipts are no better than this) up to $26 for No. 2.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Prime veal calves are still holding up to $16 mark and in a few cases where real choice marks are concerned, $16.50 has been paid per 100 pounds. Common to good stuff has been selling anywhere from $10 to $15.50.

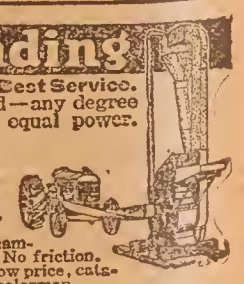
Prime lambs still hang around $16 a hundred for the fancy marks. However, this is extreme at the moment and the average run of the business is from $12 to $14.50.

Country dressed veal has been in very free supply and prime carcasses have been turning at 18c to 19c. A few extreme sales have been made at 20c per pound but this is no indication of the tone of the market.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Let Me Send You the Greatest LOG SAW Offer —I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Fells trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H-P. Engine for other work. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from Factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE book.
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feed Grinding



Now Principle. Lowest Cost. Best Service. Longest Life! Grinds any feed—any degree of fineness. Uses Fordson or equal power.

"JAY BEE"
HUMDINGER
Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer

Material saver. Manganese steel hammers strike material only. No heat. No friction. Grinds any grain, hay, corn fodder. Low price, catalog FREE. Open territory, dealers, salesmen.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc.
200 Hickory St., Utica, N.Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

$5200 INCOME FROM 123 ACRES
AUTO, CROPS, 28 COWS AND

Heifers, bull, horses, milking machine, 9 H. P. engine, ensilage cutter, threshing machine, etc., sold at door, 90 acres loamy tillage, spring-watered wire-fenced; fine 10-room white house, furnace, lovely view for miles, new 34x50 ft. basement barn, new poultry house, nearly-new stable, granary, hog house, etc. Insurance more than low price of $6500 for this fine producer, $2000 needed. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Powell Bldg., Main and Salem Sts., Greenwich, N. Y.

New York State Farms For the price of the buildings. Oswego Co. E. C. FRY, Fulton, N. Y.

If you prefer not to cut the page by using this coupon, write us a letter specifying samples wanted, name of dealer, and enclosing the necessary stamps.

Send for samples of Valspar and Valspar in Colors

THIS is the famous Valspar Coupon, of which over half a billion have been printed. It will bring you liberal samples of Valspar and Valspar in Colors at *half the regular price.* Hundreds of thousands of people have already taken advantage of this offer and now are inveterate Valspar "fans."

You'll be surprised to find how easily you can work wonders in your home with Valspar and Valspar in Colors. Old furniture made new with clear Valspar; floors stained just the color you want with Valspar Varnish-Stains; bedroom furniture transformed into stunning period effects with Valspar-Enamels—all these are possible with Valspar.

Valspar is *the* varnish that "won't turn white." Valspar resists the action of water, weather and wear to an unequaled degree and should be used wherever clear varnish is needed, indoors or out.

Valspar Varnish-Stains are made of Valspar Varnish combined with permanent, transparent colors to give natural wood effects, such as Light or Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry and Moss Green. The stain is mixed in the Valspar so that both are applied at the same time, thereby doing away with the old method of staining and varnishing separately. Valspar Varnish-Stains bring out all the beauty of the grain in the wood.

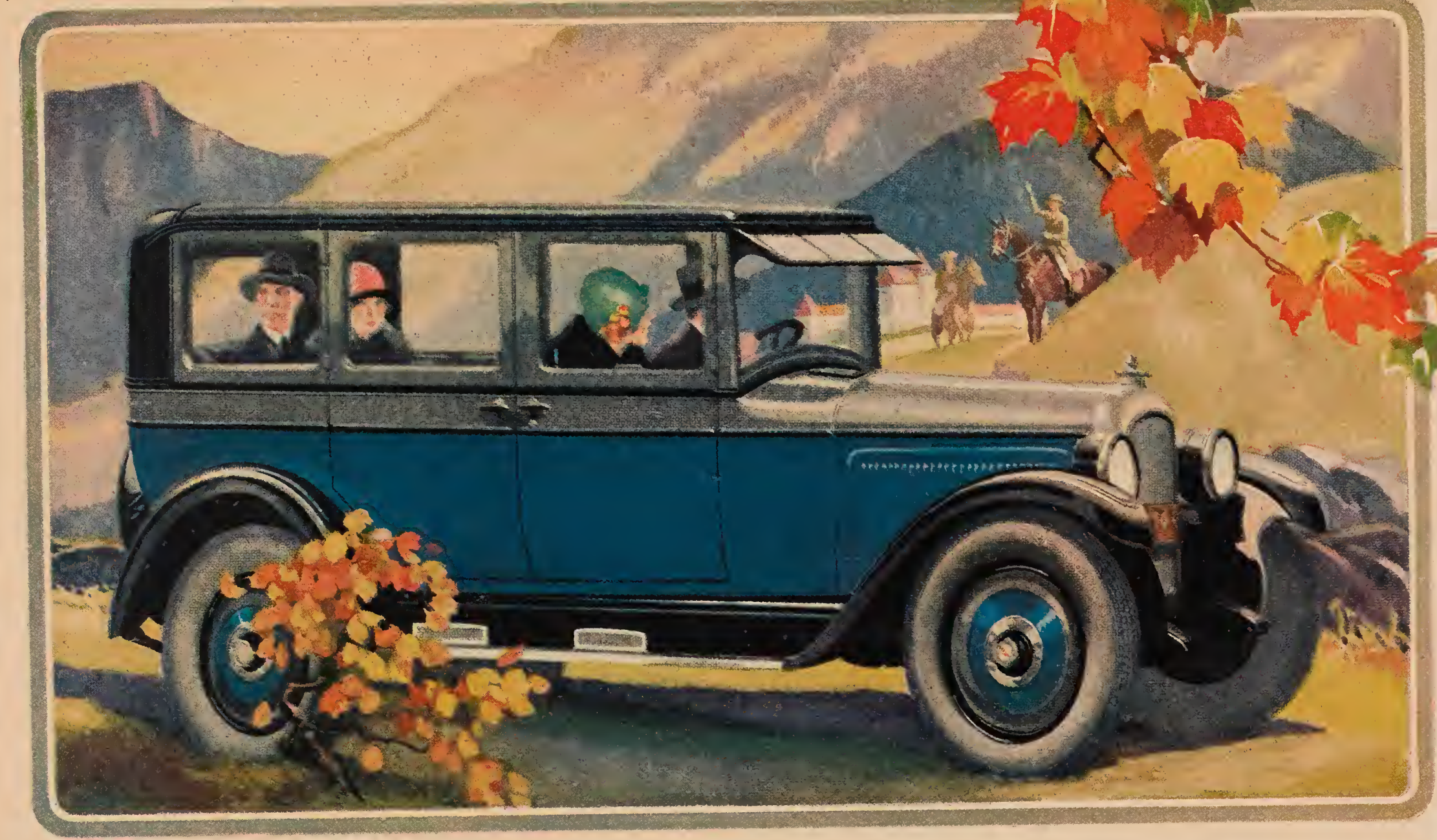
Valspar-Enamels combine all of Valspar's waterproof, wear-proof and weather-proof qualities with beautiful, opaque colors. They are applied just like paint, they cover the surface with a solid color just like paint—and they have the added advantages of Valspar's brilliant lustre and durability. (They may be rubbed down to a beautiful dull finish, if desired.)

Valspar-Enamels are used on all kinds of wood and metal work and come in Red—*light and deep*, Blue—*light, medium and deep*, Green—*medium and deep*, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Vermilion, Gray and Brown. Also White, Black, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send for your samples today. Each one contains enough Valspar to finish a small table or chair. Send, too, for the Valspar Instruction Book. It gives much useful information in addition to the Valspar Color Charts.

Send for this thoroughly practical little book that tells you just how to prepare the wood and apply the various finishes. It's full of workable suggestions and well worth the 15 cents we are asking for it.

WILLYS OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS



In size · · beauty · · luxury · power · · price · · in sheer excellence at low cost · · *this fine Six easily leads its field*

Artistically and mechanically, the Overland Six is a distinguished motor car . . . characterful in style, delightful in performance . . . richly finished, masterfully engineered . . . handling at all speeds with an ease restful to men and a joy to women.

Within many many dollars of its price, there is nothing to compare with this quality Overland Six. A 38 horsepower engine . . . 112¾ inch wheelbase . . . Larger main bearing surface . . . Pressure feed lubricating system . . . Oil-tight universal joints . . . Heavier crown fenders . . . Two-tone polished lacquer finish . . . Genuine carpet floor coverings . . . Very latest finger-type spark and throttle levers . . . Unusual room and comfort. Easy terms. Small down payment—52 weeks for the balance . . .

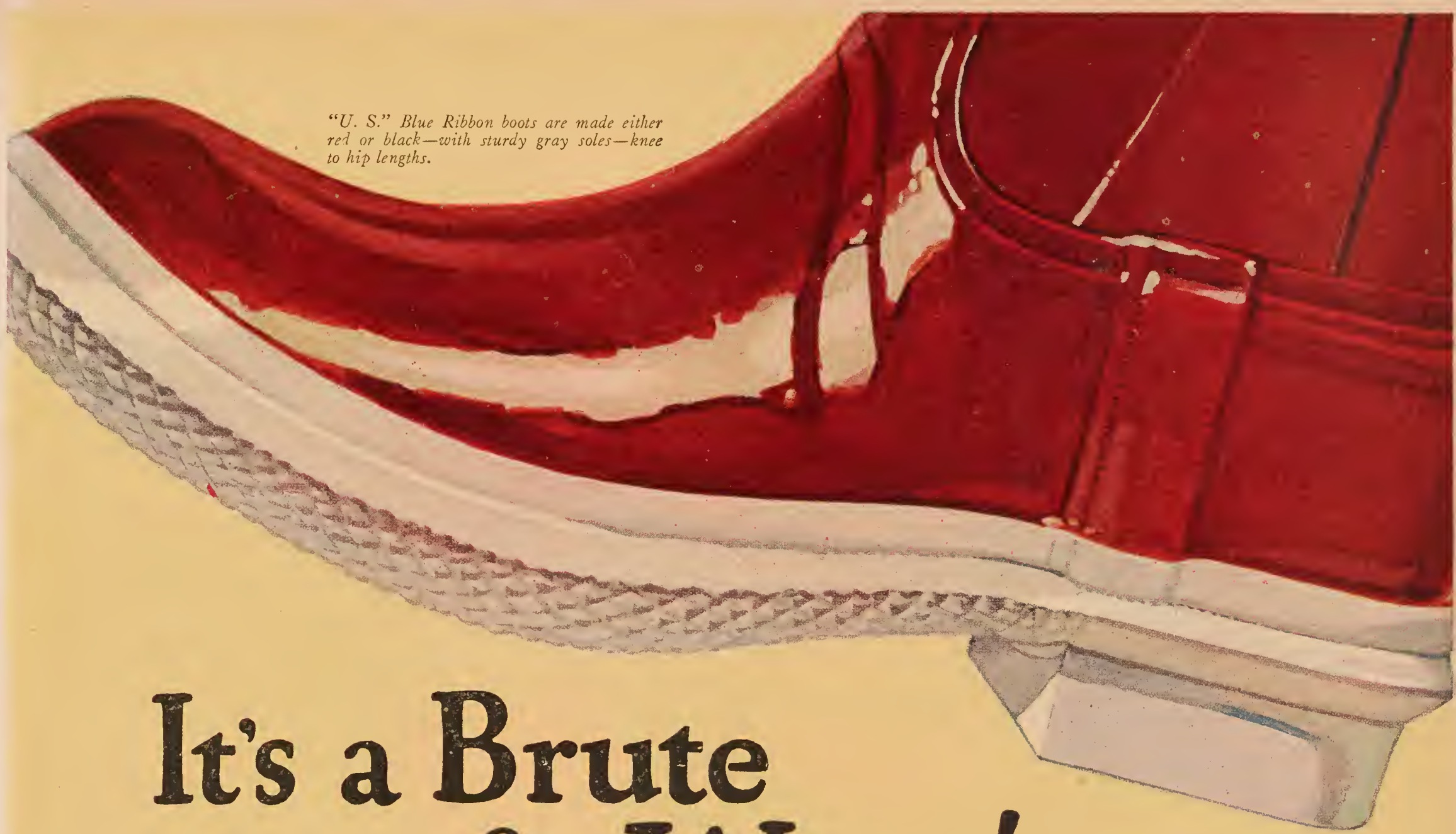
See this fine, powerful Overland Six . . . a car you will delight to drive . . . a car that you and yours will be proud to go about in.

WILLYS-OVERLAND *Inc., Toledo, Ohio* . . . WILLYS-OVERLAND *Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada*

OVERLAND SIX

Standard Sedan $895 *De Luxe Sedan* $1095

F.O.B. TOLEDO



"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.

It's a Brute *for* Wear!

—*this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot*

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—*and shows it!*

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

United States Rubber Company

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Trade Mark

Preferred by Three Generations

For over one-third of a century the greater percentage of the people have been enjoying bakings made with Calumet Baking Powder.

This perfect leavener is backed by the recommendations of millions of housewives who know by actual bake day tests that it has no equal.

The can you buy today contains the same uniform quality as did the first can ever made.

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

BAKING POWDER

—never fails to produce pure, sweet and wholesome bakings; it's absolutely dependable. Contains more than the ordinary leavening strength; one spoonful does the work of two spoonfuls of many other brands. Try it today, your grocer has it. Learn the true satisfaction that comes from using the "Best by Test" leavener.

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES

Sales 2½ Times Those of Any Other Brand

Among the Farmers

Is Sheffield Farms For Sale?--County Notes

THE National Dairy Products Company, already in control of the Rieck McJunkin Dairy Company of Pittsburg, and the Hydrox Corporation of Chicago, has been negotiating with Sheffield Farms with the view of including them in the group controlled by the National Dairy Products Company. Daniel S. Horton, Secretary of Sheffield Farms is quoted as admitting that negotiations have been in progress for some time but that no definite terms had been agreed upon.

Sheffield Farms, Inc., has a total asset value of over $18,000,000. It owns properties in twenty counties in New York, three in Vermont. Three in Pennsylvania and five in New Jersey. It owns 76 receiving stations, seven pasteurizing and bottling plants in New York city, as well as 200 grocery stores.

Reports are current that the National Dairy Products Company has been interested for some time, in gaining a foothold in the east. The shares of the National Dairy Products Company are actively traded in on the Stock Exchange. Goldman, Sachs and Company are their bankers, and any deal to bring about the amalgamation of the two dairy companies would have to meet with their approval.

Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale Averages $276

THE GUERNSEY Breeders' Club of Cayuga County, New York, added another successful sale to their list when fifty-seven head of the Channel Island breed sold for an average price of $276 at the club's fifth annual offering at Auburn, September 26th. A total of $15,770 was received by the thirty-five consignors to the event.

Cayuga County has long been prominent as a Guernsey section. **Today the County stands second in the United States as to the number of purebred females owned.**

Approximately 200 people attended the sale which was held on the D. M. Dunning Farm, on the edge of the city. Although the day was cold and wet, the interest of the crowd was centered on the sale until the last animal was struck off. George W. Baxter, Elmira, did the selling, and he was assisted by Floyd S. Barlow of the Ohio State Guernsey Association, who acted as pedigree man.

The animal that topped the sale was Golden Secret Ruth, an excellent individual that was awarded fourth premium in a strong aged cow class at Syracuse last month. She was consigned by C. G. Meeker & Co., Auburn, and was taken at $660 by W. P. Parker, Moravia, N. Y. One animal was sold for $510, seven went for prices between $400 and $500, and fourteen were struck off at bids between $300 and $400.—W. H. Baldwin.

New York County Notes

Ontario County—We have had a very wet, cold September. The drouth we had through the summer was broken in earnest. It was bad weather for fairs, as the rain fell in torrents. The County fair was poorly attended, and those that were there went through mud and water. The four day and three night fair is not a success as it is too expensive. The rain has put farmers back with their work and many have not sown wheat yet. Corn is all cut. We have had no hard frosts yet. The bean crop around here is a failure as all kinds have been blighted more or less, and now the wet weather is bad for them. Some are growing in the pod. Potatoes have been hit hard with blight and are rotting. Apples are being cared for. The quality is above the average where well cared for, but the price is low—$1.25 per hundred. Cabbage has been unsteady in price.

Tioga County.—We have had many storms during the last of September. Waverly and vicinity was badly hit and much damage done. The barn of Payson Torberg at Straights Corners was struck and burned on the 20th. The cows had just been driven in, but Mr. Torberg was in the house. Cows and machinery were saved. The barn was insured but the loss will be heavy. Lightning struck several trees setting fire to nearby woods. Electric wires were down, fuses blown and meters damaged. Telephones were out of commission. Electricity entered one house on the light wires doing considerable damage. Paper and plaster were ripped off.

A series of Farm Bureau meetings has begun. September 21, Waits church, September 22, Berkshire; September 23, Gibson Corners church; September 23, Smithboro; September 25, Campbell, September 26, Glencairn. These are open meetings and all are invited. Motion pictures are being shown to show the quarrying and grinding of limestone to the finished product. A film is also shown, showing the developments in radio.

Frosts were severe on September 22 and 23. Buckwheat is harvested, corn mostly cared for, and silo filling in full blast.—C. A. B.

Dutchess County.—Silo filling is about finished. Some corn was frozen but the crop was good. Potatoes are a light crop. Some have sold their apples at $4.50 a barrel, orchard run with the buyer furnishing the barrels. Eggs are selling at 54 cents at stores; butter 50 cents a pound,; hens and broilers 23 to 30 cents live weight; potatoes $1.75 to $2.00 a bushel. Help for filing silos is $5.00 a day for nine hours.

Farmer's Meetings

October 22—Jefferson County Farm Bureau. Meeting of Advisory Council at Watertown, N. Y.

October 24—Chenango County Farm Bureau. Meeting of Advisory Council at Norwich.

Nov. 28—Madison Co. Farm Bureau, Bankers and Farmer's Conference, Canastota, N. Y. Speaker — Representative bankers and farmers in county.

Nov. 28—Madison Co. Farm Bureau, Bankers and Farmer's Conference, Cazenovia, N. Y. Speaker — Representative bankers and farmers in county.

For Men Only!

If you want your meals on time, or the calves and chickens fed, don't let your women folks or your boys get hold of

The Trouble Maker
by E. R. Eastman

Many have written that they were unable to work, or even eat, until they could read how some exciting scene in this great farm novel ended.

"The Trouble Maker" is a story of everyday life of the farm and of the folks you know, by an author who knows farm people and their joys and sorrows. Those who have read it pronounce it the greatest farm novel of a decade, a truthful picture of life in the country as it is today, filled from beginning to end with thrilling and gripping action.

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The East's Greatest Fall Time Sale

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The herd of Suydam Farms was founded on animals purchased as tops from National and Brentwood Sales—at prices from $1000 to $4250. They represent the utmost in type, production, and size. The dispersal sale of this famously bred herd affords breeders an opportunity to add maximum quality to their herds.

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Sale will be held in a large tent on Suydam Farms, located 4 miles from New Brunswick, N. J., on the Lincoln Highway to Princeton. Sale starts positively at 10 A. M., on the minute.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925

NOTE THESE FIVE FAMOUS COWS TO BE SOLD

Polly Douglas Fayne 32.48-lbs., 1219-lbs. in yr. at 4 yrs.
K K S V Ellen 30.64-lbs. at 3 yrs., Conn. State Champ.
Hubbavale Pontiac Lyons Alcartra 30.53-lbs., 707-lbs. milk.
Eco-Sylv Lady Allie 4½ yr. 30.27-lbs., 617.30 lbs. milk.
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12 daughters of 30-lb cows.
26 granddaughters of a 38-lb cow.

King Piebe 19th, a herd sire with famous list of show winnings from the Hargrove and Arnold herd—goes at your price.

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3 young bulls about ready for service—from 30-lb. dams.

A HERD REPRESENTING SIZE-TYPE-DAIRY QUALITY-PRODUCTION-FULLY ACCREDITED—60 day retest privilege.

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MEXICO, NEW YORK
WORTH YOUR TIME TO TRAVEL HUNDREDS OF MILES TO SEE THIS HERD—and buy.

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20-30-40 qt. sizes

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Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
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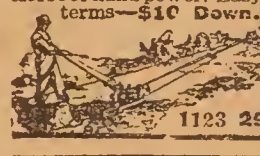

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Before buying see the Farceurs
Stallions and mares at reasonable prices.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
A. L. Brockway, Owner Oliver Jones, Supt.

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Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large healthy pigs, weaned, and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each, and 6 to 7 weeks old, $4 each. Safe delivery guaranteed, no charge for shipping crates; if not satisfied upon arrival at your station, return at my expense. Shipped subject to your approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

POLAND CHINA PIGS, $15.00 each, extra good ones. Write and let me tell you all about them.
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We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.

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Offers young Jersey cows and heifers bred to a grandson of Oxford You'll Do, whose dam has an R. of M. record of 11019 lbs. milk, 774 lb. butter as a 4 yr. old.

Orders booked for baby bulls at baby prices.

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100 head to select from.
Fresh this Fall.

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Hunt Farm **JERSEYS** are bred from the best producing stock in the country. I offer a choice bull 10 months old whose grand dam made 18,050 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat. His dam gave 38 lbs. milk daily as a two-year-old, over 9,000 lbs. for the year. TB tested and ready for immediate shipment. S. B. HUNT, Hunt, Liv. Co., N. Y.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

THEN the wind-burned features of the man who sat thinking by the fire contracted with pain as he realized the presumption, the futility, so far as he was concerned, of his solicitude for the future of those at Wailing River. Already she had thrust him from her. Because of a fancied disloyalty—a more conjecture founded on his own frank narrative of the events of the night at Ogoké, she had condemned him without hearing. In the end, if they wor out for St. Onge, and, owing to what had been told the Revillon people at Montreal, Lascelles dared not close the post, he, Steele, would have her gratitude—her gratitude! when once she had come to him with her heart in her eyes—had vibrated like the string of a violin to his touch, had turned instinctively to him in her despair!

He freshened the fire and rolled into his sleeping robes to lie with his bitter thoughts. But shame soon cut short his self-pity when he pictured the heartache which nightly companioned the girl at Wailing River to her dreams.

In two days Michel and David returned with hunters from the head of the lake keen for a look at the body of the masquerader who had left a trail of terror throughout the valley of the Wailing. And when they saw the thing which had been sent by Laflamme to drive them from their trap-lines to new and strange hunting country in the upper valley where their trade would go to Ogoké, there was a clamor for vengeance. Later when dog teams, from the Little Current to the Medicine Hills, had answered the call of runners from Portage Lake, Michel marshalled the Ojibways at the trap on the ridge and addressed them dramatically in their native tongue.

"We have sent for you to look with your own eyes upon this robber of the trap-lines and defiler of the night; this dog whom Laflamme, the trader at Ogoké, sent to fill the hearts of your women and children with fear. For two moons, this white man here, from the south, and David, from Nepigon, have hunted Pierre, the Windigo of Laflamme. From the post at Wailing River to the Feather Lakes they have followed his trail, and I with them. From the Phantom Lakes and the Woman River country as far as the Little Current, we have sought for him. In September he killed an Indian at the fork of the Stooping. Lately he ambushed a kinsman of some of you at the head of this lake. This terror Laflamme sent to this valley, to drive you south to new hunting country, for he wishes to ruin the post at Wailing River and force you to trade with him. And what will he offer you in trade for your furs? The water of fire!"

Muttered threats and murmurings from his excited audience surrounding him on the snow greeted the last words of Michel.

"At his great post on Lake Ogoké," went on the Iroquois, "he would welcome you at the spring trade, but Black Baptiste, and Antoine and the others, would soon be among your tipis offering the water that burns and fills your heads with fire, to your women and your young men. You would trade the pelts which you toiled for through the moons of the long snows for this stinging water which steals your senses. And when he had your fur, he would give you a little flour and tea, and some shells for your guns and send you away. But," and the voice of Michel rose in hoarse crescendo, "your women and children would weep through the freezing moons for the trade goods and the flour which Laflamme cheated you out of with his magic water. This is why he sent Pierre, here, to drive you out of the country of your fathers."

"Ataia! tiwe! It is so! He speaks the truth!" shouted the inflamed circle of swart-faced hunters.

"You ask why this white man," continued Michel, "comes to this country in the freezing moon and brings the dog with the great voice to hunt this Windigo," and the Iroquois kicked the frozen shape at his feet, "when he lives far in the south and will not suffer from what Laflamme does to the Ojibways. This is his answer:

"In the moon of the gathering of the wild rice, he, with David, here, journeying from Wailing River to Nepigon House, stopped at the post of Laflamme. There was trouble and because they were friends of M'sieu St. Onge and knew of the water of fire which the Fathers at Ottawa have forbidden the traders to give the Ojibways, Laflamme sent his men to murder them at the falls of the Jackfish. But these man you see here, who have trapped the Windigo of Laflamme, laugh at the white-water. They travel in a magic canoe, and because their shells were stolen by Laflamme, all except one, and their guns empty, they could not fight, but with that shell shot one of the dogs of the trader. Then they ran the great strong-water which the canoe of no Indian has ever passed."

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. After suffering untold hardships and overcoming almost unsurmountable obstacles, they finally catch the Windigo in a bear trap. The body they find frozen in the steel jaws is that of Pierre, a henchman of LaFlamme.

An undertone of surprise and admiration followed the words of the speaker, for there were some in his audience who knew the Frying Pan on the Jackfish.

"This is why they ask for ten of your best young men to join them in avenging the death of your kinsmen. They and I, Michel, whom you know, have sworn an oath that this Laflamme shall not see the snows fade nor the ice rot at Ogoké in the moon of the breaking of the snow shoes. We have given our word, each to each, that not again shall he steal the pelts of the Ojibways with his magic water. If you are men you will send us ten of your young hunters with their dogs, that they may trap these wolves in their den and the skies above Ogoké may redden with the flames of the post where the Indian is cheated and turned out to starve."

"Ataia! Enh-enh! Yes, yes, we will do it!" shouted the aroused hunters, at the conclusion of the appeal for aid; and the wily Iroquois was overwhelmed with clamoring volunteers for his campaign.

"Bravo, Michel!" cried Steele, clapping the headman on the back, "you're an orator. The mantle of your fathers has fallen upon you. The silver tongue of the Iroquois race, which held Frontenac spellbound, is yours."

As it progressed, David had interpreted Michel's speech to Steele, who knew but a smattering of Ojibway. Then the American addressed the Indians, while the man from Nepigon put his words into their native tongue.

"You have heard the words of the head-man from Wailing River. He is my friends and he speaks for me. My home is far in the country to the south, but I shall not return until this trader, Laflamme, who cheats the Ojibways with his whiskey, is driven from Ogoké. He may have sent others to howl in the night and terrify your women. We must hunt them down. At Wailing River lives an honest trader who gives you full value for your pelts in flour and trade-goods. He is the friend of the Ojibway. Send us your ablest young men, who can shoot straight and do not fear the men of Laflamme, that we may rid the country of this wolverine, that you may trade without fear at the post at the rapids of the Wailing."

Back to their winter camps went the Indians with the tale of Laflamme's Windigo, Pierre, while the three friends waited for Little Jacques, and made their plans.

In three days the Cree arrived, driving a plodding six-dog team loaded with provisions. He handed Steele two letters. The American thrilled as he saw on one his name written in a feminine hand, but he opened the other first and read aloud to his friends.

As St. Onge narrated how Tete-Boule, Laflamme's spy, had lured him away from the post with the forged message from Michel, the eyes of the Iroquois flamed with passion, his sinewy fingers working nervously—then he dropped his head in chagrin, as he lamented:

"I would keel heem, but de old man not let me. Now, *she* was alone w'en dat Laflamme come—all alone without Michel." The Indian shook his head mournfully.

David raised his mittened fists in helpless rage. "By gar, an' I had heem een dees hands—een dees hands!" he cried, glaring at Steele.

As he read of the fury of Laflamme, culminating in the wreck of the violin, Steele's hands shook with his wrath—then pity for her swept him. "Poor, poor girl!" he murmured, "She has lost everything—she is indeed alone."

"Well," he said to the others, "the debt grows larger, my friends. Remember the violin, David, when your time comes!" Then Steele opened the letter from Denise, which ran:

"My dear Monsieur Steele:

"Our hearts are filled with happiness at your success. After the toil and the danger, you have won, and I thank you for your goodness to me and to my father—you, a stranger, who might have passed on, and forgotten. It was a house of despair that you found, and you brought hope. Already you may have guessed, Monsieur, that we have feared all along that the Windigo was the creature of Laflamme. But there was no proof. Without my violin the days will be long, but the knowledge that you and Michel by your courage have rid the valley of its nights of horror to the Indians gives us much comfort.

"You are going to Ogoké, Monsieur Steele, on a desperate venture. It may be that we shall never meet again. For this reason you will understand when I say that you are a very gallant gentleman—that we—I, shall never forget. Bon chance!

Denise St. Onge."

Steele again read the letter, seeking what was not there. At last he folded it and turned away to hide his disappointment from his curious friends. No, he mused, it is only too true. She has, as she says, forgotten nothing.

CHAPTER XXVI

SHORTLY, each day was marked by the arrival of galloping dog teams from the east, south and west, driven by lean, wild-looking Ojibways, keen for the adventure—picked men, chosen by their people for their endurance on the winter trails, their proved nerve, and their "bush craft." For the reputation of the trade at the great post of Ogoké had spread far in the forest world, and there were many who feared him and his half-breed henchmen, as they feared evil spirits, and for better reason. Merciless and brutal had been his treatment of the fur hunters, once he had made them the slaves of his water of fire, and was sure of their trade. And of the dog-runners who lashed their dogs in over the ice-hard trails to meet the searching scrutiny of the two recruiting sergeants, David and Michel, there were few who did not possess friends or kinsmen who had suffered at the hands of Laflamme. Many of the volunteers had traded at Wailing River and were known to its head-man. Most were young, with wiry frames, toughened to the texture of steel by the winter trails, and the portages and white-waters of summer. But from the Phantom Lakes, far to the west, driving a vicious team of half-wild huskies, came a grizzled veteran, taciturn, mysterious, whose deeply lined face was unknown to Michel.

"This man looks old for our work, Michel; we can't feed any weak ones," protested Steele.

Michel smiled. "I t'ink you find dis one tough as a spruce root. I weel make some talk wid heem."

For a half hour the Iroquois was in earnest conversation with the old Ojibway. When he returned to Steele a smile of satisfaction lighted the face of the head-man.

"Dat ees de bes' man we got," he surprised his chief by saying.

"Who is he?"

"Wal, hees name is Wagosh, de fox, Joe Wagosh, he call heemself an' he was bow-man one tam for de Fort Hope people. He has travel far out to de Peace Riviere an' de Slave. Ver' smart man! But de reason I say we want heem ees, he had girl, two—three year back, who went on de spreeng trade to Ogoké." Michel paused.

"Well, what of it?" demanded Steele.

"She ees dere yet," was the significant reply.

"I see. He has come for revenge?"

"He come to find Black Baptiste."

"Good! He'll do!"

"Ah—hah! He tell me he say goodbye to hees son. He not expect to see de Phantom Lak' any more."

"Looks bad for Baptiste with that old wolfe on his trail."

"Baptiste, he got a cut t'roat already."

When the last team had come in, Jacques was sent down river with a letter and orders to meet the party later on the Upper Wailing, with a sled-load of supplies. Steele then outlined his plan to the Indians.

Dividing into four parties they were to proceed up the Wailing valley by different routes to avoid betraying their purpose if seen by any of Laflamme's people. It was probable that the trader had sent more than one man to spread terror of the Windigo through the country, although there was small chance that he had at Ogoké another Indian with the marvelous

(*Continued on page 310*)

The Case for the Amendments

(*Continued from page* 1)

any consideration of sentiment, as a mere economic proposition, the proposed bond issue commends itself to common sense. It will avert an enormous waste, in obsolete plant, in huge rentals, in congestion and inefficiency. On its importance and urgency I am ready to stake my reputation as a business man. This is one of those cases where it is economical to go into debt. It is one of those cases where long-range planning and the provision of funds, for necessary public works over a period of ten years will save money to the taxpayer in the long run. I have gone into the proposal in great detail at various times, I have debated it at length in public. I have examined it from top to bottom, and I know that it is thoroughly sound. On behalf of the citizenship and the progress of this State I am prepared to fight for it to the last ditch.

THE GRADE CROSSING AMENDMENT

Shall the proposed amendment to article VII of the Constitution, which adds a new section at the end thereof, to be numbered section 14, empowering the legislature to authorize the creation, without further submission to the people, of a debt or debts, not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars, to provide moneys for the elimination under state supervisions, of railroad crossings at grade within the state, at the expense of the state, railroad companies, cities, towns and villages, be approved?

The Grade Crossing Amendment provides that the legislature may by law authorize the creation of a debt or debts of the state, not to exceed in the aggregate $300,000,000, to provide moneys for the elimination, under state supervision, of railroad crossings at grade, within the state, at the expense of the state, railroad companies, cities, towns and villages. The expense of this elimination, to which are applied any of the proceeds of the debt, is to be borne by the state, municipalities and the railroads, in the proportion of 25, 25 and 50 respectively. Laws must be enacted for the repayment to the state of the moneys advanced by it, in aid of the railroads and municipalities, so that the state shall be able to pay, when due, the portion of the state debt equal to the proceeds which it shall have advanced, and interest thereon. The amendment aims to meet the objections of the railroads and municipalities financially unable to pay their share of the cost of eliminating by loaning them the necessary funds. The money so loaned must be paid back with interest, and the result is that in the long run the state pays only the same proportion which it pays today, but has sufficient funds available to attack the whole problem in a comprehensive way. It should be kept in mind that the state can borrow money at a very low rate of interest and that neither the railroads nor the municipalities which are face to face with the debt limit can possibly raise the funds to carry out this program.

This amendment has been grossly misrepresented in a number of quarters. It has been said that the entire $300,000,000, represents what the state was going to spend, whereas only $75,000,000, represents the state's share and the other $225,000,000, represents loans which will never be felt in any way by any taxpayer and bonds on which the interest must be paid and which must be retired by the railroads and municipalities.

It has also been said that some of the municipalities cannot afford to pay their share of one-fourth of the cost even if the money is loaned. In any such cases towns and counties may come forward to pay part of the share of the municipality. It is also important to know that this bond issue proposal provides the same division of cost as the present laws. The difference is that under the present laws we make no progress because of delays, lack of funds and because of the impossibility of carrying out a great program with annual appropriations from current revenues.

There is an enormous loss of life and limb in grade crossing accidents. This is not a subject which can be taken up piece-meal. There are about 3000 dangerous crossings in the state which should be eliminated and it has been found that it will cost approximately $100,000.00 a piece on an average to eliminate them. These crossings are in every county and in almost every section of the state. Other crossings need protection, but there are 3000 which must be eliminated. At the rate we have been going it will take 270 years to eliminate these crossings. Every year of delay means more loss of life and greater ultimate cost of elimination as communities grown and as land values, cost of work and contingent damages of different kinds increase. Every year the danger becomes greater on account of the increase in motor vehicles.

This is a problem which can only be solved by the issue of bonds and the loaning of money. The improvements to be made will last for an indefinite period and the state's share of their cost is not properly chargeable wholly on the present taxpayers. Any citizen who has any regard for human life will vote for this amendment.

THE STATE REORGANIZATION AMENDMENT

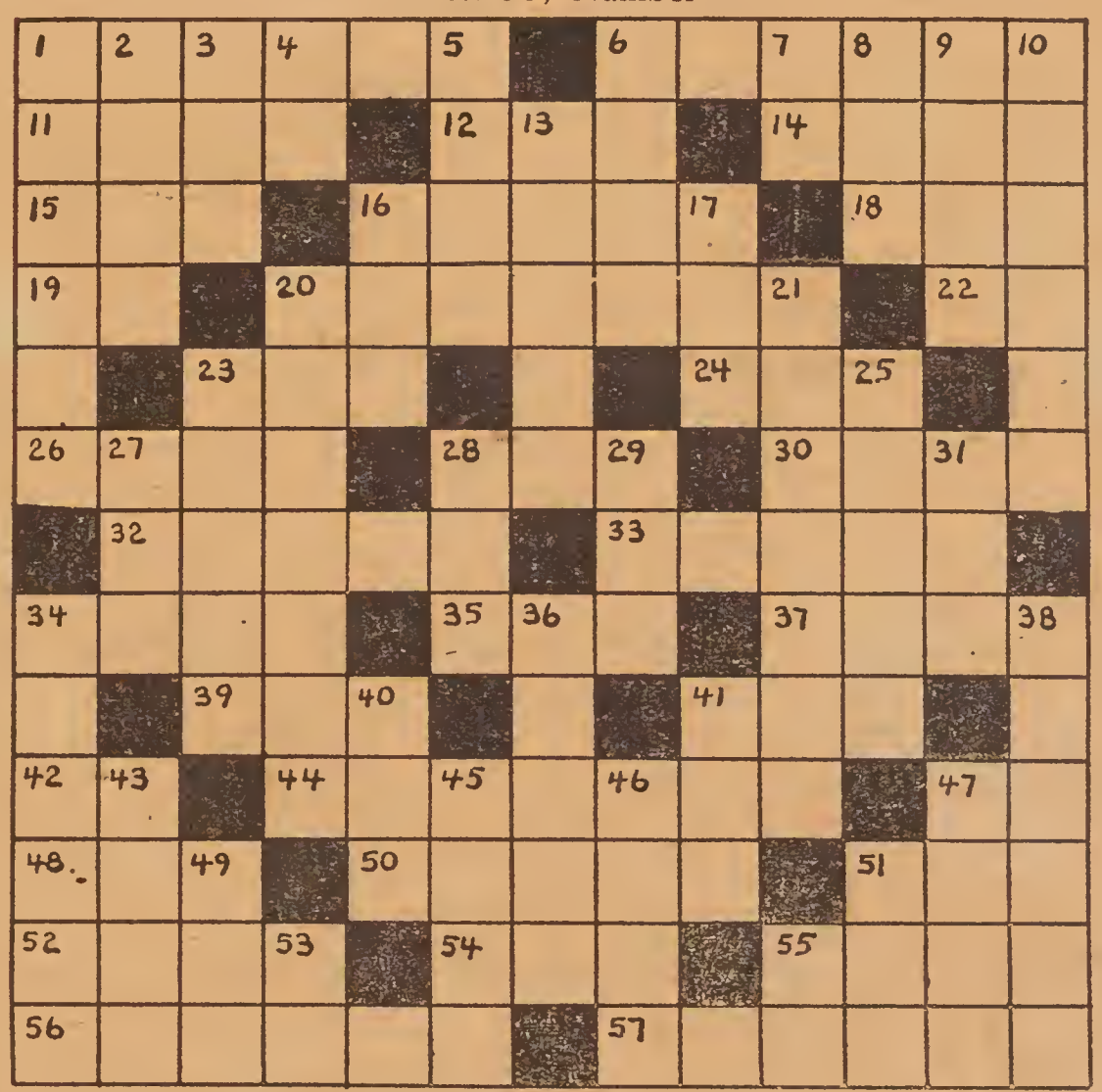
Shall the proposed amendments to Article V and Section 11 of Article VIII of the Constitution, abolishing the constitutional offices of secretary of state, state treasurer, state engineer and surveyor, superintendent of public works, superintendent of state prisons, the canal board, commissioners of the land office and commissioners of the canal fund and providing for the establishment of twenty civil departments of the state government which shall exercise all the civil, administrative and executive functions of the state governments, be approved?

The State Reorganization Amendment reduces the number of elective state offices from seven to four, namely: governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general and consolidates the state departments into twenty civil departments as follows: (1) executive; (2) audit and control; (3) taxation and finance; (4) law; (5) state; (6) public works; (7) architectures; (8) conservation; (9) agriculture and markets; (10) labor; (11) education; (12) health; (13) mental hygiene; (14) charities; (15) correction; (16) public service; (17) banking; (18) insurance; (19)

(*Continued on page* 308)

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 5, Number 6



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HORIZONTAL

1—Bovine animals
6—Vexes
11—Above
12—Period of time
14—Flesh used as food
15—Grassy plain
16—Aids
18—Sin
19—Doctor (Abbr)
20—Soldier's drinking flask
22—North-east (Abbr)
23—Club used in baseball
24—Part of the verb "to be"
26—Shower
28—Part of the body
30—Canvas shelter
32—Measure of capacity (Pl)
33—Remain
34—At this place
35—Strike
37—Cereal grass (Pl)
39—Crafty
41—Tavern
42—Indefinite article
44—Chooses
47—British (Abbr)
48—Large container for liquids
50—Large books
51—American poet; wrote "The Raven"
52—Heroic poem
54—Beast of burden
55—Vegetable
56—Required
57—Figure having four equal sides

VERTICAL

1—More frigid
2—Allege
3—Afternoon beverage
4—Initials of 26th President
5—Paradise
6—Piece of metal used in printing
7—Part of the verb "to be"
8—Observe
9—Merit
10—Thoroughfare
13—Change
16—Head-covering
17—Make with needle and thread
20—Annuls
21—Countries
23—Coffins
25—Closed automobile
27—Monkey
28—Forest-tree
29—Article for wiping the feet on
31—Clear profit
34—The sky
36—Newspaper paragraphs
38—Calm
40—In addition
41—Belonging to it
43—Back of the neck
45—Burden
46—Tax
47—Male hog
49—Bind
51—Vegetable
53—Four hundred (Roman numerals)
55—Bushel (Abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

B	A	B	I	E	S		A	D	M	I	T	S
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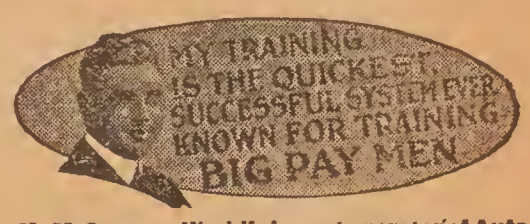
S	L	E	E	P	S		D	E	B	A	T	E

Only 8 Weeks For A $200-A-WEEK JOB

In the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business

George W. Smith of West Alexandria, Ohio, did it—in 8 weeks. He came to me right off the farm. Read this: "Dear Mac: I am clearing more than $800 a month. I'll tell the world McSweeny training put me over." Signed George W. Smith.



J. H. McSweeny, World's largest operator of Auto, Tractor and Electrical Training Shops, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland.

Does $50 to $200 a Week Interest You? Get My AMAZING OFFER

McSweeny men earn from $2000 to $10000 a year. I have trained thousands. I want you to have the proof. I want you to read my Big Free Book. I want to write you personally and tell you about my amazing short time offer.

I'll pay your railroad fare to Cincinnati, Cleveland or Chicago—and board you FREE for 8 Weeks—

MAIL THE COUPON

McSweeny training put C. E. Gillespie in a big job in charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission.

BIG FIRMS NEED TRAINED MEN

Write me today—the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business is booming—18 million cars—one million tractors. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair Shops and other successful concerns for McSweeny men. McSweeny men are shop-trained—that's why they are in demand, why they get BIG pay quickly—they are at home in the biggest shops. They know the auto, tractor and electrical business better than the old mare knows the way home.

Started as Manager at $300 a Month D. M. Collins, Williamsville, W. Va., writes me: "After finishing McSweeny training, I started in as manager of a garage at $300 per month." He had 8 weeks training.

MY TRAINING UNUSUAL

Here's the big secret—scientific tool training. You use the latest equipment that cost me thousands of dollars. You follow the latest engineering standards. You rub elbows with real shop jobs. You know a motor like a brother. If you want to succeed like Smith and Collins and the rest—qualify the same way. They did it in 8 short weeks.

Home Training Free If you cannot come to my shops now; get my Home Training course and come later. Coupon brings full details.

MY FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

My free training book pictures several departments in my big shops—the greatest training shops in the world. It shows you how you'll learn the greatest business on earth in 8 weeks. Tells how others are succeeding—tells you a lot about autos and tractors that every man should know. Write for it and my remarkable special tuition offer now—before it expires.

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9th and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio — Dept. 202 — 517 So. Laflin Chicago, Ill. — 1815 E. 24th St., Cleveland, Ohio

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The best story of country life in twenty five years—THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. "The Trouble maker" is a story of everyday life on the farm, and of the folks you know, by an author who knows farm folks and farm life. This handsomely bound book right off the press will be sent to you, postpaid, on receipt of $2.00 by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

The True Friend Neighbor

Is A Precious Asset and Should Be Treated As Such

THE true friend neighbor never comes charging, unasked, unannounced through your back yard, through your back door, into your very innermost apartment invading your privacy and along her way making mental record of all disorder, cobwebs, etc., for future exploitation.

The true friend neighbor comes to your front door, asking admittance with a knock or ring of the door bell, thus giving you a chance before receiving her to get the semblance of a smile on your face, if you happen to be low in spirit, but averse to bruiting the fact abroad, or a chance to get into a bit of raiment, should you happen to be standing garment-less in your private, innermost chamber.

The true friend neighbor never invades or violates your privacy at all, nor does she inquire into your private affairs, either family or financial. If you choose to confide in her, your affairs and troubles, she listens respectfully, sympathetically, but offers no advice unless asked for it. She is considerate of your feelings, is loyal, keeping close to herself the matters you have confided. She does not run around the neighborhood yapping about your business to any, or everybody she sees.

Borrowing Used As a Measure

She does not borrow your ice-cream freezer and your car and run them continuously until they cease to budge—owing to parts of their mysterious insides having been crippled or lost by her—and return them with the brazen, audacious statement that they were in exactly that condition when delivered into her hands. If the true friend neighbor borrows your freezer and car and bits of their mechanism are broken or lost while in her use, she has the grace to have them carefully repaired and replaced before the articles are returned to you.

The true friend neighbor does not ask you to do favors for her that she would not do for you, or God Almighty Himself; nor does she rush to the other extreme and force upon you an obligation that will hang like a mill-stone around your neck and which she secretly thinks should govern your actions toward her for the balance of your natural, mortal life. If you are in trouble, the true friend neighbor asks if she can help you, but she allows you to fix the condition under which the obligation is accepted.

True Friend No Time Waster

The true friend neighbor does not continually engage your servants to do odd jobs for her, thus consuming the time which belongs to you, and which naturally leaves the work you are paying for, about half way accomplished. The true friend neighbor does not meddle with your servants at all, she goes out and rounds up some servants for herself.

The true friend neighbor does not take up half your time—try to absorb you, swallow you whole as it were—convincing herself that your affection for her is as deep and of the same caliber as that you hold for the dearest members of your own family. She does not get angry, sulky, or her "feelings hurt" if you have other friends with whom you like to be at times, nor feel resentful if these friends like to do things for you that they do not offer to do for her.

The true friend neighbor is glad that you have other friends, glad if something pleasant and good falls to your lot; she, or he—for this applies to both sexes—is wholesome, welcome, satisfying, like a cold drink of water on a hot summer day, or the glow from a good fire on a cold winter night. The true friend neighbor is as stable and desirable as gold coin of the realm and—though alas, almost as rare—does exist. The possessor of even one, has a blessed benefit for which God should be eternally thanked.

—M. LANE GRIFFIN.

Welcoming Pathways

ROBERTA SYMMES

I love a little brickway
That hastens to the door
Where sunbeams softly flicker
And posies hover o'er
Where wistful dandelions
Unchallenged, struggle through
And lift their golden faces
So gallantly to you.
Each brick seems benediction
And welcome to express
And each worn place glows warm and bright
Where friendly footsteps press!

Only a Cold

"ONLY a cold" contracted in the fall or early winter and allowed to run, frequently results in pneumonia, pleurisy or influenza. Many people think colds are a dispensation of Providence—something unavoidable, to be endured with the best grace possible, like earthquakes or thunder showers. But this is not true. Colds are preventable and depend upon the care and attention given our health.

In reading a book of Arctic explorations, I was surprised to learn that colds are unheard of in the far north. The common cold comes from a germ and the northern latitudes have a temperature so low that no germ can live in it. This principle accounts for so many colds in the mild weather when the germs have no opposition.

Properly clothed, there is little danger of taking cold in the lowest winter temperature, if our body resistance is strong. Proper food, clothing, ventilation and exercise will build up a resistance. It is often a fact that children are too warmly dressed. In imagination I can hear the protest of many mothers, yet I think my statement is correct. Children clad in heavy woolen dresses, wearing underwear equally as heavy, become so warm in the ordinary house temperature that when they come in contact with the cold, the result is disastrous. How much better to wear just what is needed to be comfortable indoors and don the heavier garments as needed upon going out in the cold, being especially careful to have the feet warm and dry.

In many homes the window cracks are hermetically sealed in November and remain so until April; and invariably, in those homes you will find the people subject to colds, headache, and general debility. Disease germs get in their most deadly wood-work invitiated air, so the windows should be thrown open some time during the day for a sufficient time to purify the atmosphere; and at night there should be a constant source of fresh air in the sleeping rooms. It is possible to bring this about without draughts if a window or screen is covered with ordinary unbleached muslin or a frame of thin boards made and fitted in the window, covering with the muslin. One of those ventilators at the top and another at the bottom of the window will give a perfect circulation without a draft.

It does not matter much how we manage the process if we only get the health-giving oxygen.

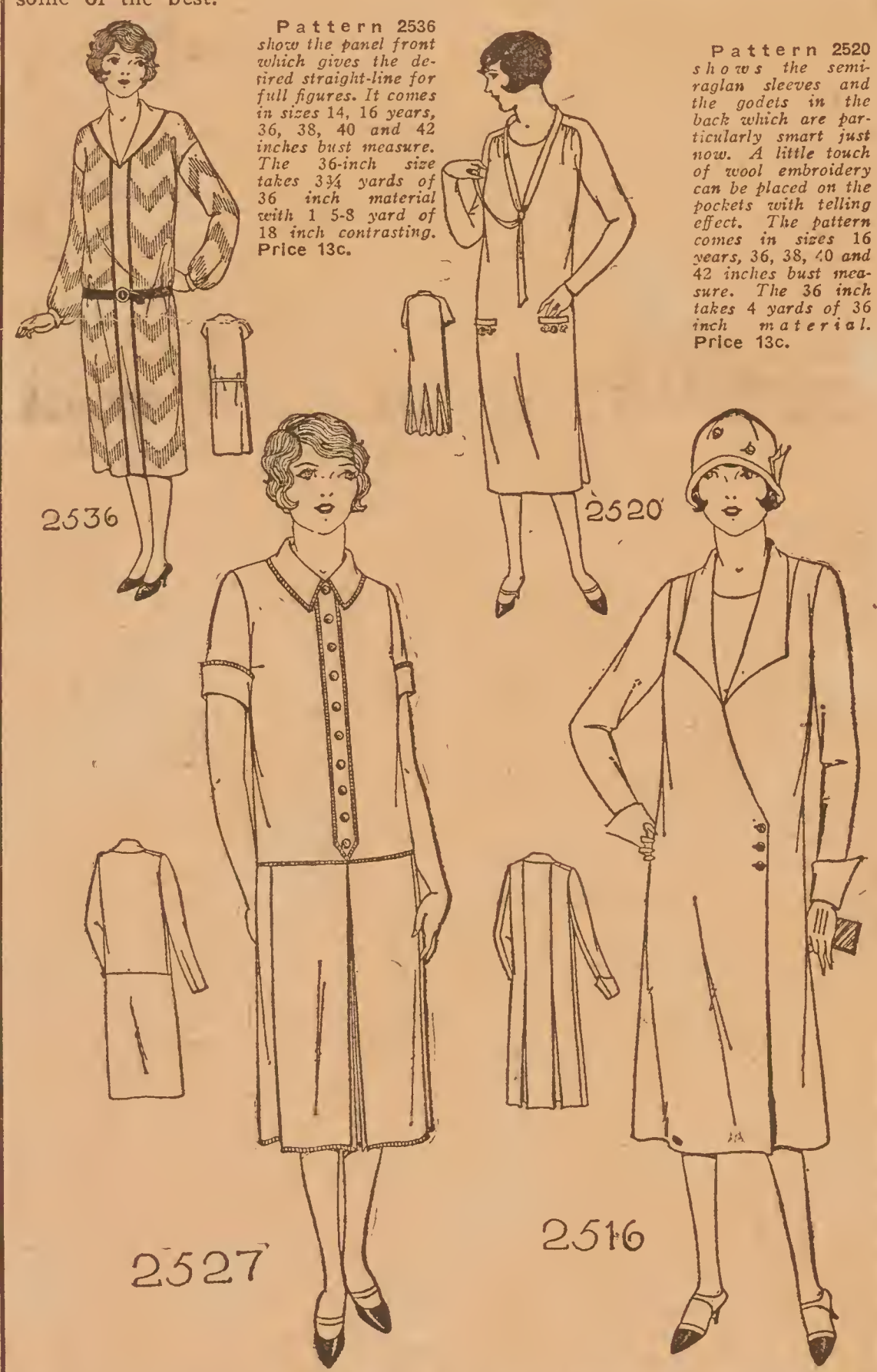
All the good habits mentioned and recommended, greatly decrease the number of colds, but as yet we have been unable to eliminate them entirely. They are often contracted when we are exhausted or have lost our rest. Both causes lower resistance.

The diet should then be light, laxative and liquid. When the cold is broken a normal diet is permissible.

An old physician, noted for his simple remedies and successful results, gives the following cure for a cold: Into a spider put a lump of lard, size of a large egg, and eight medium onions, chopped very fine. Place over a hot fire and add same quantity of rye meal and buckwheat flour, enough to make a thick paste. Stir thoroughly and simmer five minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover lungs and apply hot. Change in ten minutes and continue reheating until perspiration starts on chest.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

Clothes Just Right For This Season

Simplicity and Charm mark many of this season's styles and here are some of the best.



Pattern 2536 *show the panel front which gives the desired straight-line for full figures. It comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3¾ yards of 36 inch material with 1 5-8 yard of 18 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2520 *shows the semi-raglan sleeves and the godets in the back which are particularly smart just now. A little touch of wool embroidery can be placed on the pockets with telling effect. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch takes 4 yards of 36 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

The two-piece effect is cleverly achieved in this dress with the inverted plait. The heavier silks, wool jersey, or flannel make up well in **Pattern 2527** *which comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3¾ yards of 36 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

A very tailored air marks coat-dress **Pattern 2516** *whose slenderizing lines make it a boon to the stout figure. Inverted back plaits and surplice front help the general slenderizing effect. It comes in sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust measure. The 44-inch requires 4⅞ yards of 40 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Reasons Why

The Just Why of Meat Soup

MOST good cook books advise one standard way of making meat soup. Experience and science have taught that this is really the best way to extract the juices from the meat.

In roasting or broiling meats the idea is to keep the juice in the meat, but in soup-making, it is just the opposite. It is desirable to extract from the meat fiber as much juice as possible, especially since meat is commonly used for this purpose which cannot well be used in other ways.

By cutting the meat in small pieces and soaking it in cool water which has a little salt in it the substances known as proteins are drawn out into the water. *It is the salt in the water which draws out the principal protein present*—water alone will not do it, for this protein is not soluble in water; only in a weak salt solution.

When heated gradually to the searing point the muscle tubes of the meat are closed and no more protein passed out.

If the meat was of sufficient quality to start with, it could afterwards be utilized by grinding and mixing with corn or other vegetables to make an improvised chowder. However, it must be rather highly seasoned in order to be palatable because much of its flavor passed out into the water in which it was soaked.

When a soup is clarified to make a clear soup, its real food value, which comes from the proteins in it, is removed. All that are left are the substances that give flavor. These are not foods, but they stimulate the appetite for the foods which follow in the meal.

Fun For All-Prank Night

Can Be Real Fun Without Being Destructive

WITH so much to be done of an adventurous nature there is no night like Hallowe'en or "Free-night" for all of us, and simply by making this the spirit of the party, it is possible with very little effort for everyone to have a regular time irrespective of ages. Why not have a prank party and invite all the most evil spirits that are abroad this fine evening, crones, gnomes, bats, and grimalkins, to come to it?

Rattlesnake Pete's Den

A midway has the exciting lure of an initiation and the attic or cellar or two or three rooms should be turned over to

the boys and girls for this part of the evening's entertainment. With a few suggestions the boys will fit it out. Everyone must go through this midway, but once a candidate has been initiated into "Rattlesnake Pete's Den", he may lead a new candidate through so that the fun is double-edged and the joke works both ways.

Every attempt is made to horrify the candidate's sense of touch, smell, sight, and even taste. Informed that he must thrust his hands into a pail of boiling water, he will of course put them into ice cold water. Macaroni can be soaked until it has the feel of angle worms, there may be snuff to make the candidate sneeze, stones which are "red hot coals" and which one must take one's shoes off to walk over, and any number of stunts devised by the boys. His blindfold removed, the candidate is introduced to the 3 fates, Was, Will, and Shall Be. The first is an improvised reptile's den, the second a scarecrow figure behind a curtain, the third a skeleton, skull, or the nearest approach, a significant pile of bones. Each horror may be gruesomely lighted with red and green lights.

Forfeits and Spells

Forfeits for the loser of each contest or game, and spells direct from the witch's cauldron to redeem the forfeits, have a part in the evening's entertainment and help foster the Hallowe'en spirit while they depend for their fun upon their foolishness. Here are some suggestions for the "spells".

1. Blow out a candle blindfolded. (the victim blindfolded is told to take three steps backward, turn around twice, then to advance three steps and blow. He is the object of much amusement.)

2. Go down cellar alone, stand on the last step and count thirteen.

3. Find certain objects hidden about the room:—a nut, an apple, or a packet of prophetic seeds to be put under one's pillow at night for dreams that will come true.

4. Kiss a certain bogy lantern thrice.

5. Walk downstairs backward holding a mirror over your left shoulder.

6. Put 9 grains of oats in your mouth and walk about until you hear a girl's name mentioned.

7. Sit on the witch's three-legged stool until she shoos you from it.

8. Cry, "Up, horsie", and ride a broomstick with a bramble for a whip.

9. Thread a needle while sitting on a round bottle on the floor.

Choose prizes which will make the occasion even more auspicious,—a paper spider dangling from a string, a paper snake, a funny falseface, a water pistol, a horseshoe for a luck charm,—any article however small that is noise-making, weird and eerie, or else lucky, and which will help add boisterous merriment. Finally asking "the crowd" in will prove to be more fun than going out with "the crowd."—OLGA CLARK.

Fancy Dress Costumes

A FEW years back it was thought wild extravagance to own a bathing suit if one made only an occasional trip to a place where there was a body of water. Now nearly everyone but the superannuated owns a useful garment of this sort and uses it. Indeed some very elderly men and women still enjoy the luxury of splashing around in the cool water as well as the younger ones.

At the present time the fancy dress for entertainments and little plays is in the same social status as the bathing suit was a few years back. Many people think it foolish and extravagant to buy and make a costume that will answer for many occasions, while others feel that it is a good investment. Of course if some ancestor was considerate enough to save a pretty old time dress that is still in good condition, well and good, but if not it is really a good investment to make for yourself a costume for special occasions.

By watching the sales it is easy to pick up a flowered material out of date but strong and fresh enough for your purpose. Often a remnant of goods that was not popular can be had for a song. Sateen is good as it resembles silk and wears well, but if too expensive a voile or any thin goods can be used. By taking a light weight it can be worn summer and winter.

The popular style is with flowing skirt and tight waist. The skirt requires no pattern and any dressmaker can cut a tight basque. Hoop skirts are not necessary as a petticoat with a big flounce will hold out the full skirt. I saw one yesterday made with full skirt, tight waist and puffs over the hips that was made of a pale blue summer goods at a cost of a dollar. The goods had faded which gave it the air of old age so desirable.

All the other accessories can be fashioned out of discarded clothes. An old silk skirt can be fashioned into an elegant little cape such as our grandmothers wore, one of those little eighteen inch affairs that barely reached to the elbows and a big bow of old ribbon will add to its good looks. If the silk is thin line it and it will wear for years. Old bonnets can be fashioned out of discarded straw hats and with ties will answer every purpose. The little postage stamp hats of thirty or forty years ago are still easier to fashion and perched on the bobbed heads of today are funny in the extreme.

These costumes are being used more and more for pageants, socials, entertainments, old time concerts, poverty parties, country literary plays, Grange entertainments and family reunions. Indeed a pretty, attractive old time dress has been the solution of many a woman's difficulties in a social way. If she wishes to give a talk on colonial times, or an old time reading, or a party for some aged member of the family the dress is always ready. Made of strong but light weight material, neither silk nor wool for moths to feast upon, the garment will last indefinitely and always be a source of economy and pleasure.—Hilda Richmond.

Tulips Brighten Our Lawns Early

THE tulip is the brightest colored of the early spring flowers, and are more popular than any other. The variety in form and color is great, and they bloom over a long season if we will plant of the right kinds. Plant any time from September until the ground freezes.

The early single tulips are planted more freely than others, for the double sorts are so formal and stiff that many dislike them. I much prefer the single myself. The bulbs of this class are cheaper than of the late sorts, and may be had of sorts that all bloom together if this is desired to make special beds.

My real favorite among tulips is the late Darwin and Cottage varieties that bloom in May, for they have long stems, large flowers, and the colors are more pronounced and brilliant. The blooms are cup-shaped and single.—L. H. COBB.

* * *

When cheese gets stale, grate or grind it, and keep it in a covered jar for use in seasoning sauces, soups, and scalloped dishes. Try a little in a potato and onion soup to convince yourself.

No. E 214-10—Cornflower blue blossoms in lazy daisy stitch, with lines of black cross-stitch are charming on this yellow luncheon set. Lovely yellow suiting (guaranteed color fast) stamped for centre 17½ inches square and four smart, long place mats, 9 by 17 inches. The set for $1.00. Floss 40 cents. Send order to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Teach Little Fingers on This Quilt

Even little girls of six and eight can embroider these patterns. Teach them the art of sewing early.

There are 20 Roly Poly Quilt blocks and each is 8 inches square on transfer patterns that you can stamp the design right onto squares of white muslin. The animal is then embroidered in outline stitch and the 20 set together as pictured on page 14 of our Aug. 29th issue.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents.

Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Good news! *Extra* help for an easier washday! Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Safe! Thorough! Quick!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week—especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

99¢ GENUINE KID COMFORT SLIPPER

RARE bargain in genuine black vici-kid with flexible hand turned good-wearing leather soles and smooth inner soles. Rubber heels. Sizes 3-9; Wide Widths. Order No. 01273

Money back promptly if not delighted

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Try the New Cuticura Shaving Stick

Freely Lathering
Medicinal and Emollient

You really are missing something if you do not take advantage of the opportunity to get a copy of the new book, THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. Send $2.00 to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. 30 inch Pearl Necklace $11.50 doz. Retails $2 each. Sample sent C. O. D. $1. Write for catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. A4, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter house dresses, hosiery, underwear, blankets, flannel nightgowns, novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 506, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB, sixth Annual Consignment Sale, Hornell, New York, Wednesday. October 28, 1925, 50 Ayrshires 50. Consisting of extra good aged cows, A. R. and R. of H. cows, and several excellent young cows and heifers bred to freshen near sale time and two royally bred young bulls. Best in health, breeding and performance, at your own price. All from fully accredited herds. Write for catalogue IRVING M. JONES, Box 595, Alfred, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULL born Jan. 25, 1925. Sire; Crystal Star Bloomer. Dam; August Rena. Champion blood lines. A good one. Also younger calves. Herd tuberculin tested. PARAMOUNT FARM, Richford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves from extra good cows. All ages. Priced right Accredited herd. A. L. MIDDAUGH, Friendship, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE COWS and heifers, yearling, bull, bull calves, prize winners, bred for production. A. B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

BE ONE STEP AHEAD, everyone is buying those beautiful English, Welsh and Australian Shepherds from prize winning stock, unsurpassed in beauty and intelligence. VILLAGE VIEW KENNELS, Marathon, N. Y.

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIES, Welsh Shepherds pups, $5; spayed females, $10, native born heel drivers, grown dogs of all ages Ship C. O D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, choice blues, blacks, dark grays and natural grays. Pedigreed, $3-$5. Three to five months old. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MALE BEAGLE HOUND, 3 years old, guaranteed on rabbits; also Pheasants, price, $25. Choice pups, males, $10; females, $8. OTTO F. NEUMAN, Ransomville, N. Y

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, $8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2nd St., Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Brown curly Water Spaniels. Great hunters, watch dogs and pets, males, $10, females, $5. J. EVERETT TODD, DePeyster, N. Y.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, males, $6; females, $3. Broke fox hounds and rabbitt dogs. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

150 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, four and five months old, $2.50 and $3 each; thirty yearling hens, $2 each; cockerels, $4 and $5 each; just won in strong competition, first cockerel. second pullet, second young pen. A strain of wonderful layers MRS. EDGAR P. BEEBE, Altamont N. Y.

COCKERELS—I have limited number bred from special hen of high laying hens. Priced very low. Write me. NICHOLS LEGHORN FARM, Erin, N. Y.

"Best in the East"

Penn Yan, N. Y.,
January 22, 1925

I have had excellent results from my advertisement in the American Agriculturist. In fact, I have had better results from your paper than from any other farm paper covering the Eastern territory.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
HERBERT G. COMSTOCK.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens and breeding stock,—Cornell Certified for 6 years, large and vigorous. Closing out an 800 bird flock. Yearlings and Cornell Certified 1924, each $1.50. Other breeders, $1 each. RATHBUNCROFT, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five dollars takes a trio of fine Narragansette turkeys, one year old. WATSON ERVIN, Dewittville, N. Y

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly Write: WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Man at once to work on farm by widow, good home. M T. Box 165, Edmeston, N. Y.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Comb and extracted. Latest price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A., Dundee, New York.

HONEY. Fancy table clover in 60 lb. cans, $7.80 here. Dark $6.00. Comb, 24 sections, white $5.50, Dark $4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. [illegible] Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15, 10-lbs. Buckwheat [illegible] large lots. SILS-[illegible] $1.90. Write for prices [illegible] BEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

FINEST QUALITY extracted honey 5 lb. light $1. Dark 90c, add postage. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

HONEY—Beudenton Brand, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3rd zone, $1.10. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y

FANCY LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lb. pail, $1.10, 10 lbs. $2.10; Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.90. Delivered. L. G. SANFORD, Oxford, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pail, $1; 60 lbs. $7.50. Buckwheat, 85c and $6. Postage extra. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured, $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

DOLLARS PAID for Old Postage Stamps on letters used before 1870. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

BUYING A RADIO? We sell standard makes at right prices and satisfy. MONADNOCK RADIO AND TOOL CO., Jaffrey, N. H.

STANDARD DRUG PRODUCTS at cut rates. Including Squibb's, Ponds, Castoria and over 1000 trademarked items in original containers. Write for your catalog Sent Free. WARWICK SERVICE CO, 200 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE — International eight roll Corn Husker and Shredder; run less than twenty hours; perfect mechanical condition; cost $800 in 1919, for immediate delivery, $175. BOX 351, c/o American Agriculturist.

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SALE—The best story of country life in twenty-five years—THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. This handsomely bound book right off the press will be sent to you postpaid on receipt of $2.00 by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES—All kinds, by parcel post. Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot plates, etc. New and used generators and parts at bargain prices. Circulars free. C. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING TREAT, Delicious candied preserved black figs from own trees. Dollar box, Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. NUTMAN, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

AM offering for want of use, my Double Unit Perfection Milker, including tank, pump, complete. Excellent condition. Less than half price. JOHN HAYES, R. F. D., Hackettstown, N. J.

"COLT" Acetylene Lighting Plant, inside, 50 lb. capacity, practically new, at half-price, with pipe and fixtures for large house and barn. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

MAGIC LAUNDRY TABLETS, makes washing easy 20c box, six boxes, $1 postpaid. C. J. TERWILLEGER, Allendale, New Jersey.

FIRST CLASS Watch and Clock Repairing. Prompt service. Valuable descriptive circular and price-list FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

REASONABLE PRICES; Good Board; Home Comforts, for Blind, Aged, or Infirm Women. 29 Messenger St., Randolph, N. Y.

ONE hand-power cider-mill, two tub, large size, good as new, $20. F.O.B. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—90 acres, with or without stock and equipment. State Road. Write for particulars. EMMETT KILTS, Sharon, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

GOOD HOME—Free gas and oil on farm. Sixty-five acres good farm and timber land. $2400. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

1900 ACRES, IMPROVED, 2,000,000 ft. timber, well located, $20,000. Small farms. Attractive prices. G. W. HARRELSON, Andrews, S. C. Route.

3 ACRES GOOD LAND, good seven room house, barn and hennery. All kinds of fruit, ½ mile to State Road, 1½ miles to railroad and stores, 1 mile from Cayuga Lake, for quick sale, $750. FRED IKE, Ovid, N. Y.

[illegible] DAIRY FARM for sale. Syracuse market, 25 head stock, 165 acres, all conveniences, located on Main State highway, farm, $11,000. Stock and tools at inventory value. Address Box 352, care of American Agriculturist.

GOOD 100 ACRE DAIRY and potato farm, south of Ithaca, $3500. E. A. STEVENS, West Danby, N. Y., R. 25.

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankins, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, currant, gooseberry plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; hardy perennial flower plants; privet, barberry, roses, vines, shrubs. tulips for fall planting Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hamoton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A few registered Rambouillet and Delaine Merino rams. A B. ANDERSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 100 Smooth Delaine Merino Ewes, now being bred to Registered Dorset Rams. This is one of the best crosses poossible for our Eastern Farm conditions. Also 25 Dorset-Merino Ewe lambs. TRANQUILITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

HAMPSHIRE EWES, bred to Bonny Leas prize rams; ewe lambs, ram lambs and yearling rams. Extra good yearling breeding ram CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire yearling rams; also ram lambs. ANDREW LINN, Springwater, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams and ram lambs. Also bred ewes. Flock contains State Fair Winners. ANDREW COCHRANE, Ripley, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS and ram lambs $20 up. Aberdeen Angus heifers at farmers prices. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRES, from imported stock O. I. C. pigs (Registered) $10. Service Boar $25. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Choice ram lambs. A. B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

SWINE

CHESHIRES, The ideal home pork-makers, are scarce. We offer two herd sires, sows with pig, and young stock. Excellent type. MORNINGSIDE FARM, Sylvania, Pa.

FOR SALE—Well grown registered Duroc sows and boars of medium type, five months old. Pigs 6 weeks old. F. H. WAGAR, Middlesex, N. Y.

The Case For the Amendments

(*Continued from page* 305)

civil service; (20) military and naval affairs.

The comptroller is to be purely an auditor without other administrative functions. The heads of all departments are to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, excepting the education and farms and markets departments. No new departments may be created, but new functions may be added to the twenty departments, and functions may be redistributed, and temporary commissions may if necessary be created for special investigations only. The selection of the commissioner of education by the board of regents is fixed in the constitution. The appointment of the head of the farms and markets department is not specifically fixed in the governor, but the manner of appointment is left to the legislature to determine. Several other changes are made, especially as to the consolidation of inspection of institutions and prisons. This amendment abolishes the land board and canal board and commissioners of the canal fund, and takes out of the constitution obsolete detailed provisions as to the public works and prison departments and state treasurer, and generally simplifies and shortens the constitutional provisions as to the executive organization of the government. The next legislature is to pass the necessary laws to make the amendment effective on July first following a favorable vote of the people.

This proposal has been before the people for the last ten years. It was originated by the constitutional convention of 1915 presided over by Elihu Root and was supported there by the most distinguished representatives of both parties in the state. It was again brought to the attention of the people by the Reconstruction Commission appointed by me and was endorsed by almost every chamber of commerce, civic and other organizations in the state and by most of the leading men of all parties. The plan proposed has been tried in other states with conspicuous success and one based on the same principles has been endorsed by President Coolidge affecting the consolidation of departments in Washington. Similar plans were adopted in Massachusetts when Coolidge was Governor, in Illinois under Governor Lowden and in other states. I have never heard sensible agruments against this amendment which now, after the fullest discussion and debate comes to the people with the unanimous endorsement of the legislature.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE AMENDMENT

Shall the proposed amendment to Article VI of the Constitution relative to the organization of the judicial system of the state and to the administration of justice in the courts thereof, be approved?

This amendment is not as important as the other three, but it was worked out by a convention of distinguished men who served without pay and gave a great deal of time and thought to it. While it does not materially change the Constitution, I think the changes that are made are in the right direction. They are conservative and carefully drawn and I think that they will improve our judicial procedure. I therefore recommend this amendment also to the voters.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.
E SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

COLONIAL RAG RUGS woven from new rags on white warp with fringe in size 27x54 or 30x60 inches in the following colors, blue, pink, old rose, brown, yellow, orange and green, $2.25 and $2.75 each. Fine for bedrooms and bathrooms or for Xmas gifts. Samples in all colors, 10 cents. COLONIAL RUG WORKS, Dwight G. Cook, Owner, Chateaugay, N. Y. Route 2.

Service Department

Farm Titles Show Many Defects

WE cannot imagine anything more discouraging than to pay good money for a farm or other real estate and then find later that the property cannot be sold or that somebody else has a claim to it, all because the title was not properly guaranteed at the time of purchase.

The following article by Mr. H. F. Johnson, Secretary of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., emphasizes the importance of obtaining the correct title to property when it is purchased. Mr. Johnson also brings out the startling fact that a great many farm titles are defective. His article follows:

During the eight years that the Federal Lank Bank of Springfield has been in active operation, the Legal Department has examined over 13,000 titles on farms located in the eight states covered by this Institution, namely the New England States, New York and New Jersey.

A great many interesting situations have developed in these titles, but the most common troubles arise from undischarged mortgages and lack of probate record.

Have Documents Recorded

With reference to undischarged mortgages it might be said that oftentimes a man will take a discharge of his mortgage from the previous mortgagee and not take the trouble to see that it is recorded. It may be that he does not desire to pay the small fee charged to place it on record or it is possible that he does not understand the value of having his title kept in good condition.

In connection with lack of probate record, it might be pointed out that in a great many cases family arrangements are made which are never placed on record. Farmer Brown dies, for instance, and there are five or six children to share in the estate. They agree among them that Sam will have the farm and that the price will be so much. Often times deeds are not secured from the various children and the farm after a time is passed on to another owner. He may apply to the Federal Land Bank for a loan and in looking up the title it is discovered that there are outstanding interests among certain of these children that shared in the estate following the decease of Farmer Brown.

Have Deeds Examined Closely

Another trouble that is oftentimes met is that of acreage shortage. A man applies for a loan on 100 acres of land and when the Legal Department secures the title data it discovers that records only show 80 acres of land. Oftentimes it may be a case of the owner not bothering to read the deed which he holds to this property. It may plainly state that there are only 80 acres on this farm. Moreover, it may have a reputation in the locality of being a 100 acre farm even though it may have been transferred a number of times, the deed each time showing only the 80 acres. Of course when loans are made, the acres as shown by the deed is what the Federal Land Bank must use as a basis for the acreage.

Have Search Go Back Far Enough

Practically all of the titles are checked back 35 or 40 years in order to make sure that there are no encumbrances or interests outstanding which will affect the security of the loan from a legal standpoint. The bank in cooperation with the local farm loan associations employs over 140 local attorneys and several abstract companies to handle the field work. After the abstract has been prepared by the local attorneys or the abstract companies, they are forwarded to the bank for review by the Legal Department. There have been cases where because of legal defects loans have been held up for two and three years before these defects could be straightened out. In a very few cases it has been impossible to grant a loan because the applicant did not have a clear title to the property.

Questions About Investments

Please find enclosed pamphlet of The Equity Investment Co. of Columbus, O. Do you think it is a good and safe investment?—E. B .D., Ohio.

This is a small loan company doing a profitable business according to its financial statement. We do not, however, recommend stock in such enterprises to those unable to keep in close touch with operations. Moreover such stock rarely has a ready market. The same applies to the debenture bonds.

* * *

I would like to know if stock purchased of the Hayes-Hunt Corporation through the Durant Plan, 511 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., is a sound investment. Two years ago I was persuaded to make a small investment. I have never heard a word from the company since I received my certificate of stock in October, 1923.—N. J. V., Pennsylvania.

Hayes-Hunt stock is quoted by dealers in unlisted securities all the way from $5.50 to $8 a share bid and from $6.50 to $9.00 asked. It was never a good investment but an extreme speculation. We suggest that you endeavor to sell it at the market preferably through your bank assuming you are not in a position to continue a speculation which so far has yielded you nothing.

* * *

I would like to know the financial standing of the Deming Investment Co. I am sending their last statement of interest. I have about $1000 there now but would send some more if they are all right. They are located at Oswego, Kas.—W. S. H., New York.

Responding to our inquiry this company states it has been in the business of selling first mortgages for over forty years without loss. On their own statement, which seems very fair, we see no objection to the investment. Why not invest nearer home?

* * *

Can you tell me of any company or person that will buy or loan on a Government Adjusted Service Certificate?—M. R. C., New York.

Loans on government adjustment certificates can only be made in accordance with the terms laid down in the law. After two years you can borrow on your certificate through any national bank on the conditions made by the government. The certificates are not negotiable.

* * *

I would like information on an investment in the Bullett Proof & Non-Shatterable Glass Corp. We have some money invested in this company but have never received dividends or any information from them. Have they gone out of business?—L. F., New York.

The latest information on this company is that in October, 1922, five shares were sold at auction at $15 for the lot. The stock is probably worthless. It never had any other stand than that of a dangerously speculative promotion.

* * *

I have held certificates in the Clearmont Oil Co., Casper, Wyo., since 1917 and have written several times for information but receive no answer. I also hold certificates in the Midway Oil Co., offices in the Tabor Bldg., 420, Denver, Colo., and do not hear anything from them. Can you give me any information on these two companies?—J. B. H., New York.

We have no record of either of these oil companies. As has been stated repeatedly in these columns the surest way to lose money is to buy stocks of small or new oil companies. Even shares of the old established companies are speculative and not suitable investments for those of moderate means.

THE review editors of many newspapers are calling their reader's attention to E. R. Eastman's new novel, THE TROUBLE MAKER. They say it is worth reading. Those who have read it are enthusiastic. It is one book that every farm family should own.

It can be had by sending $2.00 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Free Farm Building Helps

"Concrete Around the Home" tells in everyday language how to use concrete for building drives, walks, steps, porches, and other permanent improvements which every home needs. Complete instructions make it easy to estimate the materials and to mix, place, and finish the concrete for these improvements.

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"Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings" contains supplies of blue prints, and shows you, step by step, how to put up Concrete Silos, Dairy Barns, Hog Houses, Milk Houses and many other forms of Concrete Construction.

Whether you are going to build a new building, or repair an old building, these free booklets will show you how to do the job for all time. Send for them today.

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$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine
Up to 10 H-P.
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TO PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

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Scrap the Old One — Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE
With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits $500 to $1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.
FREE— Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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Yet Delivers 25% More Power.
Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

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For shipments made on or before November 14th, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran	5c each
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Large " " " brewers grain and larger	6c each
Fertilizer bags all sizes	2c each
Worthless bags (unfit to repair)	1c each

We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo.

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ADAMS CO. Marysville, Ohio

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 304)

imitative faculty of Pierre. Therefore on their way to the lake, the hunters were to visit the trapping camps to learn of the possible activity of other night howlers in the region, whom they were to hunt down. The rendezvous was to be deep in the black spruce swamp at the outlet of the great lake. From there, details would be sent to watch the trails for the purpose of capturing anyone who passed.

Soon, when their men failed to return, the people of Laflamme would taste their own medicine. Fear of the unknown fate which had overtaken Pierre and the rest would slowly chill their blood. And when their search parties did not come back, their hearts would soften as the ice rots under the April sun, and the Indian and half-breed followers of the trader would steal away in the night as men shun the small pox. Then it would be an easy matter to rush the post, take Laflamme, Big Antoine and Baptiste, and send them to the railroad for trial.

Bloodshed he wished to avoid, Steele told the Indians, for the government police would make trouble over the whole matter in the spring—but he could not wait for spring. Then his lips shaped a dry smile as he thought of the three men in his party who would gladly hunt Laflamme, Baptiste and the renegade, Tete-Boule, into the uttermost north, for the chance of settlement of old scores. Bloodshed might mean trouble with the authorities, and Brent Steele felt that more blood would stain the snow that winter in the valley of the Wailing, knowing the caliber of the man hunted, but it was all in a good cause and he had no scruples. Laflamme had got to go. There should be an end to the murder of exploitation of ignorant Indians —an end to the persecution of a broken old man and a dauntless girl.

A week later, at the rendezvous where the yelping of dogs was out of range of the trail down the outlet of the great lake, Steele and David wondered at the delay in the appearance of Michel.

"Something has happened over in the Feather Lake country," he remarked to David, as he sat by the fire at their main camp deep in the frozen swamp, "Michel has run into something. I wonder if there is another Windigo loose in that country."

Squatted on his heels, David watched a sputtering pan of moose steak. "Mebbe Michel pass by on de odder trail to have look at hees frien' Beeg Antoine. We goin' have hard tam wid heem here."

"What do you mean?"

With the point of his knife the Indian turned over the frying steak before replying. "Wal, Michel wan' to fin' dat Tete-Boule. Eef he meet heem, he weel skin heem lak a mink for w'at he do to M'am'selle."

"Yes, I guess he would."

"He tell me Charlotte sen' word by Jacques dat he better not come back to de post, eef he leave dat Tete-Boule alive."

"Charlotte is bloodthirsty."

"Ah—hah, she ees ver' mad squaw. She have fear dat Lascelles get her M'am'selle." And David's narrowed eyes sought and held those of Steele until the blood darkened in the bronzed skin of his chief.

Two days passed and no word from Michel. In the meantime as an anchor to windward, Steele sent a messenger to Nepigon with a letter to be relayed to the railroad, warning the authorities that the Indians were aroused over the murder at Portage Lake, and there would be fighting on Ogoké unless the police arrested Laflamme at once. But he knew that the police were busy elsewhere and had no idea of waiting for them.

Then one afternoon, as he and David returned from their ambush on the trail at the outlet of the lake, the dogs, sniffing the air, announced with their yelps the approach of a team.

"The boys are all here except our relief at the river," said Steele. "It must be Michel."

Shortly the Iroquois appeared with the two hunters who had accompanied him from Portage Lake.

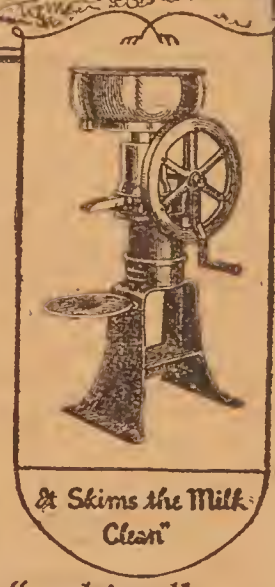
"Bo'-jo', bo'-jo'!" called the excited Ojibways as Michel and his men broke from the dusk of the spruce into the circle of firelight.

"Bo'-jo', Daveed, M'sieu Steele!" said the head-man quietly, shaking the hands of his friends.

From the manner of the Iroquois, Steele knew that Michel had brought news.

(*Continued Next Week*)

On the Farm of M. E. Athy, Bryan, Ohio



Read What Mr. Athy Says:

"I have been often asked why I never have to strip by hand, and my answer is that the Burrell is one milker that will do as the manufacturers recommend; that is, '*It Milks the Cows Clean.*'"

For 14 Years His Mainstay

"I have used the Burrell Milker for 14 years", says M. E. Athy, Bryan, Ohio, "and in all that time I have never had a cow go wrong in any way from the use of the milker. ¶ I am convinced that a man with eight to ten cows cannot afford to be without a Burrell Milker. In fact, I would use one if I had only six cows. ¶ With a Burrell it doesn't take all morning to clean it. I find that I can clean up the milker as quickly as I could clean up the equipment used when we milked by hand. ¶ All the time that I have used the Burrell Milker I have never had any trouble with the milk station. ¶ Without the Burrell Milker I would have thought it impossible to get along without my son who has been away to school and college since he was six years old and just received his Ph.D."

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

To many dairymen, who have had no experience with the Burrell Milker, it seems incredible that *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. They just don't believe it. But Mr. Athy says *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*—and so do thousands of other Burrell users. The faith Mr. Athy placed in the Burrell Milker has been justified by his 14 years of complete satisfaction—a record that is remarkable but not exceptional. You may prefer to strip your cows by hand, but why not use the milker that rarely makes it *necessary*? *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*.

"It Skims the Milk Clean"

Just as certain features—correct pulsation, we'll say, as an illustration—are important in a milking machine but of idle value unless *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*, so are many features of idle value in a cream separator unless *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. For instance, the Burrell Cream Separator is supreme as an easy running machine—a very important feature—but the vital thing is that *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. Unexcelled in other ways, and unequalled for close skimming — the Burrell is the most economical separator you can buy.

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TRADE MARK

BURRELL

MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

Why Hired Men Leave

(*Continued from page* 293.)

practised on their teachers, and would be practising today if the law would allow it. Let a teacher be ever so good, in past years, and the district would want to hire her for a little less the next term. If she demanded a raise, instead, she was allowed to leave, and a stranger, perhaps no good, was hired.

However, despite all my dearly gained experiences, I have a clean record as a hired man. I've never been fired and I've always stayed as long as I agreed to, regardless of treatment.

Many of the men I've worked for I have a strong personal regard for, and I love country life as well as ever.

If they would pay wages enabling a man to live decently; furnish him with as clean and comfortable living quarters, accordingly, as the majority of up-to-date farmers provide for their cows or whatever stock they specialize in; if they would appreciate (and *show* that they did, and few do) a *good* man when they find him, there would be less difficulty in getting good help, and the poor help could be weeded out, in time.

Farmers take a peculiar attitude toward other lines of work: e. g., a man came to see me, awhile ago, having heard that I was planning a change of work. He wanted to hire me by the year; though a stranger to me we had friends in common from whom he had heard how I worked.

I told him I had another job in view and, on inquiry, told him what. "Huh!" he snorted, "slavery", stalked off to his waiting car and went home. He was offering around $50 a month with usual "privileges" (?) for a 12-14 hour day the year around, Sundays included. The other job paid $104 a month, and my board and room, for an eight hour day, six days a week, and I was protected by the Workmen's Compensation Law in case of accident. It was outdoor work, too, and better board than I could buy for myself on $50 a month.

Where does the "Slavery" come in?

In closing, I wish also to say that although I *have* been on my own of late, it wasn't my savings as a "hired man" that made it possible! I know there are a few farmers paying *good* wages, and under good living conditions, here and there through the country.

Most farmers couldn't afford, say $100 a month, but many could pay more than they do. And why, in the name of all that is good and great, do farmers feel compelled to lower a man's wage in winter (they work him about as hard, as many hours, and under less comfortable conditions than in summer) and *why*, if they like a man one year, do they try to hire him for from $5 to $15 a month *less*, the next year?

A fellow can't save much, if any, on the wage paid by the average farmer, and if he is kept on poor wages and poorer, he is likely to degenerate, he can't help himself. Discouragement takes its toll—when a fellow sees his family growing up and apparently condemned to a life, like his own or worse, for lack of the few advantages any decent parent wants to give his children, he will either sink lower and become worthless where he *is* or he will change his job and go where he can make more money and educate his children. In either case, there'll be another help problem for somebody.

The farm-help situation needs a little humanity infused into it, then it will cease to be a problem.

The Case Against the Amendments

Arguments for Rejecting New York's Proposed Bond Issue

By JOHN KNIGHT

Temporary President, New York State Senate

MORE important than the election of candidates to public office is the vote on the amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the people at the approaching election.

No group of citizens is more vitally interested in the proposed amendments, authorizing the issuance of $400,000,000 in bonds, than the readers of the "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST". Everyone seems to admit the deplorable financial condition of the farmer. Everyone is ready with expressions of sympathy. There is unanimity in that. Yet here we find proposals which will greatly increase taxes which have well nigh reached the limit of endurance.

Various arguments have been advanced for the acceptance of these bond issue proposals. There is not a one which will stand the test of a fair analysis. I am glad of this opportunity to present my reasons why they should not be accepted.

One amendment provides that the legislature may issue bonds each year for ten years in the amount of $10,000,000 for the construction of buildings or "improvements" for the state. Under our constitution, the legislature cannot, without a vote of the people, obligate the state by bond issues. That restriction has been part of the constitution for over seventy-five years. It was made so because the legislature had been obligating the state for private and state purposes without apparent thought or plan for the payment of the indebtedness.

Now then the amendment here proposed says that every dollar of this $100,000,000 may be spent for what is termed "improvements". It places practically no restriction on the legislature. The constitution says that every measure for a bond issue shall be for a single object to be distinctly stated in the measure. If this resolution said this money was to be spent for building certain buildings and for certain other specific purpose, this objection would have been obviated. It creates a situation such as our forefathers by amending the constitution sought to prevent.

Does any one know how it is proposed that this money be spent. As a member of the legislature, I know nothing of it. I know the Governor made up a list of projects. He included office buildings, prison buildings, hospitals and normal schools. He did not find enough need to use the entire sum for those, and he made up the balance by including $18,000,000 for parks. This was done despite the fact that we voted last fall $15,000,000 for parks, and also despite the fact that no one ever dreamed that parks were intended to be aided from this $100,000,000. I said the Governor made up a program for this expenditure. He had no legal authority for doing this. Any program will first be made by the legislature. Some of the construction items he urged are not needed now. There is absolutely no justification for spending this fund for them. Some, it is true, are needed, but the state will be abundantly able to pay for them when they are contracted for.

How are we able to finance them by annual appropriations? Last year and this year we returned to income tax payers substantially $18,000,000. That amount alone would have taken care of the building program for two years on the basis proposed in this amendment. Again the tax department has just issued a statement that the income from indirect taxation will be $28,000,000 more than for last year. There are other possible sources of additional revenue, such as a tax on gasoline, and others. If we are able to maintain the income which we have in sight there can be no possible question of our ability to "pay as we go." What are we imposing these taxes for if not to meet just such wants as these?

Some say that the present generation should not foot the bill for construction of buildings which will last for years. Who footed the bill for all the buildings now owned by the State? Every one was paid for under the "pay as you go policy". The Capitol at Albany was paid for in that way. Nor does this bond issue proposal place the cost on future generations. We have to begin to raise the money to pay the bonds immediately after they are issued. We have to raise the interest on the bonds issued each year. Five years from now we will have to raise nearly $3,000,000 to apply on these. Ten years from now we must raise in a single year $5,640,000. The peak of what must be raised comes between ten and twenty years from date of issuance. That is not deferring payment to future generations.

It is not economical to issue these bonds. It will cost the state ultimately $202,000,000 to pay bonds in less than half that sum.

Farmers are not disposed to be niggarly about appropriations for needed expenses. For what state buildings are necessary they stand ready to pay their just share. They are interested to know what is necessary and to have the most economical way of payment provided.

Another bond issue proposed is for $300,000,000 for the elimination of grade crossings. This is no inconsiderable sum and the mere suggestion of the amount invites careful consideration. We deplore the loss of human life at any time. We

(*Continued on page* 321)

The Other Side

LAST week on this page we printed a very able article written especially for American Agriculturist by Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, in support of the proposed amendments to the New York State constitution. The voters of the State will act on these amendments at the coming election.

On this page this week, Senator John Knight, one of the leaders o the New York State Senate, gives his reasons in another excellent article why the grade crossing amendment and the building and public improvement amendment should not be supported. We give you both of these articles, by men who are in the best position in the State to know the facts. This is in accordance with our regular custom of giving our readers both sides of important questions.. We are not stating our own opinion either way in regard to them. You have the facts and farm people do not fail in reaching just decisions when they have full information.

There is, however, one amendment which you will vote on this fall not mentioned in Senator Knight's article, which should have the support of every citizen of all parties. We refer to the State reorganization amendment. This proposition to cut out or combine the literally hundreds of offices and departments in the State government and consolidate them is just plain common sense. In addition to making the State government much more efficient, it will, in our opinion, materially lessen the ever mounting costs of maintaining the State government and therefore reduce taxes.—The Editors.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Shortly after you read this, if you are an owner of G. L. F. stock, you will receive the November issue of the G. L. F. SHAREHOLDER.

In this issue the Department of Information has attempted to comprehensively present the G. L. F. as it exists today. Five service departments, each distinct in itself; a warehousing corporation; an agricultural credit association; and a system of chain stores comprise the G. L. F. All are correlated and operated with the sole idea of furnishing farm supplies of better quality at less cost. Their functions and facilities are fully set forth in the SHAREHOLDER.

Careful reading of the text and study of the illustrations will convince any farmer that he has available in the G. L. F. a service organization that for possibilities of usefulness has never been paralleled.

I hope that every bona fide farmer who receives a copy will study it carefully and pass it on to some neighbor who is not using G. L. F. service. If you are not a G. L. F. shareholder and would like to see a copy, write the G. L. F. Information Service, Ithaca, N. Y.

H. E. Babcock

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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

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The Cost of Selling Apples

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

I HAVE been asked to comment on the cooperative packing houses and their problems and progress. They are in full operation just now and are almost at their peak load of volume flowing through. With a few exceptions they are packing as large a volume as they ever had and this volume is made up so largely of Baldwins this year that the load is concentrated in the period when this variety is being picked. For example, our local here at Hilton handled about 5,000 barrels of tree run pears and fall apples this season. It is now in the rush of packing over two graders, 21,000 barrels of tree run Baldwins. This rush will last nearly four weeks. Then there will be about 2,000 barrels more of Ben Davis, Romes, Northern Spys, Russetts and other late winter sorts. At least two other member associations have about the same volume. Other associations will average more than half this volume.

M. C. BURRITT

Clean Fruit Means Low Costs

With the local packing houses the chief problem is cost of packing and efficiency of operation. With the current volume of clean fruit the situation is favorable for a low packing cost. Labor costs are high. Competitive demand among several packing and storage plants here has raised the rate for men from 40 to 50 cents an hour. Overhead charges, rent, interest, light, power, etc.—are fixed. Low costs become a matter of the number of barrels packed per day. If 500 barrels are packed, the cost is 25 or 30 cents a barrel. If only 250 barrels are packed daily, the cost may be 40 to 50 cents a barrel. It makes about 75 cents difference to the average member which it is, and as much as $200 or $300 to some members.

The fruit is all being packed to Federal grades and rigidly inspected. Too much haste in pushing the fruit over the graders may result in failure of the car to pass inspection and as much be lost in the sale of the car as is saved in the rapid packing. The quality of the pack this year ought to command a premium in the markets, once it becomes known and bring repeat orders.

Costs More to Pack Quality Grades

The effect of 50 per cent of the crop in Western New York packed to this uniform standard, could not help influencing the market favorably as to price. But it costs more to pack such a quality grade and the consumer must pay for it if he wants it. Upon the ability of the cooperative to get a small but sure premium for this pack, depends more than on anything else, the future of the movement among western New York fruit growers.

There are many interesting but vexatious little problems in operating a local. For example take the problem of door delivery. If each man draws a load in his turn, the grader crew must change frequently from small lots of 20 to 30 barrels, loosing time and increasing costs. Moreover the packing house floor is continually jammed and the whole operation slow and inefficient. So our superintendent has worked out an allotment of floor space for each day and has about three members draw their quota for a whole week that day. The quota is based on a certain percentage of the crop estimate each week. Thus each member hauling in turn, delivers his fruit in from 50 to 400 barrel lots, which is more convenient for him and increases the efficiency of packing. The disadvantage is that the fruit of some members has to stand in the orchard or barn longer than is good for it, but in the height of the season this cannot be wholly avoided under any circumstances.

At another time I hope to comment on the Central. In spite of law suits and counter law suits, this grower agency is functioning well. Manager Milliman is applying League experience with quiet but forceful efficiency. Pressure is being exerted in one direction to keep down costs and in the other to raise prices. Both are essential policies.

Apple Harvest in Full Swing

There is little new to add this week to the general comments of last. We have had two more moderate rains and four cloudy days during the week, but one or two fine autumn days with more or less sunshine. It is still too wet to cut beans or corn and anyway all energy is now being concentrated on picking the Baldwin crop. Thousands of barrels are being taken from the trees daily and a steady stream of teams and trucks is moving to packing houses and storages. It will take two weeks at least yet to finish apple picking. The crop is of unusually fine quality, the tree run pick of some growers packing nearly 90 per cent A grade. Tree run sales predominate, ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per barrel. Crops too poor to pack are going to canning factory and in bulk at $1.00 to $1.50 per hundred weight. Dryers are bringing from 45 to 75 cents according to quality and ciders 35 cents per hundred weight.—M. C. BURRITT.

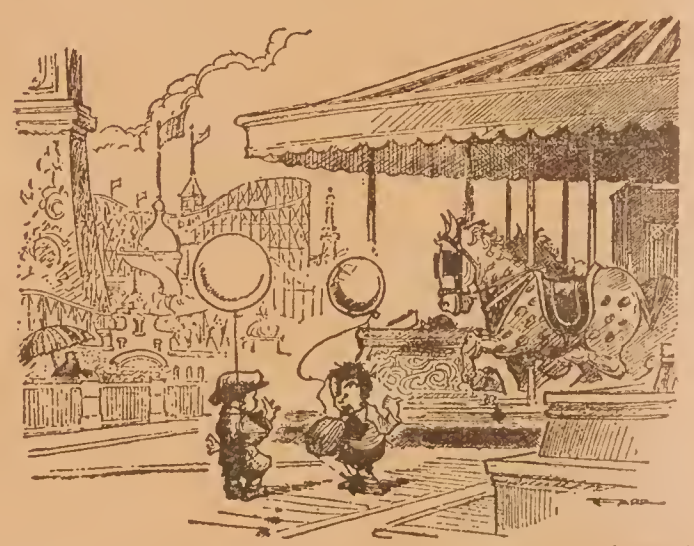
Do Not Sell Cider Apples Too Low

REPORTS have been received in the office of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that many farmers were selling their cider apples too low and that there were variations anywhere from thirty-five cents to a dollar a hundred pounds. In order to get the facts, we telegraphed the following to many prominent growers and others in several different sections throughout New York and Pennsylvania:

"Wire night letter collect prices offered by dealers for cider apples your section."

The replies show that cider apples are being sold from thirty-five to seventy-five cents a hundred. Seventy-five cents is probably more than the average grower can hope to get unless he lives in some section where there is a big demand for cider to sell on roadside

(*Continued on page* 318)



"No, Sir-ee, none of this round and round for me. When I spend my money, I wanta go somewhere!"
—LIFE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending October 31, 1925 Number 18

A Public Library for a Whole County

Would Bring Happiness to Many Homes Where Books Are Hard to Get

By EDNA G. MOORE

Library Organizer, Library Extension Department, University of the State of New York.

THE case for the county library would hardly need to be argued, it would seem, before anyone who had once been a country-dweller. It could be rested upon the single principle, "Equal opportunities for all," which our country once independently declared itself as bound to maintain.

To look back upon my meagre childhood—meagre in respect to proper reading—is to hope earnestly for the time when progress shall have extended our American public library system so that the remotest country dweller can share its fine privileges.

I remember the long sunny days of childhood spent under the apple trees with old *Youth's Companions* which my elder brothers and sisters had read and affectionately bound up in six months groups—home binding. Awkward, heavy literature it was to handle, but it was dragged out to the orchard in lieu of anything else. I remember the long winter evenings, when, after all the papers and magazines had been read, that is, such parts as a child could read, it was a question which book of our small library to choose. There was little choice for a child. There was a collection of Spanish fairy tales, a good collection of Bible stories, but almost everything else was over my head. What was not, was already read to exhaustion. Being more addicted to reading than to work or play, I attacked books meant only for grownups over and over again until I had managed to hurdle the unintelligible parts and pick up the golden vein of romance again, and persist to the end.

We took plenty of papers and magazines. Sometimes we had six or eight serials of mediocre quality in progress at once. We amused ourselves, the large household of children, in forecasting the outcome of each. Our stock of books was larger than that of the average family, I am sure; yet I had read all that I was able to extract anything from, very soon. I remember taking up the family doctor book as a last resource one night.

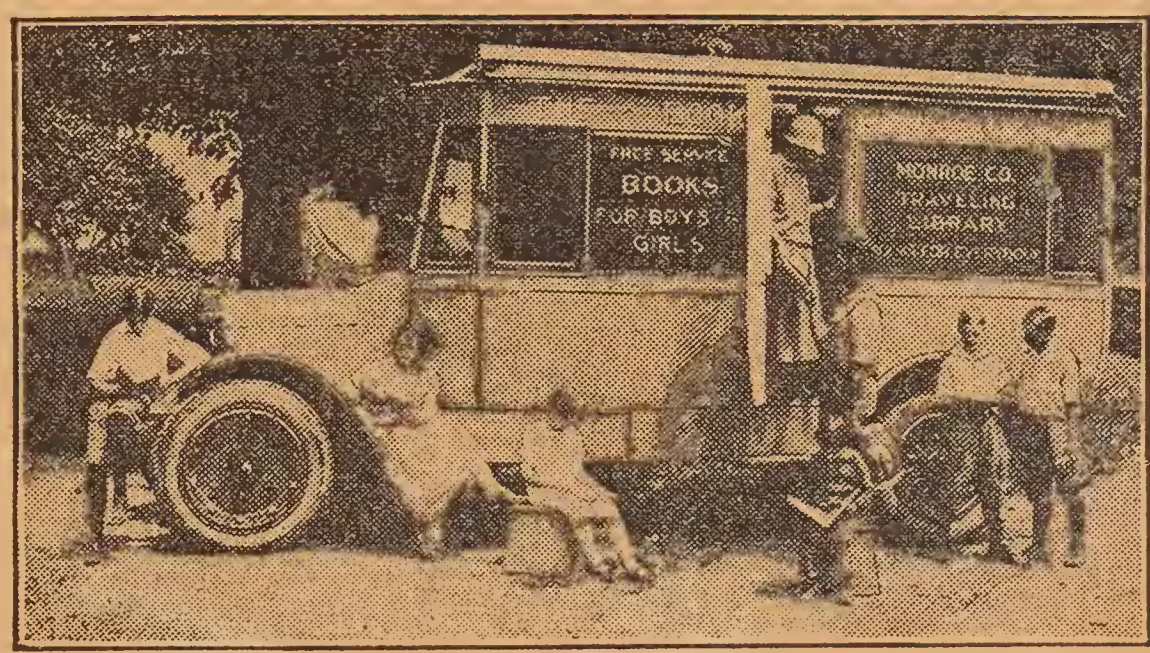
What I chiefly regret for these impressionable years is not that my love of reading was discouraged by lack of the right things, but that my childish faculties were not improved by having at hand the very best things possible to read. If I had had the fine, imaginative things children now have put before them, or told to them by practised story-tellers, it would not have been so hard to write themes, perhaps, when later I was transferred from country environment to a preparatory school.

Things are quite different in the country now. No person is so remote as he was twenty-five years ago. Automobiles, telephones, the radio, free delivery of mail, labor-saving machinery have altered the condition of the farmer and enriched his life considerably. Yet there is still a feeling of comparative remoteness, of being cheated of some of the world's enjoyments, which makes it difficult to keep young people on the farm, and which makes the production of food for the world's inhabitants a serious economic problem.

If it can be made possible for persons living on farms to tap our public library system, a cause of complaint—that they share belatedly or not at all in the world's progress—would be partially removed.

Besides, they have the right to claim a share in that part of our educational system which circulates knowledge of what is being discovered in science, in new ideas of all kinds, cultural, recreational and practical.

It is feasible, too, for rural public library service as an organized system of book distribution has been in operation for many years in some states.



This is the way Monroe County has solved the problem of supplying books to the rural communities.

As far back as 1897, at Van Wert, Ohio, a public spirited man, John Sanford Brumback, left provision in his will for a library for his town, expressing a desire that the people of the county should enjoy its benefits also. So it was made a county library, in order that 30,000 people might share its privileges instead of 8,000. And it was agreed that the county should levy a tax for library purposes upon all the taxable property of the county to support the library.

The *Van Wert Bulletin,* February 4, 1898, referring to the bequest, asserted: "The library should be the property of the county, extending its benefits to all citizens thereof. The day was when the country came to the town for school teachers, but that time is a thing of the past. The rule is reversed. The country is sending teachers to the towns. The largest per cent. of studious persons is in the country, therefore the greatest demand for books is in the rural districts."

The Brumback Library of Van Wert County was opened in 1901. Branch libraries were established at once throughout the county so as to distribute the advantages of the library to parts at some distance from the town of Van Wert. To such places as country stores, collection of books were sent from the country extension department, put in charge of local custodians, and changed every three months. The county library operated practically as the main library with branches operating as in a city public library system, except that branch libraries in city systems have a fixed collection as a nucleus.

This pioneer county library has operated successfully ever since. More and more favorably as time has passed the idea of county library service has established itself as a way of equalizing library service in cost and in benefits derived.

About the same time that the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, was making library history, a similar project for covering thoroughly a whole county with library service was inaugurated in Maryland. The city of Hagerstown and the county of Washington were enabled by law to appropriate an annual sum for the support of a county library. Hagerstown, the county seat, had half of the county population within its limits. The county had many homes located well back in the mountains. From the first an effort was made to reach these people. The central library with its 75 deposit stations and branches in creameries, country stores, toll gate lodges, private houses, not reaching far enough, a wagon was fitted with book shelves, and sent out over the mountain roads, to stop at farm houses and lend books. Routes were laid down that interlaced the county and made a point of following the less frequented roads. The original horse-and-wagon combination has long since given way to a well equipped automobile truck, which has become a model for traveling book trucks ever since.

Somewhat later, in 1908, the state where county library service has received its most complete development, California, took its first step in county service.

The Sacramento city library under contract with the supervisors of Sacramento County, began to extend free library service to the rural communities of that county. Twelve counties were speedily organized for free library service by contract with existing city libraries. After some experimenting a county library law was passed which made possible another form of service. Following this, new county libraries were established, not by contract, but as original independent county libraries, designed to operate over the whole county and supported by it. With an ideal of economical, complete and equal library service in mind, rapid progress was made. At the present time 42 out of the 58 counties in California have free library service. These are the peaks of county library history. They illustrate the various types of county library service.

(*Continued on page 322*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Better Times For Wife and Mother

SOMEONE has said that the true civilization of any country can be judged by the position of its women. Certainly one of the things that Americans can well be proud of is that we were one of the first nations of the world to recognize that women were the full equals of men. But even in this country, in all of our early history, our womenfolks had a pretty hard time of it.

Our forefathers were strong for schools and one of the first things after the building of the rude log cabins and establishment of a place to worship was the erection of a school house and the hiring of a teacher. But it may surprise some to know that these schools were for boys only. It was not until a full half century after the Delcaration of Independence that girls were admitted even in the common schools on an equal basis with boys, and it has not been until comparatively modern times that they were given any opportunities for higher education, in high school and college.

According to the standards of our forefathers, women's place was certainly in the home. The lot of farm women now is often too filled with long hours of toil and too little recreation. But it is a perfect paradise compared with the hardships of our New England mothers.

Bruce Barton, the writer, recently said on this subject:

> "Do you know what happened to the Pilgrim Mothers, my friends? I will tell you. They died. They died young. It took two or three of them to bring up one family. The fathers were tough and lived long, but work and hardship made short work of the wives.
>
> "Between 1701 and 1745 there were 418 graduates of Yale who got married. What happened to their wives?
>
> 33 died before they were 25 years old
> 55 died before they were 35 years old
> 59 died before they were 45 years old."

One of the most satisfactory things to the writer who comes from a long line of farm people is to note that even within the past twenty-five years there has been tremendous improvement in conveniences in the farm home which help to lighten the toil and make more pleasant the life of wife, mother and sister.

It is getting so, for instance, that it is the exception and not the rule to find a farm where the woman has to go a long distance to carry water from an outdoor pump. The use of a gasoline motor applied to such household implements as washing machines, pumps and churns has taken some of the drudgery out of the kitchen work.

And now, we are reaching into an age of electric power and light for the farm home, light which saves the eyes and the disagreeable job of caring for kerosene lamps, and the power to heat the electric iron, drive the washing machine and the vacuum cleaner. All of which means that in spite of the disappearance of the hired girl, the next few years are going to see the farm home put on as good a basis as the city home now is. The drudgery of the wife or mother will be relieved and that there will be spare time to devote to the children and to those other higher things like books, and music, and social activity that make life most worth while.

Real Peace Agreements At Last

IN the quiet and peaceful town of Locarno, Switzerland, the great nations of Europe, including Germany, have at last reached agreements which will go a long ways toward establishing a permanent peace in the world.

It has taken seven long years of almost constant turmoil, confusion and dissatisfaction for the nations to settle their grievance so that the world could again go about its constructive work without danger of being plunged at any time into another war. At last the treaties just completed at Locarno laid the foundation of a mutual understanding and good will which will go far to offset the jealousies and the hatreds of the great War.

These Locarno treaties are the result of long conferences held at Locarno in recent weeks among the representatives of the leading powers of Europe. They are not yet in final form as they must be approved by the home governments. It is expected, however, that everyone of the countries will finally approve the peace negotiations. In brief these settlements include first, an agreement that the frontier between France and Germany, that great bone of contention for many years, is to be guaranteed jointly and severally by five powers, namely France and Germany themselves, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium. This means that if at any time Germany attacks France or France attacks Germany, the other three powers will assist the defending country. The second important agreement provides for compulsory arbitration; and the third provides that Germany shall join the League of Nations as a major power.

It would seem, therefore, that a little common sense is going to prevail in Europe after the reign of hate and destruction which has lasted ever since 1914.

Of all the foolish things we poor mortals do, going to war is certainly the worst. Just consider how the last war has wrecked the world. Hundreds of thousands of the very best of many nations were killed or maimed for life, and the loss from an economic or financial point of view, can never be measured. The bad effects of this war will go on for ten thousand years.

Once there might have been a time when there was a certain amount of glory about war that made it attractive, but such was not the case with the World War. There is at present running in the New York Tribune some letters written by Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to Great Britain, to President Wilson during the war. These letters were very confidential, and one of them describes the visit of an American army officer to the British front before America entered the war with the Allies.

In describing the war, this officer said:

> "Except for the noise of the guns, it was a silent war. No bugles, no music, no shouted commands. ****The officer gives his orders in silent motion. Nobody speaks. Nobody wears a sword or a riband or a stripe, just deadly, silent, grim, striving to death. ****The horrors of this thing outrun all imagination.****Men marched into the trenches, to as certain slaughter as cattle when they are driven into the killing house in a stock yard.****There is nothing of the old glory of war, the charge, the yelling, the music, the clash, and the giving away of one side or the other. That is all gone. When they bayonet one another to death, more men come from the rear and fill the ditches, just plain, beastly butchery.**** When bombs strike a farmhouse and kill a family, that is not a subject of even passing remark."

Experts tell us that another great war would be even worse than the last one.

The greatest duty of citizenship of individuals of all nations is to support those leaders who are working by any and every means to lay the foundations for permanent peace.

What Paint Will Do

ONE of the little side line hobbies that we have which gives us relief and change from the business of trying to get out a good farm paper is the use of the paint brush. Do not let anybody tell you that it is very much of a trick to paint. Anyone who can use a little care, who will follow the directions, and above all who will buy good quality paint, can do good work on almost any ordinary painting job, and it is certainly amazing the change that can be wrought by the use of a little paint. Farm machinery of all kinds can have its life extended for years and can be made to look like new. Buildings can be changed so that one can hardly recognize them and paint will do wonders to old furniture.

In short, once you get the habit, there is no end to what you can do in brightening up the world around you. To be sure, there is some expense, but the biggest cost is the labor of putting it on and once you get started, if you are like us, you will find it a rather pleasant job.

How Has It Been Used?

THE vote for women, we mean. Since women have been exercising that privilege for five years, what are some of the results? Can they honestly say there have been great changes in politics? Perhaps not to the extent that was hoped or promised in the days of campaigning for woman's suffrage; certainly not in any great spectacular fashion have age-old customs been transformed.

There are those who maintain that the argument for equal voting privileges was social rather than political, anyhow. Therefore, it logically follows that the greatest influence wielded by the woman's vote is felt on questions having a social significance.

Laws affecting the welfare of women and children draw systematic and organized support from women's organizations and from individual workers. This is as it should be. Women are always interested on conserving life and to this interest many of the best laws of recent years are due.

But the greatest test of this principle in women is yet to come—and we believe it will be met eventually and triumphantly—war must be eliminated.—G. W. H.

Chore Contest

MAY we call your attention again to our little contest on the subject, "Things I Have Done to Save Steps and Work at Chore Time." We will pay prizes of $3, $2 and $1 apiece for the best letters. Do not make the letters over three hundred words in length, and address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The contest closes November 15.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

OFTEN the elders of a family are amazed to discover how keen are the powers of observation of even the littlest of the little folks. And usually the "little pitchers" don't hesitate one bit to tell what they observe either!

Johnnie (to new visitor): "So you are my grandma, are you?"

Grandmother: "Yes, Johnnie, I'm your grandma on your father's side."

Johnnie: "WELL, YOU'RE ON THE WRONG SIDE; YOU'LL SOON FIND THAT OUT!"

The Oldest Farm House in New York

Will Any Modern House Last 241 Years

PROFESSOR James E. Boyle of the New York College of Agriculture has been conducting the "Oldest New York Farmhouse Contest," from which he has secured many pictures and letters of great interest to everybody who likes history and admires the fine farmer pioneers who founded the State. We have secured from Professor Boyle a loan of these pictures of these ancient farmhouses and are printing some of the more interesting ones on this page with letters describing them.

The one given first won Professor Boyle's cash prize of $25 for being the oldest New York farmhouse on which the facts are available. This house was built in 1684. How well our forefathers builded! How many of the houses that are being constructed today will still be in serviceable, livable conditions two hundred and forty-one years from now?

We will publish more of these interesting pictures from time to time as we have room.

—*The Editors.*

* * *

Oldest House in State on Long Island

(*Prize Winning Picture*)

I AM sending you a picture of my house which I am sure is among the oldest farmhouses in the State. It was bought by my grandfather in 1834, from Sullivan Cook, farmer—60 acres and house. This section, Wickapogue, was laid out in 60 acre plots on each side of the road; and as the history of the place shows, was from the first used for farming.

The Downs Homestead at Southampton

In taking out the old chimney and brick oven, my father found in the chimney a brick bearing the figures, 1684. According to local history, there was a brick kiln in the west end of the settlement which turned out bricks as ordered. There is one other house in the place having a brick of the same date, and both these houses are considered by local authorities to have been built about that date.

The rafters in the attic show that the roof at the back has been raised from one story. The beams are hand-hewed and the nails handmade. The ell was added in 1858.—MR. LEWIS E. DOWNS, Southampton, L. I.

* * *

Columbia County Farm Home—1685

I AM enclosing photographs of old farmhouses which I will enter in your contest.

This is a farmhouse in Claverack, N. Y., built in 1685. This date, I believe, is authentic. It was the out-post of the Van Rensselaer Manor and the old farmhouse built at that time. It is a very interesting house and once inside you can readily see its antiquity.

I am hoping that you will pay me a visit some time and I can show you some of these places where you can collect such information if you desire. Columbia County is quite full of old houses that are in good condition now, at least two hundred years old.

As far as I know this photograph is the oldest on which there are reliable records. I would not be surprised if there were some older houses

One of Columbia County's Old Houses

now being used as tenant houses that might be even older if we could get the facts.

—A. B. BUCHHOLZ, Hudson, N. Y.

* * *

The Mabee House—1689

BELOW is a picture of the old Mabee House situated on the bank of the Mohawk River (south side) at Rotterdam Junction in the town of Rotterdam, state of New York. The house was built in 1680 or 1689, there being some uncertainty among historians. It has always been used and is still being used as a farm, there being about 193 acres divided up between woodland, pasturage and some under cultivation with rye, buckwheat and household vegetables.

According to Pearson's History of Schenectady Patent, "Jan Mabie,—spelled Mabee, Mabille, Maybee and Meby by different generations,—first settled at Albany where three of his children were baptized and about 1693 removed to the village of Schenectady. He was in possession then of a lot in the village as early as 1690 on the east side of Church Street to the north of the Dutch Church. When the village was burned, the deed to his property was destroyed and the village trustees confirmed a new conveyance to him dated April 6, 1708. The farm of Jan Mabee on the third flat o the south side of the Mohawk

The Mabee House at Rotterdam Junction

River was patented in 1680 to Daniel J. Van Antwerp by Governor Andros and in 1706 Van Antwerp sold the westerly half comprising 65 acres and 79 rods to Jan P. Mabee who in 1725 bequeathed it to his son Jacob.

The Jan Mabee homestead on the 3rd flat farm is still standing (1913) and is in a good state of preservation. No exact record of the year it was built appears to have been found, but it is supposed to have been erected shortly after Daniel Van Antwerp received the patent in 1680. It is one of the very few really ancient homes still standing in the state of New York and has been the domicile of seven generations of the Mabee family in unbroken succession. Adjoining the house is the family grave-yard and monument.

The present owners are Miss Mabel A. Scrafford and Mrs. Harry B. Frauchere (Edna Mabee Scrafford) both of Rotterdam Junction, New York. The farm has been rented to a family named Crawfords for the past twenty-five years and one of the sons still lives there with his mother and runs the place. The present owners are the seventh generation of Jan Mabee.

The house is in excellent state of preservation; the stone side walls being free from cracks and the woodwork has been replaced as fast as it has rotted out. The original timbers stretching across the house are browned with the smoke from the fireplace. The wooden part on the right-hand side of the picture was built sometime later. All the timbers are hand hewn and polished.

HARRY B. FRAUCHERE, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

* * *

The Van Deusen House at Leeds

I AM mailing under separate cover a picture of the old Van Deusen house at Leeds, New York. It is called the old Van Deusen Mansion, but it is a real farmhouse and always has been.

This photograph shows the date on the front of the house—1705.—BERTHA M. VAN DEUSEN, South Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.

* * *

The Lone Pine Farm Home in Tompkins County

THIS interesting old farmhouse was built for August Phillips in 1825, by a Mr. Culver, a noted carpenter of that period. It is located three miles north west of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., and overlooks Cayuga Lake and Cornell University. The farm extends from the old Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike to the lake shore.

The house is on a slight rise of ground and is surrounded by old-fashioned shrubs of lilac, bridal wreath, snow-drop and weigelia. At the

west and north are stately locust trees and at the south is one picturesque pine. Just south of the lawn flows Indian Creek, supposedly so named because it was a favorite camping ground of the Indians of the region. The walks leading from

(*Continued on page* 319)

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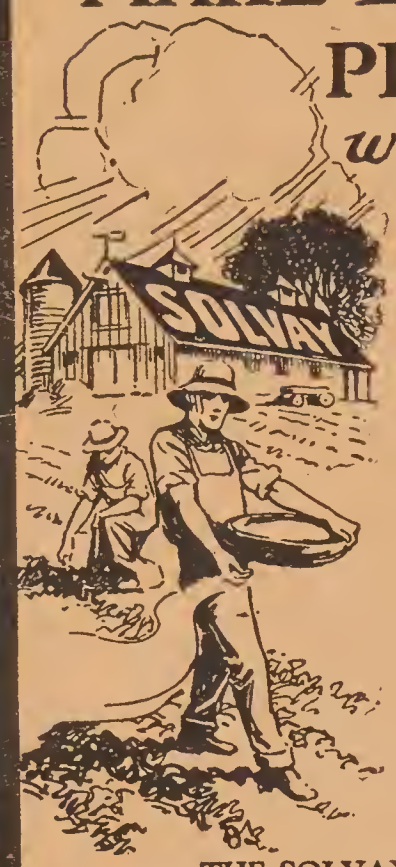

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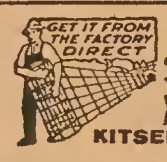

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What Readers Want to Know

Persuading Hens to Eat Mash---Bean Weevils

Our hens do not seem to relish their mash. How can we regulate the amount they will eat? What proportion of mash should they eat? What is a good mash?—B. C. L., Pennsylvania

IT is true that whole grain, especially corn, is more palatable to hens than mash. However where part of a flock is producing, you will usually find that the layers are the ones that are patronizing the mash hopper. When a hen isn't laying she presumably feels no need for the laying mash.

The only way I know to increase the amount of mash eaten is to feed less of the more palatable scratch feed. A flock should consume well toward as much mash as they do grain, although this will vary some according to production. One way the eating of mash can be encouraged is to have plenty of hopper space and to keep it filled. It may be advisable to feed a wet mash for a time, as this is more palatable, but usually restricting the grain will be sufficient. It sometimes seems that some people seem to feel that because the hens seem to relish the grain more, they should be fed that in preference to mash. An animal's appetite is not always a good rule to follow in feeding.

The Cornell laying mash made up of equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran, wheat mids, ground oats and meat scrap is a good ration. There are a number of ready mixed laying mashes on the market that are very satisfactory.

Piping Water Across A Valley

I have a cistern at my barn and wish to bring water over to the house. When the cistern is half full the water in it is on a level with the sink in the kitchen. The house is 120 feet from the cistern, and there is a valley between the house and barn about fifteen feet deep. Can I use a 2 inch and then use a 1 inch pipe from the cistern to the bottom of the valley, pipe from there to the sink? Would not the pressure from the 2 inch pipe push the water up the one inch pipe so that it would run into the sink without using a pump. If this will not work, what will be the best way to get the water to the sink.—H. W., Penna.

WE ARE sorry to say that the use of 2 inch pipe to the bottom valley, and 1 inch pipe to the sink would not help you.

If there were no pipe friction, flowing water would reach the level at which it started, but with pipe friction the source of the water must be higher than the point of delivery, regardless of what size pipe you may use.

You say that when the cistern is half full, the surface of the water is level with the sink. If you connect the tank and cistern, the water above the half way mark will flow to the sink. The nearer the tank is to being full, the faster the water will flow. If you use 1½ in. pipe the water will flow above four gallons per minute until the level in the tank stands about 4 in. above the half way mark. With a 2 in. pipe the water would flow at this rate down to within an nich or two of the half way mark.

If the cistern is large I would use a 1½ inch pipe and use the water in the upper half of the cistern. If it is small, I would advise piping it to a tank below the kitchen and pumping it to the sink with a pitcher pump.—F. G. B.

Transmitting Radio Messages

If it is possible I would like to have you show in the hook-up I am sending you, how to place a microphone in the circuit so that I can transmit. I want the set so that I can either transmit or receive. Would 90 volts of "B" battery be sufficient? If the microphone cannot be placed in a circuit, or the same circuit, without buying any more parts than is necessary. It is The Manday Single Control Regenerative Circuit. Regeneration is adjusted by the filiment rheostat. Where can I get a radio operator's license to transmit?—C. F., Pennsylvania.

YOU are treading on rather dangerous ground when you suggest installing a transmitting microphone in your broadcast receiving set. You are not permitted by law to transmit except upon certain wavelengths that are granted for amateur work. The set you show is built for broadcast wavelengths and you would then be violating that law should you attempt to employ the same wavelengths for sending.

I would suggest that you prepare yourself for becoming a radio amateur through the regular channels. You must first learn the Continental code and attain a speed in reception of 10 words per minute. In addition, you must be familiar with the U. S. laws concerning radio wavelengths and usage, found in books issued by the Department of Navigation. Information about examinations may be obtained from the U. S. Radio Inspector, Custom House, Philadelphia, where examinations are held which I presume cover your district. Should you be included in the 8th instead of the 3rd district the Philadelphia Inspector will so inform you.

Books on Radio

There are a number of useful books provided for radio amateur's instruction, notably those written by Elmer E. Bucher and obtainable from the Wireless Press, New York City. You will find advertisements of others in most radio magazines. It would be of particular benefit for you to write the American Radio Relay League of Hartford, Conn., stating that you are anxious to become an amateur and asking for advice.

It is not possible to successfully adapt a microphone to the circuit you show for the purpose of transmission. And with a similar circuit, redesigned for amateur wavelengths, the range would not be more than a few hundred feet, anyway, due to the limited power and poor quality of modulation.

Bean Weevils Cause Damage

What is the cause of beans getting full of holes in storage? We put them away in a tight can yet they are ruined.

We have been asked this question several times. The damage is done by the bean weevil. The eggs were in the beans when stored, they hatched into weevils that fed inside the bean. When they were full grown, they had a resting stage and then cut a hole and emerged as adults. If beans are stored in a warm place there may be several generations of weevils until nothing is left of the beans but shells.

The control is to fumigate the beans in a tight box or barrel with carbon bisulphide, 1 pound to 1000 cubic feet of space. This is inflamable and care should be taken to keep flames away from it.

Too Many Windows

Is it possible to have too much window space in a henhouse or cowbarn? One of our neighbors is building a stable and has practically a continuous row of windows on all sides. Is this right?—R. J. B., New York.

IT IS quite possible to have too much window space. The henhouse should have about one square foot for each ten to twelve square feet floor space, and the cow barn should have about four square feet per cow. If more window space is provided, the interior of the building will warm up very rapidly when the sun is shining, but will also cool off rapidly when it is not shining. Glass allows the heat to escape much more rapidly than wood does.

Potatoes In Storage Need Ventilation

What is the cause of the development of black areas in the centers of potatoes after they have been stored for some time?—W. R. J., Pa.

SO called "black heart" of potatoes is caused by lack of aeration of potatoes in storage. They should not be piled in piles over six or eight feet wide, and some means of ventilating the cellar or storage place should be provided.

For Sweet Potato Time

Southern Recipes Tested by 3A-Service

IS there anything that appeals to the palate more than a good old baked sweet potato—especially to those who grew up in the South? As much as we like them just plain baked we are not averse to trying more decorative ways of serving them.

We used to just wash them well and put them into the oven when they were to be served plain with butter or chicken gravy but not long ago we learned that the time required for baking will be greatly reduced if they are treated to a good coat of butter or fresh drippings before being put in the baking pan.

Good indeed are they when scraped or peeled and they are slipped into the pot or the roasting pan containing a beef or pork roast—or a "possum." Around the meat in the roasting pan they will acquire a tasty brown crust that as Rastus say· "Jes' makes you swoller yer tongue."

Small or medium sized potatoes may be washed well with a brush and steamed or boiled in a small quantity of water, coated well with brown sugar, dotted with butter and, baked, taste just about as good as the larger ones.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

For glazed sweet potatoes, peel, cut into pieces of the desired size and cook until nearly done in a small quantity of water. Then lift into a pan containing a syrup made of a half cup water, half a cup of corn syrup, cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls butter and a tablespoonful flour for six or eight servings of potatoes. Turn each piece about in the syrup until well coated with the syrup, baking in a slow oven. Allow to brown and serve with roast pork, beef or chicken.

Alternate layers of sweet potatoes and sliced tart apples, with brown sugar and butter between the layers, baked in a medium oven until done and brown makes a dish that has been pronounced "very good".

"Sweets" with Pineapple

Pineapple and cooked sweet potatoes alternated in a baking dish and covered with the syrup from pineapple thickened with a little flour, the whole dotted with butter and slipped into the oven to become well blended and browned is a little more festive.

A favorite "every day" style when I was .. little girl was to slice the potatoes and cook in a very little water until tender, add cream to almost cover and add a little grated nutmeg and a pinch of salt.

Fried sweet potatoes are quite good for breakfast. Peel and slice, salt lightly and cook until done and well browned in single layers in a hot iron skillet with lard, drippings or cooking oil as the frying medium.

For croquettes use mashed sweet potatoes that may have been left over or any sweet potato pulp seasoned with a little salt, and brown sugar. Shape and dip in beaten egg and then in cracker crumbs or give a good coating of flour. Fry in hot fat. These are good for breakfast or may be served as accompaniment, to meat.

A neighbor of mine bakes a delicious pie, cobbler style, from sweet potatoes. She slices the potatoes thin, cooks them until tender, adds brown sugar and cream enough to make plenty of sauce, uses two crusts of tender pastry and bakes in a hot oven. Quickly made and very good!

My father tells of a "Stack Pie" he remembers the women of the household made when he was a little boy. I think we would call it a kind of shortcake. Pastry was rolled thin and baked in uniform size. When these rounds were done they were spread with sweet potato pulp, sweetened and flavored with spices, and placed one on top of another until crusts and pulp were all used. I don't know what kind of sauce was served with it but I think brown sugar sauce would be the thing.

And here's my recipe:—For two pies use 2 cups potato pulp, 2 egg yolks, 2 cups sweet milk, ½ cup sugar. Flavor with alspice, cloves or cinnamon, singly or combined to suit the taste. Bake in single crust and cover with meringue made from whites of eggs and 4 tablespoonfuls sugar. Individual pies may be made of this mixture by baking in muffin rings. The children will like them to carry in their lunch.

LENNIE HOLLON LAND

The 3-A Service prints recipes as submitted by our contributors. Each recipe is tested in our testing kitchen before appearing in our columns, and our suggestions are added.

OUR experience with the sweet potato-to-apple combination calls for at least ¼ cup hot water to be added to the mixture before baking. If the dish is covered until the last few minutes of baking, the potatoes steam through and cook more quickly.

An extra festive touch may be given to the sweet potato croquettes by flattening the balls slightly on opposite sides. Then stick a whole clove in one flattened end, and make a slight depression in the other so that a sprig of parsley may be stuck there when serving. They give the effect of charming little apples. Chopped nuts added to the mixture before shaping into balls only increase their palatability.

For a Thanksgiving-ey or Christmas-ey dish the 3-A Service recommends that you try sweet potatoes prepared after this fashion:

Boil six sweet potatoes of medium size until tender. Mash and add ½ cupful of sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter, 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped raisins and 2 tablespoonfuls of broken nut meats. for seasoning use ½ teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cinnamon. Place this in an oiled baking dish and cover with ¼ pound of marshmallows. Set in a slow oven until the marshmallows are browned.

* * *

A good short cut in butchering that saves the men's time and the women's efforts is to run the lard fat through the meat grinder. It makes better lard in less time than the old squeezing method.

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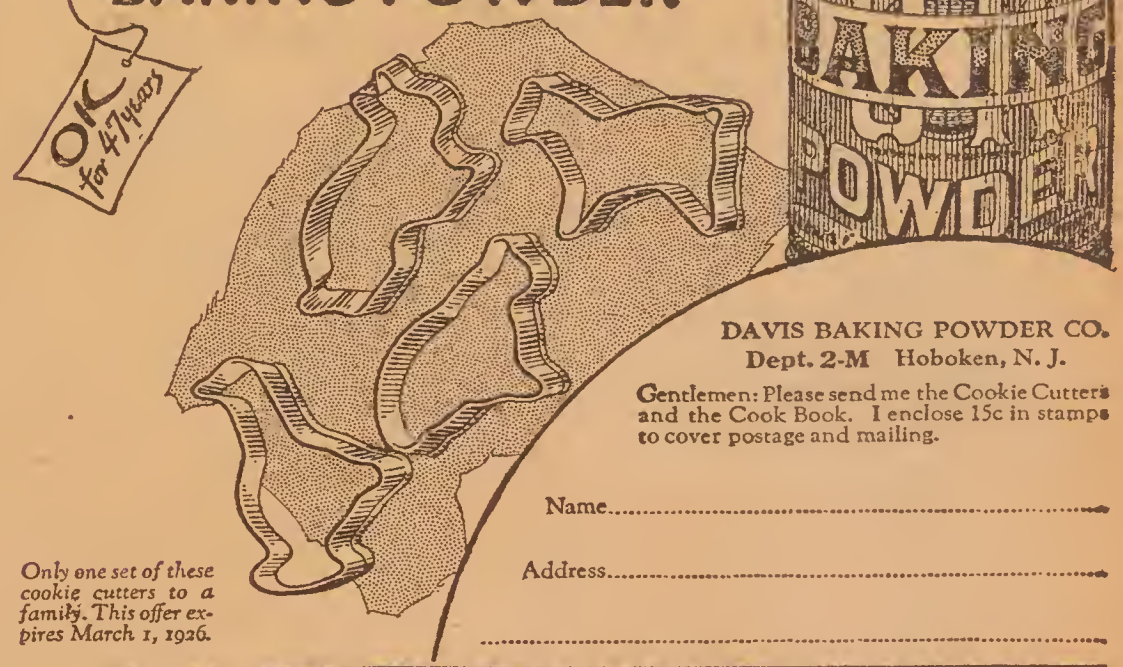

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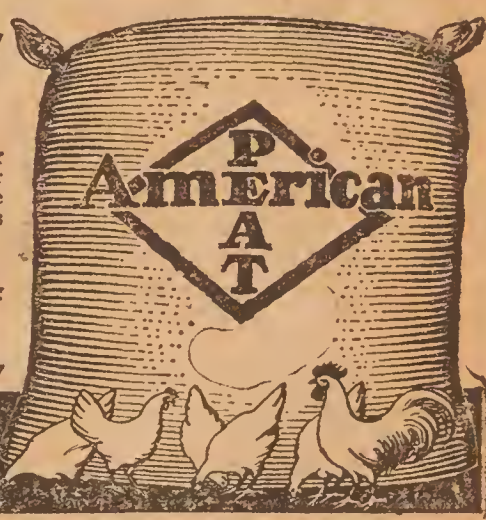

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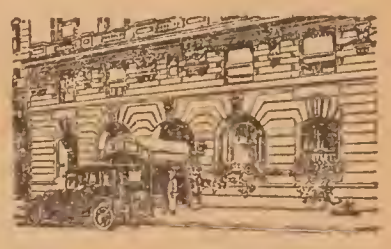

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

The Directors held their regular monthly meeting, Oct. 20. No changes were made in milk prices and October prices will continue in effect until further notice.

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER MARKET FLIGHTY

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 20	Oct. 13	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	52½-53	51½-52	38 -38½
Extra (92 sc)	51½-52	51 -	-37½
84-91 score	45 -51	44½-50½	31½-37
Lower G'd's	43 -44	43 -44	30½-31

The butter market took a sharp upward turn on the finer grades of butter on October 14. The receipts were rather light and the government reports of cold storage holdings showed that holdings were decreased by 11,498,000 pounds during September. There was a further advance of ½c on Thursday, which had some effect in stiffening of prices for lower grades. There was a considerable amount of trading in storage stock. This raise in price caused a slight check in the buying of fresh butter, although there is no disposition to hurry sales, in view of the moderate production reported at most points. The chief cause of the quietness in fresh butter is the very heavy trading in storage, which is of excellent quality. The street stocks were reduced about 3,200 tubs, which is a fine showing for the middle of October, and tends to confirm the optimistic view for the future market. The consumptive demand remains good.

CHEESE STEADY

STATE FLATS	Oct. 20	Oct. 13	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-26½	25½-26½	19½-21
Fresh av'ge	25 -	25 -	18½-19
Held fancy	26 -27	26 -27	20 -21
Held av'ge	25 -25½	25 -25½	19 -19½

There has been little change in the cheese market during the past week. The trading has been rather quiet but has a steady tone with the receipts of State Flats continuing light. The stocks of American cheese in storage on October 1st were reported as 78,602,000 pounds compared to 76,512,000 pounds on September 1st, and 73,153,000 pounds on October 1st last year, resulting in an excess over October 1st of last year of 5,449,000 pounds. Stocks are beginning to work out of the warehouses, resulting in a withdrawal of 215,538 pounds between October 8th and October 15th. Wisconsin cheese went up ¼c on Monday which caused a slightly firmer tone on the New York Market. Fancy qualities both the current make and earlier goods are held with confidence and in some instances for prices higher than those quoted.

NEARBY EGGS ADVANCE

NEARBY WHITES	Oct. 20	Oct. 13	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	80-81	76-77	79-82
Av'ge extras	77-79	74-75	74-78
Extra firsts	68-74	68-72	66-72
Firsts	58-65	57-62	56-64
Gathered	45-74	45-72	56-70
Pullets	38-56	38-56	35-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-63	55-64	56-65

The supply of nearby white eggs continues scarce. There has been some increase of price during the week. This increase was more marked on the higher qualities and sellers found it easier to dispose of these than the lower grades. The trading was rather quiet and there was some accumulation from recent arrivals. Most dealers showed a disposition to hold a surplus rather than to cut prices to create a demand. From ordinary firsts down, the market was very quiet. The stocks of storage eggs on October 1st are reported as 8,606,000 cases, compared with 9,873,000 cases September 1st, and 7,409,000 cases on October 1st, which is in excess over October 1st last year of 1,197,000 cases. The offerings of western eggs were liberal, and there was a disposition to meet the buyers' prices, especially on the good grades. The trading in storage eggs was a little more active and the market developed a steadier tone on Thursday. The market throughout the week showed a fairly heavy supply of eggs. Although the supply of first-class nearby whites was light, which resulted in an increase in prices on nearby whites, particularly those of the best grade. The public warehouse stocks were reduced 66,280 cases during the week as against 63,461 cases last week. Local street stocks decreased 1,112 during the week, compared with an increase of 4,531 cases the previous week. Even the finest selection of western eggs sold rather slowly, although stock graded very closely for size and quality sustained prices much better than the lower grades.

POULTRY RECEIPTS HEAVY

FOWLS	Oct. 20	Oct. 13	A Year Ago
Colored	-25	25-30	25-30
Leghorns	-20	15-19	20-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	-24	23-24	-24
Leghorns	-20	-22	23-24

The receipts on live poultry were heavy during the week of October 12th and the quality was poor which resulted an unsatisfactory market. The receipts were considerably above the trade needs and the demand was lighter than usual at this time of the year. There was a demand at fairly good prices for fancy stock. Trade in leghorns was fair, brought about by their low price. Old roosters have been in light supply and firm throughout the week. There was a good demand for turkeys and geese with a rather light supply. On October 20th, the market developed a better tone. The cool weather stimulated the demand to some extent. The receipts were not excessive and the market was in generally better shape. The call for fancy heavy fowls continued with a premium of from 1 to 3c above the market price. Medium grade fowls had a fair sale, the price being established at 25c. The lighter fowls are poor in quality and selling slowly. There was a slight demand for chickens, except broilers. Turkeys, ducks and geese are selling well. Colored express fowls sell well when fancy quality, and leghorns were having a satisfactory sale. Express chickens are mostly large, rather poor in quality and are usually selling on the basis of freight prices. There were a few broilers on the market and some colored stock brought 32c.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Oct. 20	Oct. 13	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.46	1.44¾	1.46⅜
Corn (Dec.)	.75	.76¾	1.08⅛
Oats (Dec.)	.43⅝	.39⅞	.57
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.68	1.65	1.65½
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.02	1.00¾	1.29
Oats, No. 2	.47½	.48½	.61½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	
Grd. Oats	28.00	28.00	39.50
Sp'g Bran	26.00	25.00	27.50
H'd Bran	30.00	30.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	28.00	27.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	35.00	35.00	35.50
Flour Mids	34.50	35.50	36.00
Red Dog	43.50	43.00	43.00
Wh. Hominy	31.50	31.00	43.25
Yel. Hominy	31.00	30.50	43.25
Corn Meal	35.00	35.00	49.00
Gluten Feed	41.25	41.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	49.25	49.25	53.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.50	44.00
41% C S. Meal	41.50	41.50	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.00	49.50
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	44.00	43.00	39.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES CONTINUE HIGHER

The prospect for excellent potato prices continue good. The market has a very firm tone with the prices in the sellers' favor. There was a further increase in the prices of Long Islands to $5.75 per 100 pounds sack. Maine potatoes were bringing $4.50 to $4.90 per 150 pounds sack; State in per 150 pounds sack, $4.25 and $4.50; in bulk of $4.75 to $5.00 per 180 pounds. At Riverhead, L. I., producers are getting from $1.75 to $2.00 per bushel

Do Not Sell Cider Apples Too Low

(*Continued from page 312*)

stands to automobilists. On the other hand, our replies indicate that thirty-five cents a hundred is too low a price as the average grower is getting from forty to fifty cents per hundred, with more receiving fifty than forty.

The average farmer has a tendency to sell his products too low to the dealers. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST makes it a point of constantly collecting information of this kind so that the farmers may know what they should receive for their different products.

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Among The Farmers

Grade Cattle Feature at Dairy Show

THE "grade cow" exhibit at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis, Ind., that closed on October 17 marked a milestone in the dairy history of the United States. As one authority put it, it was a stupendous event in the dairy history of the country. The exhibit won the enthusiasm of 200,000 people from 40 states who visited the Dairy Show and the interest manifest in these 100 grade cows was five times greater than in any other exhibit by actual comparison.

No Herd Like It

The exhibit was arranged by Professor Hugh G. Van Pelt, director of the Feed Research Department of the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers. No individual dairyman has enough good cows to make up such an exhibit. Prof. Van Pelt through his wide acquaintance with dairymen was able to interest the owners of these 100 cows into taking part in this great exhibit. It is said that he traveled 10,000 miles by train and auto and visited 200 herds to find cows qualified to stand in such distinguished company.

All of the grade cows in this herd of 100 were sired by purebred bulls. There were 35 Holsteins, 35 Jerseys, 20 Guernseys, 5 Ayrshires and 5 Brown Swiss, all personally selected by Professor Van Pelt. They represented 11 states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. All of the cows were from herds entered in local county testing associations and all carry records.

Sale of Grades a Feature of the Show

On October 15 an auction sale was held at which some of these grade cows were offered at public sale. Not all of the owners were willing to sell their cows. Some would not sell at any price. Fifty-two cows were entered in the sale. These 52 cows brought $7,417.50, or an average price of $143. The Guernsey which took first prize, topped the sale at $250. The Holstein cow which took the championship was sold privately at $325. All of these cows had official association records for one year and naturally were TB tested.

A Money-Making, Prize-Winning Herd

According to the official records for one year, the total income from all of the cows was $21,414. The cost of feed amounted to $7,916, showing a return over cost of feed of $13,497. The net income per cow, the records showed, was $134.

Another outstanding feature of this exhibit was the fact that members of this herd took the Championship in the Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey classes and in addition took all first prizes in the grade cow classes, making a total winning of 110 prizes for the entire herd of 100 cows.

This exhibit put on by Prof. Van Pelt at last establishes a grade cow class in the National Dairy Show. In addition this exhibit served to further emphasize the great work that is being done by the cow testing association as well as proves the value of purebred sires. Inasmuch as 96 per cent of all the dairy cows in this country are grade cows, there is no question but what Van Pelt's exhibit marks the biggest event in the history of the dairy business.

Townsend Resigns from Dairy League

T. H. TOWNSEND of Waterville has tendered his resignation as assistant Editor of the Dairymens' League News to take effect November first. Coincident with this announcement, Orrin Terry, publisher of the Waterville Times issued a statement saying that Mr. Townsend will become Editor and Business Manager of that publication on the same date.

Mr. Townsend has been on the League News staff for the past three years, resigning as Horticulturist at the State school at Morrisville to take up editorial work. He has had charge of the Up-state office of the News since the main office of the association was moved to New York over two years ago.

Suydam Farm Dispersal Offers Good Holsteins

HOLSTEIN breeders will be interested in the Suydam Farm herd dispersal at New Brunswick, N. J., on November 6th. Included in the offering are five 30 pound cows, one of them the holder of a Connecticut State championship record. Buyers will also be able to obtain daughters and granddaughters of 30 pound cows. On the male side of the offering is the herd sire, King Piebe 19th, a bull from the famous Hargrove and Arnold herd, and an individual with many show winnings to his credit. An opportunity is also provided breeders to obtain a proven sire. Echo King Cynthia, the son of a 38 pound cow, and one of the greatest sons of May Echo Sylvia, will sell with 22 of his daughters.

The Suydam Farm herd was built on foundation animals purchased from National and Brentwood sales at prices ranging from $1000 to $4250. The herd is fully accredited and buyers are offered a sixty day retest privilege. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., is the sale manager.

Farmer's Meetings

Oct. 29th—Annual meeting of the Delaware County Farm and Home Bureau in the Town Hall at Delhi, N. Y. Hon. Peter G. TenEyck will speak.

Oct. 30th—Advisory Council meeting of the Clinton County Farm Bureau, at West Chazy. Jared Van Wagenen will speak.

Oct. 30th—The advisory Council meeting of the Tioga County Farm Bureau at the Ahwaga Hotel, Owego, N. Y.

The Oldest Farmhouse In New York

(*Continued from page* 315)

the house to the road are of huge flagstones, the one from the front door ending in a stone horse-block. On one of these stones is carved the inscription "Augustus Phillips 1825-27".

Like most other old houses this house has undergone "fixing over" but fortunately not one of its owners has felt called upon to do anything to spoil its quaint charm and it has always been left white with green shutters. In the kitchen end a new chimney and various conveniences have been built, and on one side a long low porch has been added, but it is quite in keeping with the original style of architecture.

The front part of the house remains just as it was in the beginning. Near the peak of the roof is an oval fanlight ornamented with a wrought iron eagle and wreath of oak leaves.

There are in all five fireplaces in the house, the one in the livingroom being sixty-six by forty-three inches. In the kitchen is a slightly smaller fireplace and by its side is a Dutch oven, delightfully reminiscent of the days when delicious bread and meats were baked in its cavernous depths.

This farmhouse was occupied by Augustus Phillips until his death; it then went to his son Orlando Phillips; after his death it passed through the hands of various owners until 1903, when it became the home of the present occupants and owners, C. W. Franklin and son.—MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

DAVID looked hard into the dark face of his friend as he said in Ojibway: "Did you bring the skin of that shaman with you?"

Michel shook his head, accepting the steaming dipper of tea David handed him with a grunt of satisfaction. And not until he had finished his bannock and moose-steak, did the silent Indian deign to enlighten the curious friends, who waited for his story. Cutting a pipeful from a plug of nigger head, he lighted it with an ember; then smiled into the eager faces of the men who leaned intently toward him.

"Dere is now two Windigo, feeding de foxes," he said quietly.

"You got another? Where?" cried Steele, seizing the mitten hand of the Iroquois. "That's great work, Michel! Shoot him?"

"Ah-hah!" Then, pitying the men who chafed with impatience, Michel blew a column of smoke from his mouth and began.

"From de Feather Lake we take de Blackwater. Trail to de Wailing. Two familee have trap-line een dat valley. We camp wid dem. De dog wake us up, an' we here date Windigo.' Michel grinned into the faces of his friends and leisurely reached for an ember to relight his pipe.

"Eef you ver' tired, Michel lie down and sleep a leetle. Den you be strong man an' feenish de storie," grunted the disgusted David.

Michel calmly got his pipe started, then went on. "Eet was fine moon. Dere were seex of us an' eet was leetle ridge w'ere he howl. I tak' my dog an hunt dat Windigo down to de Indian waitin' for heem. He geeve dem good shot een de moonlight."

Michel replaced his pipe.

"So they got him! What kind of a voice did he have?" demanded Steele.

"He don' holler lak' dat Pierre, but he shout hees best. W'en he hear de dog he t'row away de bear feet and tak' to de snow-shoe; but he was dead Windigo een dat moonlight."

"Did you ever see him before?"

"No, he nevaire trade at de post. You ketch anyone on de trail?"

"We got here two days ago," replied Steele, "and no one has passed as yet. But it won't be long before Monsieur Laflamme begins to wonder where his Windigo are. When they fail to return and report, he's bound to do some thinking—probably will send out a search party. This search party we ought to pick up at the outlet."

"Ah-hah," grunted Michel through his pipe-stem, "onless de partee ees beeg one. How manee you keep watching de trail from Ogoké?"

"There are only two there tonight," replied Steele.

"Wal, you need four, eef you goin' take dese peopl' prisoner."

"You are right, Michel. Tomorrow we'll double the ambush."

CHAPTER XXXVII

LATE into the night the three friends sat on the spruce boughs in the snow beside their fire in the heart of the thick timber and discussed the situation. Including the Indians which David and Steele saw in October, they estimated that Laflamme had twelve or fifteen men at the post. As the success of the whole venture depended on secrecy, no Indian, sent with supplies to the Windigo down river, no member of a search party could be allowed to escape and bring the news to Laflamme. That would remove the element of mystery—spoil the plan, which had for its object, first, the stampeding of Laflamme's "bush" Indians through superstitious fear concerning the fate of their friends. Furthermore, unless he suspected the police, the Frenchman would, in that case, start some hunting on his own account. This would mean "bush" fighting, with the outcome in doubt— and would bring Steele no nearer his goal.

Much as his two swart lieutenants would have welcomed open war with Laflamme, they agreed that the siege of Ogoké must be one of secrecy and craft. Once the Indians deserted, it would be possible gradually to pick up any hunting parties by closing in and sending men to watch the trails near the post, until Laflamme was driven in self-defence to leave, or they took him. With the post deserted, the Ojibways of the upper valley would bring their fur to Wailing River for the Christmas trade, and St. Onge's future was assured.

Of the private feuds of David, and old Wagosh from Woman River, Steele avoided mention, but insisted that, with luck, their whole scheme might be put through without the shot of a gun—that they would take Laflamme, Antoine and Baptiste to Nepigon, where they would be properly dealt with by the authorities for their conspiracy to murder harmless hunters; also for the attack on David and himself on the Jackfish. This Steele said with gravity out of respect for the law of the white man—then glanced quizzically from Michel's impassive face to the stone-hard features of David whose narrowed eyes sought the fire.

There was a moment's silence. Then the Nepigon man turned fiercely on the chief he loved. "You t'ink I let heem go—now?"

Steele answered drily, "No, David, but I may have to testify in court that I forbade any unnecessary bloodshed in this matter. What you do to Laflamme I don't want to know or see. Understand? As for Michel," he added, "he has promised me not to be rough with Tete-Boule, if he meets him."

Eyes snapping, Michel slowly rose to his feet and drew from beneath the skirts of his caribou parka a familiar shinning knife, dramatically holding it aloft as he rasped: "Dis an' Tete-Boule be good frien' some day for w'at he did to M'am'selle!"

"So be it!" murmured Steele. Thus had his men given him their answer.

For two days the impatient men waited for a dog-team from the post, eighteen miles up the lake, to pass the outlet. Then Michel and David, taking Wagosh and two other hunters, started through the forest to locate a camp near Ogoké, from which all trails taken by hunting parties to the back country could be watched, for Laflamme would need much meat to feed his people.

They had been gone but a few hours when the men on guard at the outlet appeared with a gray-faced prisoner. With difficulty Steele drew from the terrified Indian, who had been threatened with unspeakable torture by his incensed captors, that he had been sent with a sled-load of provisions to a cache down river. Much questioning, however, failed to draw an admission that he knew what the three men from the post, who were down river, were doing.

So there was another Windigo on the Wailing? But the hunters knew what to do with him now. He would be caught, or, finding no food at the cache, would return and fall into the hands of the guards at the outlet.

Later, when Steele assured him that he would not be harmed, the prisoner admitted that the Ojibway, Pierre, was long overdue at the post, and the third man had been sent to hunt for him. He, himself, the Indian said, had been told to wait at the cache until Pierre and the others came in for provisions. Laflamme seemed to be worried at not hearing from the men who left weeks ago to go downriver. Why they went, the prisoner insisted he did not know.

Days passed with no news from Michel. Steele was disturbed, but he had three men out hunting meat and could not leave the outlet. Then, one afternoon at dusk, David came in behind his dogs. Ahead of the team, breaking trail in the new snow, walked a sinister-faced half-breed and an Indian, shoulders and elbows thrust stiffly back, and Steele saw that their upper arms were bound together with rawhide.

"Bo'-jo', M'sieu David!" Steele called. "You have had good luck in your hunting."

"Ah-hah!" David grasped his friend's extended hand.

"How are the others, up lake?"

"Michel an' rest eat plentee moose—good huntin' up dere."

"Where did you pick these up?" asked Steele.

"Dey hunt een de beeg spruce bush near de pos'."

Then Steele learned, while David ate his supper, that with the aid of their skinning knives as threats, the latter and Michel had finally forced the half-breed to talk. The failure of Pierre, who had been away a month, to return to the post was worrying Laflamme. Two men, one following the other, had been sent downriver to learn what had become of the two Windigo. The first scout now was long overdue. Already some of the Indians had left in the night with their families. The others were ready to stampede. Something was the matter in the lower valley of the Wailing.

"Did you tell this fellow," asked Steele, nodding toward the sullen half-breed who was eating his supper under guard of two scowling hunters who itched to shoot him where he sat, "what had detained Pierre and his friend?"

"Ah-hah! We tell heem."

"What?" Steele frowned in displeasure.

"Wal, we tell heem," David's wide mouth split his face in a grin, "dat dere was devil down riviere huntin' Windigo, an' he eat Pierre and de odder feller."

Steele laughed. "You'll do, David."

As Michel desired to see his chief at once, Steele left in the morning with two men.

In the thick timber of a little valley five miles back of the post, Steele found the camp of Michel. A well-traveled trail to the country hunted by the post people ran within a mile, and was constantly watched. Here they had picked up the prisoners brought back by David, and, as the post depended for meat on the moose of the region beyond, here the crafty Michel knew he would get the searchers sent by Laflamme to find the missing men. And when, in time, the search party in turn disappeared into the mysterious maw of the wilderness, the Iroquois was satisfied that a nameless dread would enter the hearts of the people at Ogoké. Already six men had gone out from the post, never to return, and when they had got this search party, he told Steele, he doubted if an Indian would dare remain. A half-breed or two might stay for the liquor ration, but there would be hardly a half dozen left to deal with. Then they could send for David, and some dark night surround the post and walk in on Laflamme's drunken outfit, for the prisoners said that there had been much drinking lately.

"We'll let the others go up and ship Laflamme, Baptiste and Antoine to the railroad to be turned over to the authorities. David will take them," suggested Steele with forced gravity.

The Iroquois turned to the speaker a face as devoid of expression as a wooden mask, as he said: "Den Baptiste and Antoine weel see de railroad."

"I guess you're right. But it certainly does my heart good to have that crowd get a taste of their own black magic, and it will be as bitter as gall, before we finish with that cut-throat. The terror that they spread through the valley this autumn will come home to roost," laughed Steele. "Before we're through we'll give them a stomach full of mystery—have them so scared that they won't dare go into the bush to set a rabbit snare."

"Dey are ver' scare now. I yell from de scrub at dese two we take here, and dey shake lak' a birch een de wind."

"But how do you know that the Indians are leaving?"

"We found sled trail on de lak' iee, headin' sout'. Dey have fear to tak' de Wailin' Riviere trail w'ere de odders went. Dey t'ink de valley full of devil, for sure."

"Good! Is that white woman still there?" asked Steele, dreading the thought of meeting a drink-crazed Rose.

"No, she run away in de night wid a dog-team. French feller tak' her to Nepigon."

Steele was relieved. For a long space he sat with head in hands, staring at the snow, bitter with the thought of how vitally his meeting with the woman at Ogoké had affected his chance for happiness.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

FOR two days the watchers of the trail waited in their ambush, but no hunters or search party left the post. Then, one morning, at daylight, from the thick scrub of the shore south of Ogoké, two men looked long through binoculars at the chimneys of the snow-blanketed cabins, and smiled into each other's wind-burned faces when they saw that from more than half there rose no

(*Continued on page 324*)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

BRENT STEELE, an ethnologist, travelling through the Canadian wilds for the American Museum of Natural History, arrives at the doomed fur trading post of Colonel St. Onge. The superstitious native Indian trappers are fleeing the country in terror, believing that the mysterious, weird, howling and shrieking voices they have recently heard coming from the nearby forests are those of the Windigo, a vicious beast of Indian fable. The ruin of the post is also threatened by a villianous free-trader, LaFlamme, unless Denise, St. Onge's beautiful and cultured daughter marries him. To protect her father from the loss of his post and ruin, Denise promises to marry her father's superior officer, Lascelles, whom she does not love. Steele determines to solve the mystery of the Windigo and thereby save the post from ruin and Denise from a loveless marriage. He gets the promise of Denise that she will not marry Lascelles until spring, before which time he vows he will solve the mystery and release her from her vow. Steele and his two Indian guides, Michel and David, try to capture the beast which they have heard several times but have never seen. After suffering untold hardships and overcoming almost unsurmountable obstacles, they finally catch the Windigo in a bear trap. The body they find frozen in the steel jaws of the trap is that of Pierre, one of LaFlamme's henchmen, clothed in a bearskin. The discovery reveals LaFlamme's plot to strike terror into the hearts of the native Indians and cause them to flee the country thereby ruining St. Onge's post and throwing St. Onge on his mercy. Steele immediately plans a silent blockade of LaFlamme's post, capturing all those who leave it. When LaFlamme's hunters fail to return, those at the post will soon become suspicious of a hidden power and flee, leaving LaFlamme alone. When that time comes, LaFlamme is to be captured. Steele has the help of a picked band of Indian hunters who are anxious to take revenge on LaFlamme for the trouble he has caused with the Windigo scare. One by one the blockading band capture LaFlamme's messengers who go out to try to locate those already missing.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

WE are announcing the prize winners and printing the prize letter for the September contest. A large number of Scouts entered this contest and the decision was more difficult. We would like to make a few suggestions to those who enter the next contest. Be definite in your suggestions and do not wander away from the subject. Be as brief as possible and yet tell what you wish to tell. Take time for your letters. Think it over several times and rewrite it several times.

The contest which will end December first will be for letters on the subject "Suggestions for Improving our Lone Scout Column." We will expect more entries that we received last time. Elmer Leisten who won second prize in the last contest in his letter, "I do not expect to get within range of the winners but I am trying at least." That is the right spirit and as you see it gets results. The first prize will be a tubular flash light, No. 1166 in the Scout Catalogue. This flashlight will spot objects 200 feet away. The second prize will be Lone Scout Indian Rubber Stamp. With this you can put the Lone Scout Indian on all your stationery and let other fellows know you belong to the Lone Scouts.

Why I Belong to the Lone Scouts (First Prize)

DID you ever stop and consider the reasons why you belong to the Lone Scouts? I have several reasons why I belong to that good organization of the boys, for the boys, and by the boys. Just think of the many enjoyments met with by being a Lone Scout.

First, comes your degree work: learning the ways of nature, first aid, camping, scouting, trailing, and signalling, etc., all of which I am sure every red-blooded boy is (or ought to be) interested in.

Second, did you ever see a boy that had written an article and didn't want it to be seen by the multitude of Lone Scout readers? There may be a lot of fun derived from writing contributions. You are not only envied by every other scout but you may win various prizes, medals, etc.

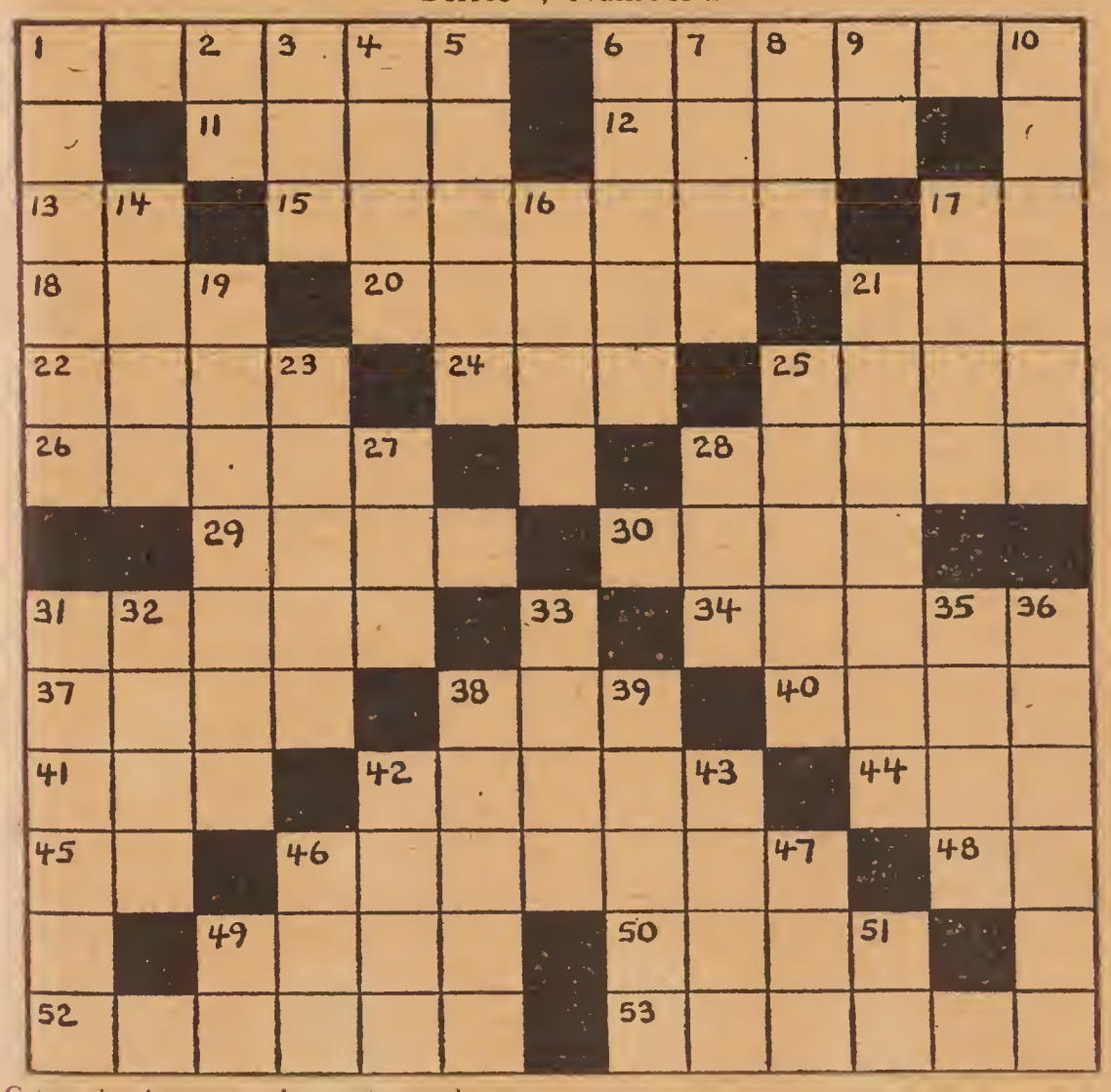
Third, don't you think it is fun to see how many new members you can get for the Lone Scouts and also receive a booster button of which every scout is proud? There are also a number of contests open for Lone Scouts.

Last but not least, the Lone Scouts of America offers many things to its members, so let every scout be worthy of that name and stand for that great organization of the boys, for the boys, and by the boys.

Richard H. Cleveland, (20)
R. D. 2,
Milford, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 6, Number 2



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HORIZONTAL

1—Blazes
6—Frightened
11—Positive
12—Rabbit
13—Myself
15—Chivalrous
17—Exists
18—Boat propeller
20—Snow vehicles
21—First woman
22—Made use of
24—Observe
25—Heavenly body
26—Begin
28—Disbursed money
29—Two things of a kind
30—Antlered Animal
31—Polish
34—Canvas shelters
37—Container for liquids
38—Possesses
40—Challenge
41—Equip
42—One of the five senses
44—Plot of ground
45—Either
46—Cipher
48—Telegrapher Transmitter (ab)
49—Pierce with a horn
50—Noose
52—Gave out light and heat
53—Property

VERTICAL

1—Renowned
2—Like
3—Drinking-cup
4—Notable periods
5—Auctions
6—Tone of color
7—Containers
8—Science
9—Second musical note
10—Barren waste
14—Compass point
16—Onion-like vegetable
17—Founder of Russian empire
19—Harvesting
21—Everlasting
23—Took liquid
25—Swiftness
27—Bind
28—Place in position
31—Muscular
32—Growth on the skin
33—Currency
35—Horse's gait
36—Pay one's bill
38—Detested
39—Stairs on either side of a fence
42—Ripped
43—Son of Seth
46—At the present time
47—Received
49—Depart
51—Father

The Whole House is Comfortable

And Every Corner when it is Moncrief Furnace heated

GENERATING heat is only part of the job of a furnace. The next thing is to get it well distributed, and that's where most furnaces fall down.

The floors and farthermost corners of your home are sure to be warm and cozy when you have a Moncrief Furnace. Extra big casings insure the cold air being constantly drawn away and replaced with warm well-moistened air from the furnace.

Moncrief Furnaces are made of the highest quality materials; all parts carefully ground and fitted; best of workmanship throughout.

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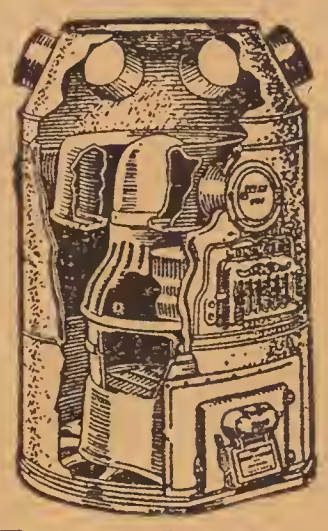

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Pipe - Pipeless - Three Pipe - Majestic-Moncrief

The Case Against the Amendments

(*Continued from page* 1)

realize there is need for elimination of many dangerous railroad crossings. However, the state is not in a position financially to insure the preservation of human lives under all conditions. The crossings which are the most dangerous should be eliminated as rapidly as possible. This should be followed by the elimination of others as soon as practical considering the existing conditions and the financial ability of the state.

This amendment says the municipality shall bear one-fourth of the expense of elimination. Municipality includes town and village. There are hundreds of towns and villages in this state which absolutely cannot pay one-fourth of such cost and should not be asked to do it. Improved roads are state, not local projects. We have by statute just provided that bridges on state and state and county roads shall be paid for by the state. These crossing eliminations stand on the same footing. At least the municipalities should not pay twenty-five per cent of the cost. There are small towns in this state which have as many as from twenty to twenty-five crossings at grade. To eliminate them on this basis would bankrupt the towns. This amendment, also, says the state may loan $150,000,000 to the railroads. The Governor says we don't have to compel them to pay it back. In other words that we can give it to them. They have not asked it. They should not have it. Are the farmers in this state able to assist in making a donation of this kind. It is the very thing which brought on the amendment many years ago to which I have referred. The legislature then loaned several millions of dollars to the New York and Erie Railroad. The people then said this should not be done again without their approval.

In this case we do not defer payment to future generations. Ten years from now, on top of the other bond issue charge of which I have spoken, we will have to raise in a single year $8,460,000 for interest and part of the principal. Fifteen years from now it will be $11,508,000 and twenty years from now $15,720,000. The peak of the entire issue comes between ten and twenty years from the date of issue. It will cost us ultimately $306,000,000 to pay off these bonds and interest.

The future generations will have new projects to finance. The normal increase in the wants of the state justify this assertion.

Few of us perhaps understand the immense debt under which we are now staggering. The outstanding bonds of the state for highways, barge canal, soldier's bonus, parks and hospital building construction aggregate $318,465,000. The sinking funds to meet this amount

(*Continued on page* 324)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

Pictures to Feed the Soul

Daily Tasks Are Lighter If Eyes Feast on Beauty

THE poet who would spend his last cent for a hyacinth to feed his soul expressed the universal human craving for beauty.

All around us are spots of color and objects of a texture to satisfy this want. Bright flowers, a green meadow, or gently waving trees in gorgeous autumn colors display old Mother Nature's artistic pictures for our benefit.

But to our own selection is left the choice of the pictures within our four walls. There is such a wealth of pictures from which to choose one may easily become bewildered. Always the familiar old masterpieces remain with us and to them are constantly being added a host of modern, colorful pictures.

Courtesy of Brown Robertson, Inc.

The Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh

Whether we be selecting a very large and imposing picture for living-room or a simpler one for the children's rooms, the choice should be made with an eye, not just to the filling of space, but to the filling of that space suitably and in such a way that it looks better *with* the picture than *without* it.

In fact, it might be most illuminating to try taking down some of the decorations already on the walls and just see how restful are the large, quiet spaces. At present more homes are *over*-pictured than are *under*-pictured.

One clever soul, instead of trying to keep all her pictures on the wall at once resorted to the device of changing off once every so often, thereby giving her family a fresh interest and the pictures a rest.

An overcrowded room tends to be oppressive, and a wall too full of pictures or with pictures poorly hung accentuates this effect. Frames which are very heavy or very conspicuous may add to the general feeling of discomfort.

Generally speaking, a large picture is more restful than a great many small ones. If one tries to use several small pictures, by grouping those which are related in subject, the "patchy" effect may be avoided. Stair-stepping pictures along any walls gives the observer a very insecure and unstable feeling, and is, therefore, to be avoided.

First of all, then, take down every picture—you'll do this anyhow during fall housecleaning—from the lot select the best and hang them so that they enhance the good points of the room. A very good test of whether the picture is right is that the space it occupies looks better with the picture in position than without it.

Frames should never be so decorated that they attract more attention than the picture itself. The interest should be centered in the picture, and it, in turn, should not have enough detail to be confusing. Notice the pictures used as illustrations. The sea picture is called "The Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh" and was painted by an English painter, Sir John Millais, who died in 1896. The center of interest is the boy at the extreme left who because of his intensely eager expression catchs the ye at once. We can easily imagine the stories he is hearing from the sea-rover before him. There is comparatively little detail to be seen in the rest of the picture, yet we return to it again and again with fresh interest. This holding of interest is one test of a good picture.

The other picture was painted by D. A. C. Artz, a Dutch artist, who died in 1890.

Courtesy of Brown Robertson, Inc.

The Sewing School

It is called "The Sewing School," and true to most Dutch art, it shows details with minute care. Yet everything is of minor importance when compared with the elderly teacher and the attentive little girl before her.

Just as the picture has a center of interest, so should the living room have one central focus which everything else in the room tends to emphasize. Since the hearthstone is regarded as the heart of the home, it is only natural to put above it a lovely picture which all the family can enjoy. Colored prints which are wonderful reproductions of the painted originals can be had at reasonable prices. Such a print, simply and suitably framed, is well worth the combined efforts of the family to secure.

But, if you are to have no new picture soon, there are many things you can do to make the old ones show to better advantage. They can be rehung in spaces suited to their size and shape, and supported by two wires which extend in a straight line from the vertical sides of the picture to the molding above. Small pictures may be secured on a nail or hooks in the wall, directly behind the pictures, but a large picture obviously needs support and it may as well be seen. The grouping of small pictures, or better still, eliminating many of them entirely, will go far towards making more enjoyable the ones which are left on the walls. Calendars are not pictures and should not be used as such. They have a purely utilitarian purpose, and belong on or near the desk.

It is no longer considered necessary to limit pictures in the dining-room to such gruesome subjects as dead or dying ducks, or a string of fish. A pleasing landscape gives as much pleasure there as in the living-room and is far more apt to cause pleasant thoughts while there for the business of eating.

And, at a risk of being misunderstood, we must say that the living-room is not the place for family portraits, unless the pictures are unusually artistic. The place for such intimate personal belongings is in one's bed-room or in the den. After all, the purpose of a picture is to give pleasure, and unless it fulfills this purpose, the empty wall-space is better any day than a poor picture.

A Public Library for the Whole Community

(*Continued from page* 313)

The first, the pioneer type, a library established by the county supported by county tax and operating through branches and stations like a city library system, may still be regarded as the true type. It may be necessary to supplement its service by a traveling book wagon, where the county has isolated and remote dwellings. The contract plan with an existing city library operates very successfully and is possibly the best method where a county has a well developed city library centrally located within its borders.

When a county has libraries in most of its cities and villages, it is likely to regard itself as doing very well in a library way. But it really very imperfectly, inefficiently and uneconomically manages the library matter.

There are perhaps in a county ten or twenty cities and villages each with its own independent library organization, serving each its own population only, or at the most the nearby districts. In each there is the annual struggle for money to pay the librarian, to buy the books, to provide for the upkeep of the building. If the municipality or district does not vote a tax, or if some wealthy person does not endow the library, some one must go around with a subscription paper, or a card party or entertainment must be given, the proceeds to be used for the support of the library.

Duplication of Service Could Be Avoided

This same thing is done in each of these communities annually. In the buying of books there is much unnecessary duplication and waste. Fewer copies of some books could be made to serve the county with a county system to distribute them. Moreover the life of many books could be prolonged by mending and rebinding for which the small library does not have the time or funds. It is seldom that the very small community can afford a librarian with even a minimum of training. There is no supervision except from the state. The state library workers can not cover the state with frequent visits to each library. Every so often a prolonged visit of a library organizer is necessary to bring many of these small libraries up to standard in a technical way, for without training it is seldom that the local librarian can carry on correctly the necessary technical work.

Under the county system, the books would be cataloged, pocketed and labeled at headquarters, and the local librarian relieved of her most perplexing problems.

A Librarian Needs Training

Without training, unless she is a very exceptional person, she can not promote the use of the books by the people to a point where the library really makes a return for the expenditure, however small, in money and books.

Suppose a county library system is established in the county described above. These ten or twenty independent libraries may, if they see the wisdom of it, become branches of the county system, and derive superior advantages from it as follows. They may keep their ownership in their original stock of books, but have the additional advantage of drawing upon the whole county library store, and from its other branches, the county library furnishing the transportation and attending to other lending details. The local librarians would remain in charge of their own libraries but have the advantage of frequent supervision of a skilled county librarian and her advice as to methods of increasing the usefulness of the library.

The County Collection Makes Borrowing Possible

Whereas before if a small library wanted a copy of Page's *Life and Letters* but could not afford such a large expenditure for a single book from its limited book fund, it can now borrow it

(*Continued on page* 324)

HAROLD—*What are you picking on me for? I didn't do anything!*
MICKEY—*Ye don't have t' do nuthin'. It's yer looks that gits me goat.*—JUDGE.

Winter Calls For More Fuel

Our Bodies Use Fats and Oils for this Purpose

THE good old farm practice of butchering every winter furnishes the family with the best all-round fat for general use, lard. Lard, when pure, is best for cooking purposes, because it mixes easily into doughs and because it does not "break down" quickly when used for frying.

Although it means real work to make lard, doing so gives us the advantage of being sure of a pure supply. But, in case our own supply runs short there are many ways of ekeing it out.

According to my experience with most farm families, it is not necessary to urge them to save every bit of fat—they do it already. But it stands to reason that each kind of fat is best suited for certain purposes.

Patterns of Distinction

Pattern 2517 *shows a simple but smart coat pattern for the "littlest" g Broadcloth, tweed or twill in colors suited for the little lady herself and for the use to which the coat will be put would be very satisfactory. The pattern comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, and 6 years. The 4 year size requires 1⅞ ards of 40 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

The fats which are apt to have a strong odor or flavor are best used for soap-making. Among these have long been placed mutton, lamb, duck and goose. But the chances are that most of these could be so treated as to make them usable in cookery. "Boiling-up" the drippings in water and then allowing it to cool so that the fat forms a cake on top permits of scraping off any discoloring particles which may stick to the bottom of the cake.

Even mutton fat may be used in cake-making by masking its flavor with chocolate or vanilla.

Experiments conducted in the United States Department of Agriculture produced a very satisfactory mutton fat for cooking. It was mixed with half as much leaf lard, and was well ground in a meat grinder. The mixture was then tried out in a double boiler in about one-half its weight of whole milk. The milk fat and the leaf lard helped to soften the otherwise hard mutton fat and to disguise the usual odor of mutton.

In fact, the general practice of mixing the hard and soft fats for kitchen use is not to be despised. Pie crusts, fine in flavor and texture, can be obtained by combining suet and lard or butter for shortening. But many fine cooks do say there's no fat like lard for pie crust!

Now that butter has been mentioned, we may as well give it its proper place among the fats. No fat can take the place of good butter for flavor and for vitamine content. But it was never intended for frying purposes, as it "breaks down" at a low temperature and is no longer the delightful material which glorifies almost any food to which it is added. In fact, when adding butter to vegetables or other foods for flavoring, best results are obtained by adding it just before removing from the fire. For cake-making or other uses where the butter flavor might be submerged by other flavorings, substitutes can well be used.

As a food for children, butter ranks high because of its capacity for promoting growth. Altho butter substitutes can be used satisfactorily for the grown-ups, the youngsters should have butter if they are expected to do their best.

There are other table fats which are useful in supplying an active child's need for fuel to run on. Bacon fat and cream have long been known as valuable for this purpose, but the vegetable oils have yet to be generally recognized at their full value in this respect.

Olive Oil a Much Used Product

Edible oils are made from olives, cottonseed, corn, peanuts and cocoanut and are sold under many trade names. Olive oil of good quality is considered best by many people, but unfortunately, its price puts it among the luxuries for most of us. A good oil from the other sources named is much to be preferred over a poor grade of olive oil. However, if there are little folks in the family, good olive oil should be considered a necessity because of its vitamine content.

In the countries where the olive abounds, olive oils is the chief cooking fat, and if we attempt to make Italian or Spanish dishes, olive oil is a chief ingredient.

The main use for cooking oils in most families is for salads, although they can well be used for pan frying. And, now that winter is almost here, salads become all the more necessary, in order to offset the heavy foods which are apt to be demanded by the family. Even the littlest folks—provided they have all their back teeth—can be given raw cabbage and carrots ground with the finest cutter, and lightly mixed with salad dressing, minus mustard and pepper, of course. In this way the child gets a double portion of vitamines which is not always the case when vegetables are cooked.

Perhaps the boy is "growing like a weed." If his weight isn't keeping up with his height, there's all the more need to double up on the vitamine—bearing foods because of the tendency for rickets or anaemia to develop under such conditions. A teaspoon of table oil on spinach or other greens is all to the good in preventing this state of affairs.

Naturally, the fluid fats (cream and oils) or the fats which become fluid at body heat (butter and lard) are more easily digested than those fats which require a higher temperature before melting (suet and tallow). In the latter case the way the food is prepared has much to do with its digestibility.

Grinding suet fine for suet puddings helps digestion along; otherwise when the pudding is cooled in the mouth and stomach, the fat could not be penetrated easily by the digestive juices.

Besides the vegetable oils, science has added to the animal fats already on the market, various vegetable fats—nothing more nor less than the oils hardened by a hydrolizing process. To people who cannot be sure of the purity of their lard supply, this type of fat is a real blessing.

Sometimes you may want to substitute one fat for the other in cooking. If so, it is useful to know that some fats have more water-content than others and should be measured accordingly.

One cup of butter is equivalent: to one cup of chicken fat; to 1 cup of lard or lard substitute minus two tablespoons: to 1 cup of vegetable oil minus 2 tablespoons; 1 cup of 40% cream is equivalent to 1 cup of milk plus 7½ tablespoons of fat. If 18% cream is used ¾ cup of milk plus 3 1/3 tablespoons of fat are required.

Pattern 2535 *offers many possibilities for a charming frock for afternoon wear. Georgette, satin crepe, chiffon or flat crepe would work up well in this way, or a combination of two of these materials, the thin and a heavier fabric, sometimes in contrasting colors. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅜ yards of 36 inch material. Complete instructions with pattern.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fal and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

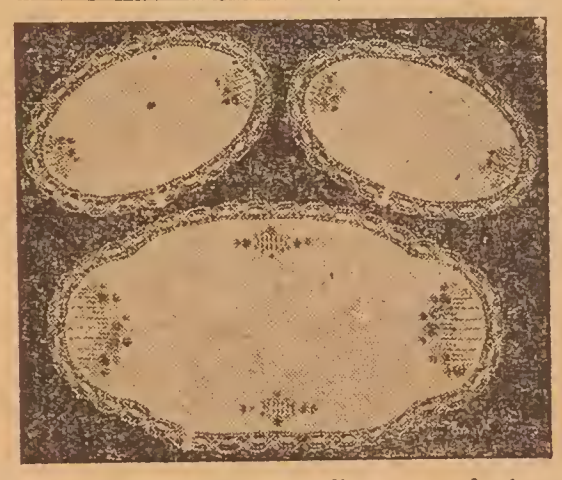
JACK O'LANTERN

Jack in early fall was mean,
Small and homely, hard and green;
But as even pumpkins should do,
Jackie did the best he could do.

And behold, on Hallowe'en
Jack, no longer hard nor green,
Is a jolly, grinning fellow—
Bright and pudgy, rich and yellow!

Goes to prove small folks, to you,
If you try, what you can do;
Day by day keep trying, growing—
You may be a king—No knowing!

—D. M. M.



No. E 323-10, a buffet set of three pieces, as illustrated, comes stamped on cream linen. The embroidery is worked in pink and blue French knots, making the flowers. Green darning stitch supplies the stem.

The set on the linen is 50c. If you want floss to work it, add 25c to your order.

Who doesn't need *extra* help on washday? Here you have it—in Fels-Naptha! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Safe and thorough! Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week—especially when it costs less in the end?

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

HANDSOME PROFITS for you demonstrating the new Alcoholic non-explosive Self-Heating Iron. Burns alcohol—smokeless, sootless, intensely hot. Fuel cost normal. Sells in every home. We want one agent in each community. Liberal reward for your spare time. SAFETY-GAS, 527 Ludlow St., Hamilton, Ohio.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter house dresses, hosiery, underwear, blankets, flannel nightgowns, novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 506, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

AYRSHIRE BULL born Jan. 25, 1925. Sire; Crystal Star Bloomer. Dam; August Rena. Champion blood lines. A good one. Also younger calves. Herd tuberculin tested. PARAMOUNT FARM, Richford, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE COWS and heifers, yearling, bull. bull calves, prize winners, bred for production. A. B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding. Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON, Friendship, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Young oxen, 3 years old last June, very nice, well matched. good size. WILLIAM H. MILLER, Athens, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

AIREDALE FEMALE, 8 months old, send $10 and get a real dog. ELWOOD SNYDER, Brownsville, Md.

AIREDALE MALE PUPPIES, 3 months old, $15. Eligible to register. ROBERT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens and breeding stock,—Cornell Certified for 6 years, large and vigorous. Closing out an 800 bird flock. Yearlings and Cornell Certified 1924, each $1.50. Other breeders, $1 each. RATHBUNCROFT, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Jersey Black Giant cockerels, $2.50 apiece. ALBERT TOMION, R. D., 3, Stanley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large Pekin ducks and drakes. Pardee strain, direct. MRS. HORACE WILLEY, R. I., Powell, Pa.

VERY FINE certified White Leghorn hens and laying pullets for sale, $1.50 each. P. JUDSON PECK, Warrensburg, N. Y.

"SANBORN BRED TO LAY" single comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, $3.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. BARBER, Petersburg, N. Y.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. MRS. EVA D. BREES, DeKalb Junction, N. Y., R. F. D. 2.

THOROUGHBRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. large boned and beautiful plumage, hens, $8, toms, $12. MRS. ROBERT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for blackhead aand liver trouble. 24 capsules and feed formula $1, $3.50—100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

GOATS

THE CALIFORNIA GOAT Breeders Marketing Association, members of which breed Toggenburg, Saanan and Nubian milk goats, want local agents in the states from Virginia to Massachusetts who will sell their stock on commission. If interested write Eastern District agent J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly Write: WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J, Rochester, N. Y.

Three Paid--Three More

York, Pa., May 6, 1925

My three time classified advertisement in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paid me well. How much for three more times?

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Comb and extracted. Latest price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A., Dundee, New York.

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15, 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

FINEST QUALITY extracted honey 5 lb. light $1. Dark 90c, add postage. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

HONEY—Beudenton Brand, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3rd zone, $1.10.. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y

FANCY LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lb. pail, $1.10, 10 lbs. $2.10; Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.90. Delivered. L. G. SANFORD, Oxford, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pail, $1; 60 lbs. $7.50. Buckwheat, 85c and $6. Postage extra. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured, $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and turnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

DOLLARS PAID for Old Postage Stamps on letters used before 1870. JOHN W. GLAZE. Brightwood, Mass.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. ANGUS FORD, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

STANDARD DRUG PRODUCTS at cut rates. Including Squibb's, Ponds, Castoria and over 1000 trademarked items in original containers. Write for your catalog Sent Free. WARWICK SERVICE CO, 200 Broadway, New York.

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES—All kinds, by parcel post. Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot plates, etc. New and used generators and parts at bargain prices. Circulars free. C. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

AM offering for want of use, my Double Unit Perfection Milker, including tank, pump, complete. Excellent condition. Less than half price. JOHN HAYES, R. F. D., Hackettstown, N. J.

"COLT" Acetylene Lighting Plant, inside, 50 lb. capacity, practically new, at half-price, with pipe and fixtures for large house and barn. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS Watch and Clock Repairing. Prompt service. Valuable descriptive circular and price-list FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

ONE hand-power cider-mill, two tub, large size, good as new, $20. F.O.B. BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dedericks and Sons baling press, 14 by 18. Complete except for two gears. Good only for parts. $25 at barn. Box 353, care American Agriculturist.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal, 63 last season. Will send free. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS, Wayland, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—90 acres, with or without stock and equipment. State Road. Write for particulars. EMMETT KILTS, Sharon, N. Y.

A Public Library for the Whole Community

(*Continued from page 322*)

from the county collection, or from some other branch. One small library may have an endowment for art books, and have therefore a fine collection, more than one community can use at one time. Another community may have a club studying interior decoration but may not be able to supply it with all the books needed, even with the help of a state traveling library collection.

The Library Extension Division of the New York State Education Department has printed a broadside which defines the county library and states its advantages in a way which is brief, but which presents thoroughly all its important features.

Here is the broadside reprinted:

A County Library

What is it?

A library belonging to the county and supported by it, giving the country and village dweller the same kind of book service which he would receive if he lived in the city.

What will it do for you?

1. Give you the right book at the right time.
2. Keep you in touch with the world.
3. Continue your education after leaving school.
4. Give you efficient library service in the most economical way.
5. Give your child the book advantages he would have in the city.
6. Cooperate with other county agencies by furnishing them with books.
7. Place a deposit of books in every hamlet of the county and help libraries already established render greater service.
8. Send books to the most isolated person in the county.
9. Assist the schools and the public school course of study.
10. Stimulate home education.
11. Promote your business enterprise.
12. Develop greater community intelligence.
13. Provide books for the "shut-ins."
14. Make your county known for its progressive and educational advantages.

What provision has been made in New York State for county libraries?

New York State has a county library law for the establishment and maintenance of county libraries; or free library service can be supplied by contract between the county and some existing registered library.

REAL ESTATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

GOOD HOME—Free gas and oil on farm. Sixty-five acres good farm and timber land. $2400. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankins, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

FOR SALE—107 acre farm in Maryland, good land and good buildings, price $6,000. Box 354, care American Agriculturist.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, currant, gooseberry plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; hardy perennial flower plants; privet, barberry, roses, vines, shrubs. tulips for fall planting Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 100 Smooth Delaine Merino Ewes, now being bred to Registered Dorset Rams. This is one of the best crosses poossible for our Eastern Farm conditions. Also 25 Dorset-Merino Ewe lambs. TRANQUILITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

HAMPSHIRE EWES, bred to Bonny Leas prize rams; ewe lambs, ram lambs and yearling rams. Extra good yearling breeding ram CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire yearling rams; also ram lambs. ANDREW LINN, Springwater, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS and ram lambs $20 up. Aberdeen Angus heifers at farmers prices. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRES, from imported stock O I. C. pigs (Registered) $10. Service Boar $25. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Choice ram lambs. A. B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

I HAVE LEFT 4 ram lambs, pure bred Cheviot, for quick sale at $20 each. D. J. BRESEE, Oneonta, N. Y.

SWINE

CHESHIRES, The ideal home pork-makers, are scarce. We offer two herd sires, sows with pig, and young stock. Excellent type. MORNINGSIDE FARM, Sylvania, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E. SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, WEAVING Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now as low at $9.90. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book TODAY! UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Booonville, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

The Case Against the Amendments

(*Continued from page 321*)

to $90,000,000, leaving the net state bonded indebtedness $228,000,000. The aggregate public indebtedness for which residents of the state are liable is over $3,847,000,000. This amount is the equivalent of $1,538 for every average family in the state. Twenty per cent of all moneys paid in taxes now go to apply on debts, and in 1922-1923 the total tax bill in this state was 14.7 per cent of the total income of the residents of the state. These are facts which it is pertinent to keep in mind when we are considering the contracting of further obligations.

Economy should be the watchword in state and nation. Nothing is more vital to our prosperity as a nation and as individuals. These proposals to bond the state are unsound in principal, uneconomical and will impose a load on the tax payers which will burden them for many years to come.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page 320*)

smoke of cooking fires. Of the group of tipis of bush Indians which had dotted the clearing in October, but two now remained.

"De frien' of M'sieu Laflamme melt lak' de April snow," chuckled Michel, when Steele, who was using the glasses, exclaimed: "Two men are leaving the trade-house with guns. A hunting, or a search, party—probably both!" He handed the binoculars to the Indian.

"Dey go to look for de lost hunter," added Michel regretfully, "We nevaire head dem off from here—too far. But dose men weel not sleep at Ogoké tonight. Old Wagosh watch de trail."

It was the turn of the old Ojibway and two young Indians to stand guard on the trail to the game country. Michel and Steele were too far to the south to overtake Laflamme's men, so they struck straight back to camp, confident of the outcome—for old Wagosh guarded the trail.

That morning, as the stars faded and dawn broke blue and bitter over the eastern ridges, an old man with hate in his heart prayed for the coming of one for whom he had waited long. With hoods pulled over frost-blackened faces from which rose the steaming columns of their breath, Wagosh and his two companions shuffled back and forth on their snow-shoes, beating their shoulders with mittened hands, for the stinging cold pierced their caribou capotes.

For many years the Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

has given comfort, real protection on the coldest days and good service to thousands. Manufactured to stand rough wear of strong knit cloth that will not rip, ravel or tear, with wool fleece lining knit in, cut to fit the body snugly without binding, and well finished with seams braid bound—a real working garment throughout.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—Jacket with or without collar and vest

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Take a Trip to

BERMUDA

Gem of Winter Playgrounds

During Your Slack Season

Only 2 Days From New York

Average Yearly Temperature 70 Degrees

ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS

Sailing, Bathing, Cycling, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Golf, Fishing, Dancing, Etc.

Sailings, T e. Weekly
Via Palatial, Twin-Screw Oil-Burning Transatlantic Liners

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA" and
S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Offering passengers the comforts and conveniences enjoyed on highest class transatlantic liners. Tickets are interchangeable on these two steamers.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA

Unsurpassed location overlooking ocean, harbor and surrounding islands. Finest cuisine and service, magnificent tiled, covered and heated swimming pool.

For illustrated booklet write

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or any Local Tourist Agent

Mid-way down the Famous East Coast of FLORIDA

Here rich land is low priced—virgin soil produces big crops and a market is already established. Can you imagine a better place to live and enjoy life?
The famous Indian River oranges and grapefruit; truck crops in wide variety and pineapples provide an income for every month in the year.
Unexcelled climate; splendid transportation—rail and water; good roads, schools and churches; fine fishing and hunting; all this and more awaits you at Fort Pierce. Plan a trip here this winter, or write for attractive booklet.

B.E. Kessler, Executive Secretary
FORT PIERCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Saint Lucie County, Fort Pierce, Florida

FORT PIERCE *is calling you*

Orders are now coming in for E. R. Eastman's new book, THE TROUBLE MAKER. Don't miss your chance to add to your library the best farm story since "David Harum". Send $2.00 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Service Department

Laws On Game Damaging Property

THERE is confusion in the minds of many farmers, regarding their rights to kill game and fur animals that are found destroying their property. The laws are different in each State and even a copy of the law is doubtful help because of the length of it and the legal terms in which it is written. This is an attempt to boil down the essential features of the laws of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, relative to this question.

The Pennsylvania Law

Pennsylvania farmers are allowed to kill (except by poison, and by steel traps in the case of bears) elk, deer, bear, rabbit, squirrels, raccoons and blackbirds IF they are found damaging property. If they have very recently damaged property or IF there is imminent danger that they will injure property or persons.

AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN KILLED evidence must be furnished on request of any representative of the Board of Game Commissioners, that damage has been done or that there was imminent danger of damage. A report must be made either verbally or in writing to the nearest game protector or the office of the board at Harrisburg. Report of the killing of elk, deer or bear shall be made within 24 hours, the entrails shall be removed and the carcass be hung up and properly cared for.

Where more than three rabbits, squirrels or raccoons are killed under the provisions of this law in one day, a report shall be made to the nearest game protector or to the board at Harrisburg who will designate some charitable institution to which the carcasses will be sent.

Can the Animals Be Used for Meat?

In Counties or parts of counties where damage has been done by deer or bears, and where the territory has been designated by the board, farmers, members of their families, or their hired help may retain these killed animals for food, provided a report of the killing and intention to eat is made to the nearest game protector or to the office of the Board at Harrisburg. Where less than three squirrels, rabbits or raccoons are killed in a day under these provisions they may be used for food.

The Pennsylvania State Game Commission has declared a special open season for deer without visible antlers for December 18, 19, 21, and 22 in parts of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntington, Mifflin, and Perry Counties. Special deer licenses to farmers to hunt on their own farms are issued without charge. Other sportsmen must pay a fee of $2.00. Farmers in these territories may kill and use deer for food, subject to the provisions of the law.

The New Jersey Law

Farmers may trap or shoot rabbits on their own farms at any time when they are doing damage. BEFORE doing so, an affidavit should be made before a notary public, that damage has been done. This affidavit should be sent to the President of the Fish and Game Commission, who at his discretion will issue a permit to destroy the animals. When trapped under this permit, they should be kept alive until the Commission has been notified and designated the manner of their disposal. If shot, the number should be reported to the commission within 48 hours. Rabbits so killed must not be bartered or sold.

The owner or lessee of cultivated land may at all times kill deer when they are found on the cultivated land. The carcass becomes the property of the Fish and Game Commission and they must be notified within 48 hours.

Muskrats may be killed at any time when they are found damaging dams or canal banks.

The New York Law

Skunks may be killed at any time they are found damaging property but the skins must not be kept or sold. They must not be kept alive unless one has a license to breed them.

Farmers may kill cottontail rabbits or varying hares at any time they are causing damage except by the use of ferrets. They may be used for food or sold by tagging them with a tag which may be obtained from the Conservation Commission.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantees its advertisements. This means fair and honest treatment from all of our advertisers and when such treatment is not forthcoming, then AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST itself makes good. Therefore, it is to our interest as well as that of our readers to see to it so far as we can that all of our advertisers and their advertisements are reliable. Occasionally, of course, somebody gets by our inspection or something happens so that the reader does not get good service from the advertiser.

As an example that our guarantee means something, we cite the case of Mr. Dan E. Nagle, who was one of our classified advertisers. He recently went into bankruptcy owing various sums to several of our readers. When we learned the facts, we promptly refunded in accordance with our guarantee. The names and the amounts which we made good are given below. The total of $134.90 amounts to many times the small sum we received from Nagle in payment of his advertisement.

N. L. Winslow, Lyons, N. Y.	$18.00
George H. Harden, Vienna, N Y.	25.40
Percy Osborne, McDonough, N. Y.	5.00
Wm. Atwell, McDonough, N. Y.	15.00
Charles Arnold, Lisle, N. Y.	16.00
Elton B Downing, Lafayette, N. Y.	14.00
Victor J. Verne, Cadyville, N. Y.	8.00
Vernon H. Palmer, Dickinson Ctr., N. Y.	12.50
A. E. Himes, R. F. D. 4, Oswego, N. Y.	15.00
J. E. Ferguson, So. Portland, Me.	6.00

Special to Long Island Subscribers

IT has come to our attention that several people on Long Island have subscribed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and their names have not been received by this office. If you happen to be among this number or know of any one that is kindly let us know immediately so that we can see that you get the paper.

A 100% Road

IT has been my privilege to cover the rural sections of New York State several times during the past two or three years and I have noticed a decided change during that time. One cannot go through the rural sections now without seeing dozens of the neat black and yellow "Service Signs" bearing your name. Recently in Oneida County, N. Y., I found a 100 per cent road. There was a sign at every farm.

With best wishes to yourself and publication, I am sincerely yours.—T. N. T.

Insurances Lapses

Can you do anything in this case. I began not feeling well in February 1924, but kept on with the company until last of May, when the doctor told me I had to stop, or it would kill me. I told the manager that day, and have not been able to do anything since.

My policy was given to me as a Christmas present from the company, amounting to $500.

I liked my work and would have kept at it if my health had permitted. Why shouldn't I get anything?—E. E., N. Y.

WHEN an employee leaves a company, he has the right to convert his insurance. If that is not done, the insurance lapses. We are sorry.

I RECEIVED my insurance on my AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Accident Policy and I thank you very much for your promptness in sending it. I am perfectly satisfied, and thank you again.

With best wishes to you and the company, I am—W. H. S., N. Y.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks, runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.

"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours." Earl McBurney, Iowa

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6806 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
6206 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIGHEST PRICES IN YEARS FOR FURS TRAPPERS!

Write SEND YOUR NAME and ADDRESS for "TREASURE BOOK," GUARANTEED PRICE LISTS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC. *free*

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Will Pay You More Money for Your Furs. Don't ship furs, or Buy trapping supplies until you receive *Herskovits* Prices and Catalog. Send trial shipment. Will hold for your approval, if requested. Our Big Checks and Liberal Grading will prove to you why you should deal direct with

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109 West 24th St. Dept. 171 NEW YORK, N. Y.

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD **SAW**

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

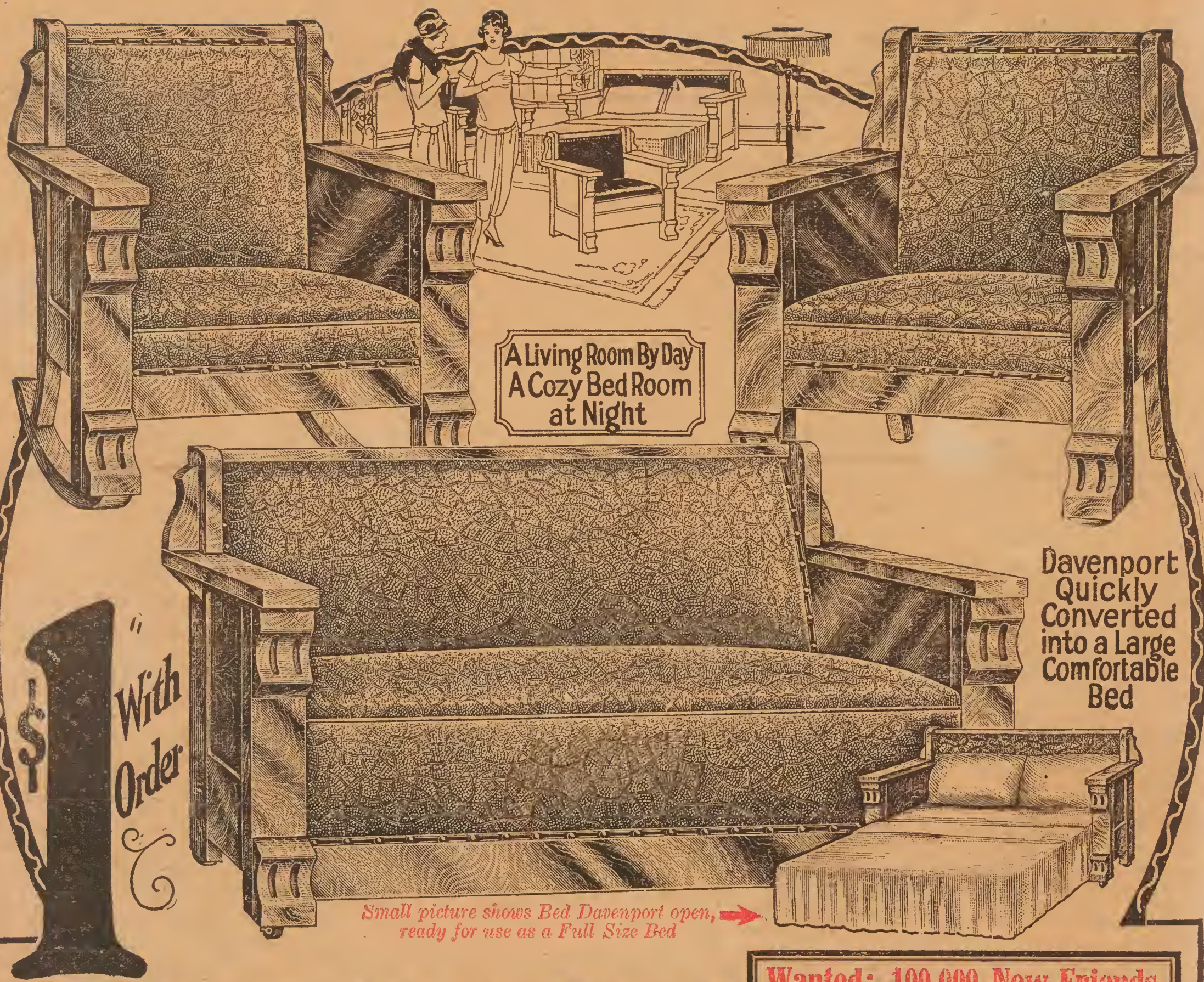
ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Consolidated Beef Scrap FOR MORE EGGS

Consolidated By-Product Co. Stock Yards, Philadelphia



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No matter where you live you can use this splendid Bed Davenport suite for 30 Days in your own home. You can do this at my risk and expense. If at the end of the trial period your satisfaction is not complete; if you are not convinced that these 3 pieces are regular $75 value, you may return them. I will refund your first payment and all freight charges. The trial will not cost you a penny. There are positively no strings to my money-back bond; I have made it for years on everything I sell.

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 7, 1925

The Marriage of Lakes and Sea

A Centennial Story of the Opening of the Erie Canal

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

SUNDAY, the twenty-sixth day of this present October, was the centennial of the most epoch-making event in all the long history of the agriculture and commerce of New York State. That was the day when at length after many years of agitation and discussion and planning and after more than eight years of actual digging, the Grand Erie Canal was opened up from Buffalo to Albany and a free, navigable waterway established from the Great Lakes to the Sea. The historian of New York stands in no danger of exaggerating the importance of that monumental achievement. Until then it seemed uncertain whether the seat of empire in America should go to New York or Philadelphia or Baltimore or to some unbuilt city at the mouth of the James where geographers say it logically belongs but the issue was never in doubt once the canal begun to pour its flood of traffic into the lap of that old Dutch sea port town.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Visionaries—or seers—had dreamed of such a canal for very many years. A full century before one Cadwallader had written of the idea of a canal westward from Albany along the valley of the Mohawk. It must be remembered that the real westward movement of population—the push back from the seaboard—made but slow progress previous to the Revolution. For many years preceding the canal the Mohawk River had carried an important commerce. The first commercial boats known as Mohawk "Bateaux" were large flat-bottomed skiffs carrying a crew of from two to six men and a load of from one to three tons. They were propelled against the current by poles rather than oars and almost by main force dragged up stream over the rifts and shallows. Under favorable conditions on the long quiet reaches of the river they sometimes hoisted small sails.

In 1792 under the leadership of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, the young state chartered the "Inland Lock and Navigation Company". During the next several years this corporation did considerable to improve the navigation of the river including the removal of snags and boulders, the construction of short canals with locks around the rapids at Little Falls and German Flats and the construction of a canal at Rome connecting the Mohawk with the headwaters of Wood Creek. This canal did away with a long carry or portage of three miles and was deservedly deemed a great advance. Once in Wood Creek the boats easily dropped down into Oneida Lake and hence into great Ontario.

These works so improved the navigation of the river that the "Bateaux" gave way to the "Durham" boats—much larger structures drawing two feet of water and a load of ten tons. They were entirely dependent upon man power and it was a Herculian job to pole them up the long river against a current that was sometimes shallow and sometimes swift. Westward bound these Durham boats carried the household goods and chattels of thousands of families who were seeking a home in western New York or even in Ohio which state in the decade between 1800 and 1810 increased in population from 45,000 to 230,000, a phenomenal rate of increase never again approached and which bears testimony to the consuming land hunger of the pioneer. But east-bound these boats floating easily with the current bore cargoes of various kinds but according to Simms, hereafter referred to, the three most common commodities were wheat and potash and whiskey. Indeed as one contemplates the place held by liquor not only in the early commerce of our state but in the daily and social life of its people, it is easy to believe that since then we have gone a long way toward better things. Thus through many years the Mohawk enjoyed a relatively large and prosperous commerce but nevertheless men felt the need of larger boats and most of all perhaps of slack-water navigation rather than the treacherous current of a sometimes turbulent river.

In 1808 there was introduced into the Legislature at Albany a resolution calling for the survey and construction of a canal from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes. In 1812 DeWitt Clinton, often called the Father of the Erie Canal was one of a delegation who went to Washington to urge upon Congress the plan of Fed-

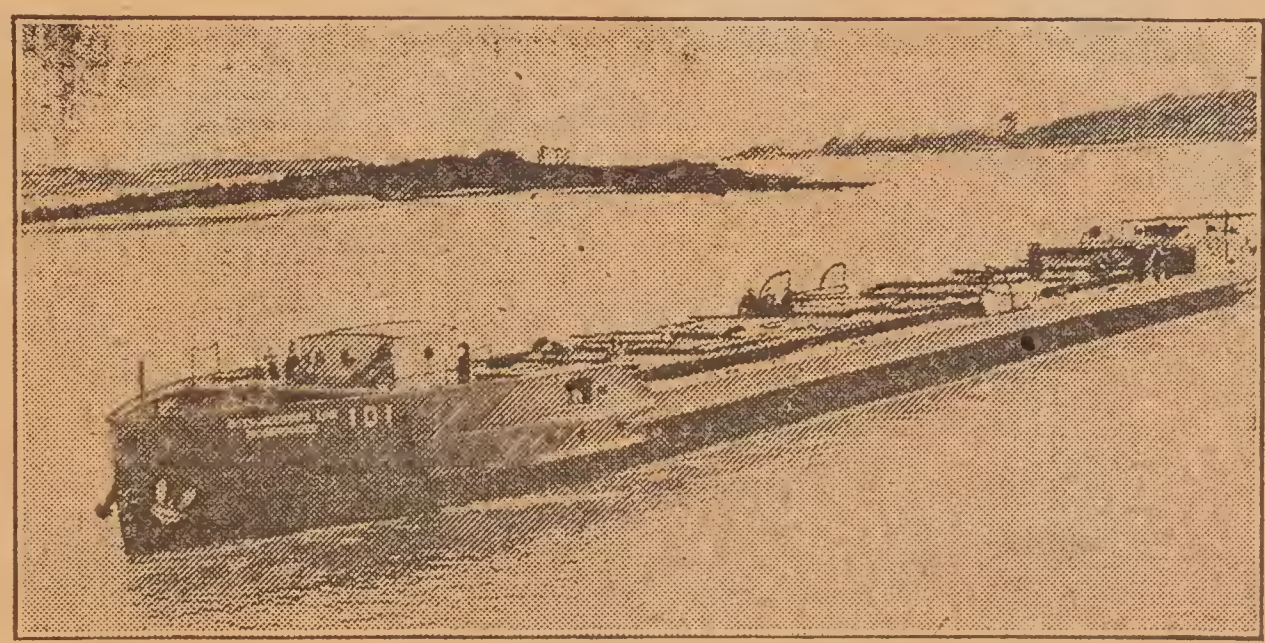
(*Continued on page* 333)

The Story of A Great Day

"THE twenty-sixth of October," said my good friend, Jared, a short time ago, "is the centennial of the opening of the old Erie Canal. Do you think that our folks would be interested in the story of this great day?"

I told him that I was sure you would be. So here it is.

Mr. Van Wagenen has written may excellent articles for America Agriculturist, but he gets better all of the time. I hope you will like this fine story as well as I do.—E. R. Eastman.

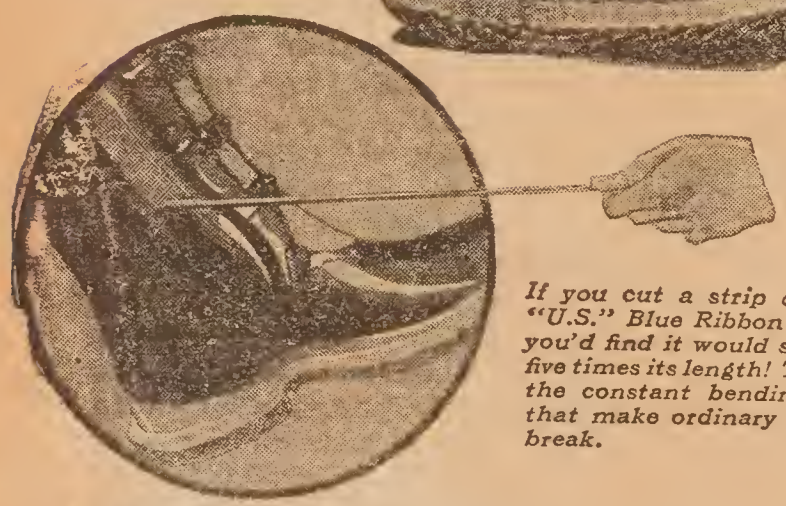


One of the modern self-propelled barges on the canal. These boats have a cargo capacity of 2000 tons, as much as a freight train will carry—quite a contrast to the craft that plied the old canal.

Long hard wear built into every one!

Why farmers everywhere are turning to "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made in red or black, 4 or 5 buckles.



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length! This rubber stands the constant bending and wrinkling that make ordinary rubber crack and break.

MOST any kind of rubber boot or overshoe may be waterproof—*for a time.*

But wear them for month after month of real solid work on the farm! What then?

If they're "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes they're still good for months more of the hardest wear you can give them!

Every pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbons is built with thick, oversize soles—made of the toughest kind of rubber. Into the uppers goes rubber so elastic it will stretch *5 times its length!* Constant bending and wrinkling won't crack or break it. Anchored in this rubber are the strongest reinforcements ever put into a boot or overshoe.

No wonder farmers have found that these boots and overshoes wear longer. No wonder they are saying it pays to buy "U. S." Blue Ribbons!

Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

TRADE MARK

How the Fruit Co-op Stands

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IN a letter received from the editor recently he referred to the "gloom which has been coming out of western New York lately". I am sure that I have neither the intent nor the desire to be a purveyor of gloom. However, if one is to convey a true picture of the conditions here he must convey some impression of the depression caused by the dreadful and wholly unprecedented weather. The gloom comes out of the sky. Two days again this week it has rained nearly all day and there is cloudiness nearly all the time. The ground is reeking wet with no opportunity to dry. All chance of getting in a little more wheat has passed now. Further inquiries lead me to believe that the acreage around here is less than fifty per cent of last year and of the intention this year. It is practically impossible to drive a team in a corn field with more than half a load.

M. C. BURRITT

Barrels Scarce and Higher

Fruit picking has proceeded as rapidly as weather and other conditions would permit. Thousands of barrels have been picked. Two factors besides the weather are slowing up getting the apple crop under cover, viz: the failure of the barrel supply and the inability of the packing houses, whether cooperatively or dealer operated to take care of the volume as rapidly as it can be picked and hauled. The overrun of estimates, or rather the underestimating of the crop in the first place led to the provision of an insufficient supply of barrels. Cooper shops are being crowded to the limit. Coopers pay has been raised and barrels have risen in price to 85 cents and even $1.00. Relatively few apples are now home packed in the orchards but nearly all go to packing houses at the shipping and storage points. A few of these are cooperatively operated but most of them are operated by dealers. Lines of teams and trucks wait to unload at most of these houses continually. Some of the cooperatives have apportioned their floor space according to each grower's crop and let each grower haul once each week. Thousand barrels of tree run picked fruit are standing in the orchards in these rains which is bad for fruit and barrels alike.

Packing Houses Rushed to Capacity

Last week I commented on some of the problems and operations of local fruit cooperatives. This week I happened to visit two of the largest. The large volume of fruit flowing through these packing houses smoothly and efficiently with minimum labor costs and good packs easily passing Federal inspection, gives one renewed confidence that the plan of local ownership and packing of fruit in cooperatively owned houses is right. It is chiefly a question of efficiency and good management. This calls for a superintendent who has good business ability, understands growers' problems and psychology and can manage labor well.

The regional cooperative packing association in Western New York commonly referred to as the "Central" under the leadership of Tom Milliman who came to it with a long and successful Dairymen's League experience, had three outstanding problems to cope with this fall: (1) reduction of expenses including selling, (2) increasing the returns to the grower and (3) getting more directly to the consumer with the association's quality and brand, which are being rigidly maintained at a high standard under Federal inspection. The first has been met by reducing rents, equipment and personnel to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency—about 40 per cent of the cost in 1922-23. A central organization can hardly be maintained at all on a smaller budget.

To meet the second problem, pressure is being exerted in both directions, keeping costs down locally as well as centrally and pushing selling prices up to a point consistent with the quality and brand being packed. Both should increase the return to the grower. The market for early fruit has been so low and there has been so much for the new manager to do in a short time, that the results so far attained were not fully reflected in the prices received for pools up-to-date, but they should be hereafter.

Controversy with the Federated

The third problem involves the unfortunate controversy with the Federated. The Western New York membership—not the directors only, as has been claimed—was so generally dissatisfied with Federated salesmanship and the failure to identify its brand to the consumer and to get into personal and direct touch with the trade that the management felt that modification of its three-year contract was very desirable, if not necessary to the future well being of the Association. Knowing of this feeling, a representative of the Federated offered the Board of Representatives cancellation. This offer was accepted and cancellation frankly and personally requested by President Hall.

Then the Federated refused to cancel, opened separate offices in Rochester and began to solicit outside business directly and Association members' business indirectly. This had some bad effects at two or three points, notably at Hall. The general effect has been to strengthen the Association in Western New York. The Association has taken the position that the offer of the Federated together with its subsequent acts, made it impossible to continue operation under the contract and constituted in effect a cancellation by the Federated. The Federated has filed a suit against the Association, which the latter is prepared to defend.

Doing Business Direct

Meanwhile direct contact with buyers has been set up in a limited number of nearby markets and the Asociation is selling its own fruit directly with practically no increase in its office force at Rochester. The manager has personally visited the Association's representatives in most of the markets. The Association has come appreciably nearer the consumer and with its high quality brand rigidly maintained has now set up a sales organization and policy of its own which will in time produce the financial results necessary for the future progress of the movement here.

* * *

In spite of the hard battles which have had to be fought and the handicap of the terrible weather, there are some cheerful aspects of the year. Up to September 1st the season as a whole was quite favorable and crops generally good. We have a wonderfully fine apple crop and a reasonably good prospect of getting a fair price for it. But we need two or three weeks of tolerable weather yet.

More than a quarter of all recorded accidents happen in the home. Leading the list are falls, cuts, bruises, bites, scalds and burns, fireworks and the "unloaded" gun, foreign bodies in eye, nose, throat, and stomach, accidental poisoning, and electric shock.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

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Volume 116 For week Ending November 7, 1925 Number 19

Can Muscle Shoals Cut Fertilizer Prices?

How This Great National Power Plant Will Affect the Farmers

By EUGENE BUTLER

WHAT shall be done with the government's property at Muscle Shoals and how will its final disposition affect the welfare of the farmers of the nation so far as the cost of fertilizer is concerned? First of all, what and where is this Muscle Shoals about which we have heard so much, and which has kept Congress up in the air for several years?

Answering the last of these questions first, Muscle Shoals is in Northwest Alabama at a point on the Tennessee River where a large amount of water power may be harnessed and put to work to do man's bidding. At this point, the river must come down from high plateau ground to lower Coastal Plains, and it can make the descent only by means of a long stretch of rapids or shoals. The rapid flow of water over these thirty odd miles of shoals produces such a tremendous amount of potential power that Muscle Shoals has rightly been regarded as one of the most valuable assets of the nation.

Why the Government Has Spent $135,000,000 at Muscle Shoals

DURING the European War, there came an insistent demand for a domestic supply of nitrogen for the manufacture of explosives during wars and for use as fertilizer in peace. The larger part of our nitrogen for explosives and fertilizer was then, as now, coming from Chile, and it was recognized that any interruption to our commerce by an anemy power would jeopardize the safety of the nation.

It was known that the air contains unlimited amounts of nitrogen, and that where the power is available, this air nitrogen can be separated out and combined with other chemical elements in forming nitrogenous materials that are so valuable in peace and in war.

At the time the government formulated plans for the manufacture of air-nitrogen, the *cyanamid method* of fixing the nitrogen of the air was considered most practical. By this method, nitrogen is taken from the air and combined with calcium carbide (a compound made from lime and coal) to form calcium cyanamid. As this method requires the expenditure of considerable power, the government began to look for a location at which power might be developed economically. Muscle Shoals was chosen as the logical place for the plant, and there the government purchased several thousand acres of land and a lime quarry, put down sewers, built houses, and laid railroad tracks in preparation for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen. Two nitrate plants were built, each with a steam power plant to run them until water power could be secured by means of a dam thrown across the Tennessee River. The nitrate plants and the equipment that goes with them cost the government $85,000,000, while the dam, which is now about completed, will cost about $50,000,000. Both construction and maintenance of the property at Muscle Shoals have cost the government over $135,000,000.

What the "Cyanamid Method" Is

OF THE two nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, the larger one uses the cyanamid method. It can make about 200,000 tons of calcium cyanamid per year, which is equivalent to 40,000 tons of pure nitrogen. Calcium cyanamid, while quite satisfactory for making explosives, cannot be used to any large extent in mixed fertilizer. Before it can be used extensively for this purpose, it must be treated with steam to drive off its ammonia. This ammonia can then be passed through sulphuric acid to form *sulphate of ammonia*, which contains about 20 per cent nitrogen and is a good fertilizer, or it can be used with nitric acid to form *nitrate of ammonia*, another good fertilizer containing about 35 per cent nitrogen. However, this long and complicated process demands a large expenditure of power and by the time the fertilizer is ready for the farmer, it cannot be sold any cheaper than the nitrate of soda that comes from Chile or the sulphate of ammonia that is a by-product of our coke ovens.

As the matter now stands, the larger of the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals is suitable for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen for explosives, but it will not be able to make cheap fertilizer. It is estimated that $10,000,000 will be required to put it in condition to make nitrogenous fertilizer profitably. The other nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals was in the nature of an experiment, by which the government sought to cheapen the cost of fixing air nitrogen by the cyanamid process. Coke ovens have sulphate of ammonia as a by-product. The coal they use contains 1½ to 2 per cent nitrogen of which about 15 per cent is driven off as ammonia in burning. This ammonia is collected in water, then redistilled and mixed with sulphuric acid and finally crystallized out into sulphate of ammonia.

The "Haber Method" Opens Up New Possibilities

NOW at about the time the government built its nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Germany was making this same material in an entirely different way and doing it successfully. At one time, Germany was dependent upon Chile for nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda, as we are today, but a few years prior to the war she learned how to make sulphate of ammonia synthetically; that is, she took nitrogen from the air and hydrogen from coal, and by mixing them under great pressure and high temperature, produced ammonia. The ammonia was then treated with sulphuric acid to produce sulphate of ammonia. More recently, gypsum or plaster of Paris has been used in place of sulphuric acid.

The Germans have used this method of making sulphate of ammonia with very great success, and in 1922, with a total production of 1,425,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, about 75 per cent of it was made by this "Haber process." As a result of their ingenuity, the Germans had become entirely independent of imported nitrates by the time war was declared, and they were able to continue the struggle with great vigor for four years. Our own government had an idea of what Germany was doing in the way of air nitrogen fixation, so when plants were built at Muscle Shoals, the larger one, No. 2, was equipped to make 40,000 tons of nitrogen by the tried but costly *cyanamid process*, while the smaller plant, No. 1, was built with the idea of experimenting with the German or *Haber process*. However, plant No. 1, which was expected to produce 9,000 tons of nitrogen per year, was a failure. Something went wrong, and fixed nitrogen was never made there. Then the government set to work to find the cause of the failure and it is now believed that the trouble has been located. *According to the best information, sulphate of ammonia can now be made at Nitrate Plant No. 1 by the Haber process, and at a cost that will permit it to be sold much lower, nitrogen content considered, than nitrate of soda.* However, in considering Muscle Shoals as a factor in the production of fixed nitrogen by the "Haber process," it is well to bear in mind that cheap power alone is not sufficient to insure the profitable manufacture of fertilizer. A cheap source of hydrogen is also needed, such as the hydrogen produced from coal in the production of coke. At one of its plants Germany is making 200,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually, which is five times as much nitrogren as can be made at the larger Muscle Shoals plant by the cyanamid process and over twenty-two times as much as can be made at the smaller plant. Furthermore, Germany is doing this with coal as her source of power.

What Effect Can Muscle Shoals Have on Fertilizer Prices?

THE effect that the successful manufacture of fertilizers at Muscle Shoals will have on the price of fertilizers has been greatly exaggerated. It is probably true that by our latest processes of making fixed nitrogen, such as the Haber process now used in Germany, this plant food can be sold for considerably less, possibly one-half, than the price at which nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are now being marketed. However, that does not mean that the farmer's fertilizer bill is immediately to be cut in half, as has been said so often. Granting that the cost of nitrogen can be reduced, there is no evidence upon which to base the opinion that any great reduction can be made in the cost of phosphoric acid. While nitrogen is the most expensive plant food, the ordinary mixed fertilizer contains more than twice as many pounds of phosphoric acid as nitrogen.

(*Continued on page* 332)

Muscle Shoals and The Farmer

FOR a number of years we have been hearing a a good deal about the great power plant at Muscle Shoals owned by the national government. Yet we doubt if many people have any real understanding of what the plant is, what it can do, and particularly how it affects farming. Through the cooperation of The Progressive Farmer, one of the Standard Farm Paper Group, to which American Agriculturist belongs, we have secured a short article on Muscle Shoals, written by Eugene Butler, one of the editors of The Progressive Farmer.

We are very pleased to be able to pass on to you on this page this well written and interesting discussion on the effect of the Muscle Shoals plant on fertilizer prices.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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What Shall We Do About It?

STRANGE to say, there is little said about the biggest trouble that dairymen have to contend with today. It is not milk marketing nor is it bovine tuberculosis. IT IS THE TREMENDOUS LOSSES THAT ARE BORNE BY PRACTICALLY EVERY DAIRYMAN DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM CONTAGIOUS ABORTION OR FROM SOME FORM OF DELAYED BREEDING.

We wonder how many of our readers can define a normal lactation period. A cow that has a normal lactation period is one that has a calf born both at the beginning and end of every twelfth to fifteenth month period. For example, if your cow freshens on the first day of December, 1925, to be normal, she should freshen again sometime between December 1, 1926, and February 1, 1926. But the unfortunate fact is that mighty few cows do this. The great majority run over, from one cause or another, from one month to absolute sterility.

Therefore, we repeat without danger of successful contradiction that this situation is causing our dairymen more losses than any other factor in the whole dairy business. The question is, what can be done about it?

Veterinarians are disagreed as to whether there is any sure preventative or cure. It has been demonstrated that much can be done with proper sanitary methods and isolation. There are some instances where an inoculation known as the agglutination test has been effective in diagnosing the disease. However, the great need just at present is to know more about the problem from both a scientific and a practical standpoint.

We would like to hear from our readers on what has been your experience with abortion, including delayed breeding. When you write, tell us how many cows you have, the breed, and either from your records or from your experience, give the number of normal lactation periods you think your cows will average over a life period of active production. Do not make your letter too long, but add any other facts that you have observed from your experience. Sign your letter, but all names will be considered strictly confidential.

National Grangers Go West

AS YOU read this, the "Sacramento Special" is on its way across the continent from Boston to Sacramento loaded with farm people, Grange delegates, to the meeting of the National Grange to be held at Sacramento, November 11 to 18.

As we think of these delegates of one of our greatest farm organizations crossing the continent in a few days with all of the luxuries of the modern home at their command, we cannot but recall their pioneer fathers and mothers who worked their slow and painful way as pioneers across the great unknown continent, carrying with them that greatest symbol of civilization, the plow.

An Invitation

ONE of the happiest parts of the work of editing a farm paper is the opportunity it gives me to come in touch and make friends during the year with thousands of farm people. This helps me more than anything else to "keep my feet on the ground" as an editor and to make a farm paper which will be of real practical help to its subscribers.

During the next few weeks, I expect to attend the several farm meetings which I have listed below:

November 13—Tompkins County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Ithaca.
November 14—Steuben County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Bath.
November 18—Farmer's Week, N. Y. S. School of Agriculture, Canton.
November 21—Chenango County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Norwich.
December 2—Suffolk County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Riverhead.
December 5—Herkimer County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Herkimer.

I sincerely hope that all of our subscribers and all of our other friends who can attend any of these meetings will come so that we can get acquainted or renew "Auld Lang Syne."—E. R. Eastman.

Do Not Sell Beans Too Low

OUR readers who have been following M. C. Burritt's Western New York Notes are aware of the fact that the rains and bad weather in Western New York have greatly reduced the bean crop. These same bad weather conditions have extended to Michigan and other bean growing states with the result that there will be a real shortage of beans this fall.

Therefore, we want to take this opportunity of warning all bean growers to be careful not to let any bean buyer talk them into selling their crop at too low a price. We have been informed that some of the buyers have been offering prices from fifty cents to a dollar below what the market and the supply really justify.

Coming!

IT gives us great pleasure to announce that after many weeks of consideration by our whole staff, we have selected a new serial for publication in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST following "The Valley of Voices," which is just about the best story from every standpoint that we have read in many a day. It is called "The Carolinian," and is written by that master of modern fiction, Rafael Sabatini, who is the author of "Scaramouche," "Captain Blood" and "The Sea Hawk."

"The Carolinian" is a tempestuous and colorful story of adventure during the American Revolution. The characters are splendidly alive and they play a desperate game of love, war and intrigue. This story will please and entertain the whole family and will give you a historical glimpse of the Revolution that has never before been in print. It is fully the equal of the high standard fiction which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST makes a point to give to its readers.

Big Farm Meetings Coming

DURING the next few weeks big meetings of farm people will be held all over the country in the annual gatherings of the Farm and Home Bureaus. The American Farm Bureau Federation meets in Chicago on December 7, 8, and 9, to consider many national farm problems. President Coolidge is making a special trip to Chicago to speak to the Farm Bureau delegates. On November 10 and 11, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and the New York Federation of Home Bureaus hold their tenth annual meeting at the Hotel Onondaga at Syracuse; and annual county Farm Bureau meetings are scheduled in practically every rural county.

We hope these meetings will be well attended for they deserve to be. Not only do they give opportunities for pleasant meetings with friends, but better still, they enable the farm people of every county to discuss the progress that has been made locally in agriculture during the past year, and to make plans of helping directly or indirectly every farmer in the county during the coming year.

One of the troubles of the Farm Bureau is the fact that many of the fine things it accomplishes are not appreciated because many think that if they do not see the agent on their own farm frequently, nothing is being done. But if we look back at the accomplishments of the Farm and Home Bureaus during the strenuous and troublous times of the last ten years, it is not easy to understand how farm people could have gotten along without them. Of course, the men and women who have best supported the Bureaus and who have been using their services are the ones who receive the most benefit.

Publisher Will Write Farm Letters From Europe

OUR readers will be interested to know that on October 24th Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Mrs. Morgenthau sailed for a few weeks' visit to Europe. Mr. Morgenthau accompanies his father who goes on business connected with the League of Nations. Much of the time will be spent in traveling in France and Italy where he will make a particular study of agricultural conditions and will write his observations in letters to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

In the four years that Mr. Morgenthau has owned AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the only relief that he has had from the exacting duties of trying to make it a real farm paper has been in the time he has devoted to the management of his large farm at Fishkill, Dutchess County. Therefore, we know our people will join with the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau a pleasant and profitable trip.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE best jokes are the ones which actually happen in real life, and about the biggest laugh I have had in some time came from reading the following story, which actually happened up in my home town in Tioga County, New York. The story is told in the Tioga County Herald, which incidentally is one of the strongest and most readable country weeklies in New York.

It seems that a state trooper was traveling along one of the country roads in that section one night recently when he noticed an automobile drawn up in a rather awkward position in the ditch at the side of the road. Stopping to investigate, he found that there was a woman asleep on the back seat and a man in similar condition in front. The man roused up a little when the trooper stepped up beside the car, and broke out into a song, in which he tried to get the trooper to join. The trooper did not warm up as fast as the gentleman thought he should, so he handed him a bottle. The trooper took it and instead of drinking, put it in his pocket. Whereupon the man sat up and peered a little more closely at the trooper. Then he turned around and shouted to his companion in the back seat:

"OH MIN! ROUSE UP! THE LAW'S GOT US!"

What Our Readers Are Thinking

Taxes Should Be Assessed on Farm Income--More About Roads

IN your last weeks issue I am pleased to see that you have recognized the "Organized Farmers" in their attempt to correct among other things, rural taxation. When farms are being taxed, not only for all they produce, but double the amount, there is cause for some one to sit up and take notice.

The "Farm Tax Reduction Program" which you published, states ambiguously, the most important matter concerning us. It is the resolution demanding "equalization of assessment on all real property, with a tax on the true and scientific appraised value of the property." The resolution is aimed in the right direction, but will never hit the mark. Its energy will all be spent in determining what is the "true and scientific appraised value" of the property.

The simple way—a way in which no one can take offense, is to demand that the same method of assessment shall be applied to us in the country as the assessors use in the cities. That is an assessment based on the earning power of the property. In other words, its rental.

If a house in the city returns a gross rental of $1,000 per year, the basis for assessment is $10,000. Then if there are extenuating circumstances, they are considered. But, as a whole, there is little change from that figure.

But, with us in the country, the system is quite different. For example: A nearby farm appraised for $15,000 a few years ago, and sold for about that price. The purchaser failed, and two years ago it was resold for $7,000. He also failed, and for the past year I have been renting it to the highest bidder for $100. The taxes last year were $240, and still going up. The assessors have the habit of writing it at that figure and cannot stop.

And that is not all. The State Equalization Board, during this time of awful depreciation, have insisted upon increasing our valuation of the County (Cortland, an Agricultural County) from $25,000,000 in 1922, to $31,000,000 in 1925. During that time it is safe to say that our farms ha depreciated more than 25% instead of enjoying our share in a six million dollar increase in value.

Here is the tragedy of it. This increased valuation placed by the Equalization Board and the assessors has given an opportunity for the increased bonded indebtedness until we are smothered with village bonds, school bonds, road bonds, bridge bonds, and county bonds. Wherein if the true valuation had been insisted upon by us farmers, many of these bonds would not have been written upon us, for the reason that we would have long since reached the limit of our bonded indebtedness and stopped.

A campaign of education is surely needed along this line and I am glad to see that you have begun so well.— M. L. S., New York

Is the East Coming Back?

WILL you kindly send me the address of J. B. Starr, author of the article entitled "Go West, no longer good advice" in your issue of September 19.

I homesteaded the same year he did, and have been in the mercantile business several years, therefore, from personal experience I can vouch for the statements he made being very true.

I was born and raised on Oneida Lake, therefore am somewhat familiar with rural conditions in your state and I want to say that in my opinion it will not be many years until most of the abandoned farms in New York and neighboring states will be occupied again as all of the Government land of any value is gone and the west must soon turn to the east for cheap land, in fact it is a subject much discussed at the present time.—L. E. P. Montana.

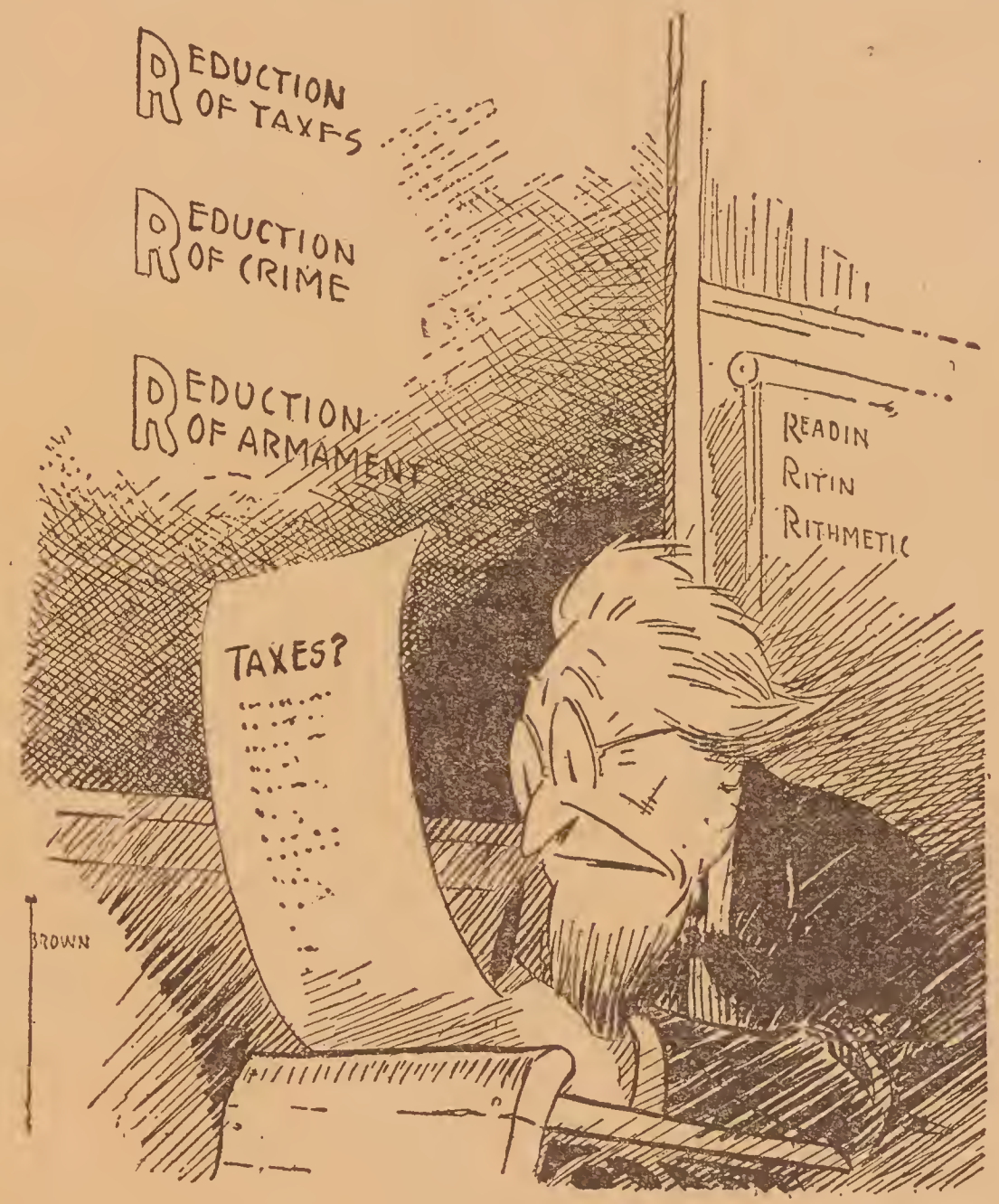
Tax and Road Problems in Pennsylvania

I HAVE read with great interest the letter on "Roads and Taxes" by Mr. Van Wagenen and Mr. C. W. H., of New York and am convinced that though quite some distance separates the descendents of the Manhattan "Dutch" of New York and the "Pennsylvania Dutch" of Lancaster County, yet our road problems are very similar.

The great state roads which traverse New York and Pennsylvania are all right and necessary for connecting our great centers of population, but I am afraid that they as the arteries of our public road system have been pushed ahead, at the expense of the veins and smaller feeders which after all are the ones that "get the most people out of the mud." I borrow this slogan from our local Auto Club. The only trouble with their version of it, they want our county to bond itself heavily and go 50-50 with the state in building a network of concrete roads, costing from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars per mile. Our commissioners do not favor this, but are aiding the Township to build what are known as State Reward Roads. Of these the State pays 50%, the County 25% and the Township 25%. These are built entirely by the Township Supervisors of which there is a Board of Three in each Township. I have been a supervisor in my Township of West Lancaster for about fifteen years.

We have built about ten miles of water bound oil surfaced Macadam roads sixteen feet wide on this State Reward plan. They have cost us an average of about $10,000 per mile. Of this the Township paid $2500 per mile. We have employed no labor outside the Township, we quarry and crush our own stone so that practically all this money except what we pay for oil, stays right in our Township. We have our own ten ton roller, steam and air compressor drills, dump trucks, stone crushers and all necessary other equipment. We have in our Township forty-six miles of roads of which about thirty are hard surfaced, ten with an oil surface and sixteen of either cinder or loose Macadam construction such as C. W. H. describes in New York State. Some of these cheaper side roads were built by the people living along them paying half the cost and the Township the other half. Our Township Road Tax is 8 mills and our County tax 2½ mills and we have no bonded debt either county or township. We have however, a bonded Township Debt of $115,000 for a large vocational school for the grade pupils. The great trouble we have is to get the State to give us enough State Reward Road, and the cheaper type has to be up and doing to get their share. We have gotten our share in our Township and are enjoying a reputation for good roads and good roads pay.—J.F.W. Pennsylvania

THOSE THREE R'S AGAIN



Courtesy New York Tribune *Brown in the New York Tribune*

The Cause of Trouble With Hired Men

THE article, under "Why Hired Men leave," which appeared in a recent issue, brings out clearly some of the unbusiness-like principles still applied to a great many farms. It also brings out the undesirability of the cash plus privilege plan. The privileges, as the author of the article states, is an unknown quantity, and is a bone of contention and a continual trouble maker. If farmers would pay wages like other business and let their help pay for what they get, it would go a long way toward harmony between them.

The garden is too large or too small and it requires too much work and produces too little, for which the farmer is invariably to blame. The wood pile is seldom of the right size or quality and is treated as something of no real value anyway since the farmer has plenty of it, which apparently costs him nothing. As to milk, meat, and fruit, which are sometimes furnished, the sky is the limit to what can be used if the family happens to be so inclined. Thus some limit must be placed which the receiver thinks too small since it costs the farmer nothing. What grocery or dry goods merchant would think of hiring his clerks with the privilege of their families living and dressing out of the store?

The sooner the farmer applies business principles to his business, the sooner will his business become a paying one. These are cash days and the farmer who is still trying to pay his help by the old trade plan is running in low gear.—R. H. S., New York.

What Our Policy Means to the Farmer— to the Dealer—and to Us

IN PRODUCING an implement which contributes its share to the advancement of agriculture, we are not content with merely "producing it" —we want to make it as fine a piece of equipment as engineering skill and long experience give us the power to.

To the farmer it offers a product which will lighten his labors, give him the power to do his work more economically, and increase his income. A greater service than this no manufacturer can render.

To the dealer this means he can offer our product to you with confidence in its performance on your own farm now and for years to come.

And, finally, to us it gives satisfaction—real satisfaction. We are honestly and sincerely striving to build ideals into a machine. With every conceivable advantage in our favor, success can be the only result.

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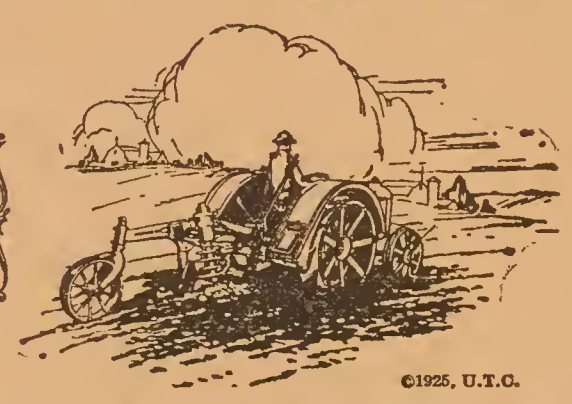

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The Potato Price Outlook

Crop Lighter Than First Estimated

I have written you every year since 1921 in regard to the potato situation. I wish to say that if I had followed your advice more closely I would have gotten more money for my potatoes in the past four years. I have used my own judgment too much. I have a good crop, which is very good quality, but the potato yield in Steuben County is far below normal, but what I want to know is what the national yield is for 1925 and is there any danger of the foreign potatoes coming in to an extent that it will lower our prices. I have just been offered $1.25 per bushel for my whole crop. Please tell me frankly shall I sell at that figure or would you advise me to hold them until about the first of January. I just want your judgment. If it does not prove out all right I will not lay any blame on you.—K. S., New York.

WE appreciate every word of your letter. The question you ask places a great deal of responsibility upon us but we accept it. It has always been AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S aim to obtain facts for the benefit of its readers. It is not always that our deductions or conclusions materalize. There are any number of circumstances that creep into the problem of marketing that no man can foresee. In this instance we are reasonably sure that the price will not go below existing quotations. However, there are any number of possibilities that may or may not have a bearing on future prices.

In the issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of September 12, we ran a very comprehensive article on the prospects in the potato market. The reports in that article indicated that the crop was going to be very light. Since that time Government reports have confirmed our statements. In fact, the shrinkage in the crop is greater now than the September estimate indicated.

Indications Point to a Short Crop

It is fairly safe to say that the New York State crop this year will be just about half what it was a year ago. In view of the fact that New York State is one of the three largest potato producing states in the Union, it is reasonable to expect that the potato crop is going to be short and there is going to be a real demand before the new crop arrives from the South in the Spring.

Now the question arises—just how high are potatoes going to go. One man's guess is as good as another's. Of course, everything depends on quality. The situation throughout the East is extremely strong and even right now the tendency of the market is upward. Recent reports from up-state and Maine have had the tendency to create a very bullish sentiment in the market. Advices have been received from Maine stating that in some sections of Aroostook County the ground was frozen and fully a quarter of the crop is still to be dug. Just how much importance we can put on that remains to be seen. If the ground was frozen slightly there is little chance of any serious damage. It has had an unquestioned effect on the market. Up-State also reports heavy snow in some sections and heavy frost damage from the middle west have also been received by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The market is very bullish in Minnesota.

Price Trend is Upward

These adverse reports have had a very stimulating effect on prices with the result that quotations advanced as much as 50 cents a bushel in the period of a few days. During the last week in October, farmers were obtaining anywhere from $1.25 to $1.50 for their potatoes up-State. It is reasonable to expect that they are going to go higher when the flush of the digging season is over and the exact extent of the crop is fully appreciated. Down on Long Island farmers are getting $6.25 per three bushel barrel right at the farm.

The question of holding can mainly be answered by the individual involved. If a man's financial circumstances permit it, there is every reason to believe that it will pay him to hold his potatoes. There is little likelihood of prices going below those existing at the present time.

Now for the possibility of foreign competition. There has been some gossip about foreign potatoes being brought in to ruin the situation. The only potatoes that can come in from the outside are those from Canada, Cuba and Bermuda. Of course, Cuba and Bermuda potatoes do not enter into the picture, at the present time.

It is about two years ago that the U. S. Government established an embargo on potatoes coming from all European countries. Previous to that the ban was placed on potatoes coming from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. However, at the same time Holland and Denmark potatoes could come into this country without inspection. As a result the second and more complete embargo was declared, establishing such strict regulations and involving so much red tape both at port of shipment as well as port of entry, that it makes it almost impossible for the European potatoes to come into this country.

Good Storage Conditions Essential

To come down to your own problem, it all depends whether you need some ready cash. If you do not, we think you would be safe in holding your potatoes. PROVIDING you have good storage facilities that will insure you against frozen potatoes; PROVIDING your potatoes go into storage in A number 1 condition so

(*Continued on page* 336)

Can Muscle Shoals Cut Fertilizer Prices?

(*Continued from page* 3)

Let us take a commonly used but fairly high-grade fertilizer, such as a 4-8-6 mixture, and figure just how a 50 per cent reduction in the cost of nitrogen will affect its cost. Figuring the cost of nitrogen at 30 cents a pound, and phosphoric acid and potash each at 8 cents a pound, the per-ton cost of the 4-8-6 mixture is $46.40, as follows:—

4 percent—80 pounds nitrogen at 30 cents—$24.00
8 percent—160 pounds of phosphoric acid at 8 cents—$12.80
6 percent—120 pounds of potash at 8 cents—$9.60
Cost per ton of 4-8-6 at present prices—$46.40

If the cost of nitrogen can be cut in half, the eighty pounds of nitrogen in the mixture will cost $12, and the ton of 4-8-6, $34.40. Instead of reducing the cost of fertilizer 50 per cent, as claimed, the successful manufacture of fixed nitrogen at Muscle Shoals or elsewhere *cannot be expected to reduce the fertilizer bill more than 25 or 30 per cent.*

It is true, however, that farmers ordinarily do not use as much nitrogen as they can well afford, because of its expense. This is especially true in the South, where nitrogen is most often the plant food limiting the crop yield. If the cost of nitrogen can be reduced considerably, a greater per cent of the total plant food purchased will be nitrogen. This would be well worth while, because at present the response obtained from the use of fertilizer is often limited by the poor balance of the average fertilizer mixture. More nitrogen in fertilizer mixtures would undoubtedly mean larger and more profitable crop yields.

Summing up the situation, it may be said that the manufacture of cheap nitrogenous fertilizer at Muscle Shoals is greatly to be desired, but there are difficulties in the way of its successful consummation:—

1. *The large of the plants at Muscle Shoals uses an obsolete process, while the more modern plant is so small that it is of negligible importance.*

2. *Even though fixed nitrogen is being made profitably in Germany and elsewhere, no one in this country has yet been able to make it at a cost that will permit its sale for less than nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia; hence the outcome of the venture at Muscle Shoals is decidedly uncertain.*

The Marriage of Lakes and Sea

(*Continued from page* 1)

eral construction. Fortunately for Clinton and for the state, Congress turned a deaf ear to these dreamers.

At length after many years of debate and often of bitter opposition the difficulties of making a beginning were surmounted and ground was broken at Rome on July 4, 1817. There were no steam shovels or high explosives or heavy duty trucks but there were plenty of husky workers and wheel barrows and ox carts and "buck-scrapers" (whatever sort of an implement these may have been) and the undertaking went forward with vast enthusiasm. One of the early reports with evident satisfaction sets forth the fact that "many of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens vie with each other" for some part in the work. In many cases the right of way was donated by public spirited owners. So great was the demand for the new waterway that the middle section of the canal did a rushing business before the western end was completed. Thus in 1824 with only the middle section open for traffic there were collected tolls to the amount of more than $294,000.

Finally after more than eight years of actual construction the work was brought to a triumphant completion. On Monday, Oct. 24, the actual necessary work was finished. On Tuesday water flowed the entire length of the great ditch and on Wednesday, Oct. 26, was begun the grand official opening. Save perhaps only the aqueducts of certain forgotten cities of the ancient world it was far and away the greatest engineering feat of all previous time. The original canal was 352 miles long, forty feet wide at the top, twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom and four feet deep, and capable of carrying boats of 80 tons burden. When we consider that it was built in a very primitive time, that it crossed several considerable rivers, traversed what seemed bottomless swamps and for many miles at a stretch was constructed through heavy virgin forests, it was indeed a monumental work. Measured by our present day standards the cost was almost ridiculously low. Earth was excavated and moved at a cost of from 12½ to 14 cents per cubic yard—less I understand than it can be handled for with our latest type of giant steam shovels and the entire construction cost was a little more than seven million dollars.

The Day of the Thundering Telegraph

As the date for its opening grew near the state as a whole appreciated the fact that an event of the first magnitude was about to take place, and great preparations were made for its celebration not only along the line of the canal but in many towns throughout the state. Many men have written concerning it but best I like the unadorned tale of one Jeptha Simms who was a clerk that day in a general store at Fort Plain and who records his impression as an eye witness of some of those stirring events.

The twenty-sixth of October dawned cold and raw with now and then a spitting snow flake and with more than a touch of the coming winter in the air but it was not allowed to dampen the enthusiasm of the great multitude. Buffalo was then a rough, lusty frontier village of some five or six thousand people, just in the midst of a boom as the western terminal of the great waterway. In the basin lay a gaily decorated flotilla about to "sail" for the sea. First came the Seneca Chief towed by four white horses caprisoned with crimson trappings and bearing the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor also Jesse Hawley, an early advocate of the canal and a large number of the other great notables of that time. There was also a keg filled with water from Lake Erie. Behind her were other boats—the "Young Star of the West"—the "Superior"—the "Commodore Perry" and "Noah's Ark", the latter carrying a bear, two eagles, two deer, several fish and two Indian boys.

Cannon—16 and 24 pounders—had been stationed at uniform intervals of eight miles all the way from Buffalo to New York, and beside each stood a gunner with his lighted slow-match. At ten o'clock as the squadron drew out of the basin and began its eastern voyage a company of infantry fired a rifle salute, the bands crashed into sound, the multitude broke into wild cheers and the first big gun split the air with a roar that spread far over lake and land. Forty seconds later the next gunner to the east heard the report drift down the breeze and promptly he passed on the stentorian announcement. There was only one failure of the telegraph. The Fort Plain artilleryman becoming unduly excited and perhaps tired of waiting set the match to his piece 17 minutes too soon as was afterwards discovered. But allowing for this somewhat premature announcement, the news was passed from Buffalo to New York in about an hour and thirty-five minutes and was returned back in about the same time, probably the world's outstanding example of long distance signaling by sound.

At Lockport, twenty miles east of Buffalo, the fleet was met by a barge bearing 200 ladies — I doubt not the socially elect leaders of their day. Pageantry and processions and oratory and prayers and at night bonfires marked the way. At Rochester the procession was greeted by a decorated float and a voice challenged "Who comes there?" Then from the Young Star of the West came the answer "Your brothers borne on the waters of the Great Lakes". And again the hail "By what means have they been diverted from their natural courses?" and then the reply "By the channel of the Grand Erie Canal." Then once more the challenge and question "By what authority and by whom was a work of such magnitude accomplished?" and the reply "By the authority and by the enterprise of the patriotic people of the state of New York."

So they made of the whole voyage a triumphal journey. Simms, the country

(*Continued on page* 346)

'Ruff-Shod'

'Watershed'

'Medo-King'

The 'Medo-King' is a sturdy, all-rubber shoe which will stand up under rough usage, and yet which is attractive in appearance for town-wear and hunting. A very satisfactory all-round shoe—black, with White Top Band and White Tire Sole.

'Nebraska'

Easily cleaned-Heavily fleece lined for warmth

For the first, wet snowfall that mixes with half frozen dirt to form the thick, cold mud that clings to your feet in sticky chunks—

For the barnyard, where ooze, odors and muck combine to make a cloth overshoe impractical—

For a trip to town, or for wear any time, any where, when you want the waterproof protection of a rubber boot *over* your leather shoes—

—There's nothing like the Converse 'Nebraska' for waterproof warmth, comfort and durability.

Slush and slime wash off in a jiffy, leaving the all-rubber uppers clean and odorless. An extra heavy, extra warm lining of fleece keeps your feet cozy and comfortable.

Heavy White Tire Soles, extension edge, 'Stubgard' heel and toe, steam pressure cure—all these you are sure of in the shoe with the White Top Band. Like every member of the 'Big C' Line it's dependable and it's economical.

'Chief' is the same as 'Nebraska' but in a 5-buckle shoe, comes higher on the leg and a little higher in price.

'Ruff-Shod'

Some day someone may build a longer-wearing boot than 'Ruff-Shod'. We might do it ourselves. But for the pair you'll need *this season*, you can't do better. White Tire Sole and steam-cured uppers like 'Caboose' and 'Nebraska'. Comfortable, too. Built on a special "foot-shape" last. No break at the instep—no shucking up and down at the heel. To get rid of that ache in your feet after a long day's work, buy 'Ruff-Shod' next time.

'Watershed'

There is no other overshoe just like it—an all-rubber gafter with a cashmerette top. A sheet of pure gum rubber between the wool fleece lining and the outer fabric make this shoe waterproof clear to the top. Look for the 'Big C' on the White Tire Sole.

'Caboose'

The world's best work rubber. There are many instances where the 'Caboose' has given two and three years of steady service. The four-ply laminated upper and extra tough sole of this famous rubber defies wear. Look for the White Top Band and the 'Big C' on the White Tire Sole—you cannot afford to buy less wear—and there is no other rubber which gives you as much wear.

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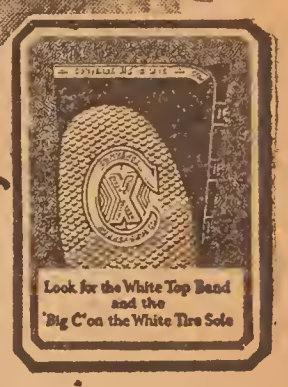

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if you make up your mind to use your home-grown feeds to best advantage.

At the beginning of the new feeding season most dairymen have unusually good harvests of home-grown oats, barley, etc., laid by for the fall and winter. In addition to this the prospects look good for higher milk prices in most sections.

It's a situation that will mean big milk profits if you make the most of it by intelligent feeding. Use just the right amounts and right kinds of protein feeds to supplement your home-grown grains, so that you will be assured of good milk production at a low cost.

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900 lbs. Home-grown Oats or Barley,
500 lbs. Diamond Corn Gluten Meal,
300 lbs. Bran,
300 lbs. Oilmeal,

contains 22% protein and utilizes a good quantity of your home-grown feeds. Fed with good mixed hay it will produce all the milk you want —*at small cost.* Write for our ration card, suitable for hanging in your barn. It contains six low-cost and productive mixtures, including the one above.

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The sale consists of heavy springers and fresh cows—along with a few royal bred young bulls from dams with records up to 33-lb.

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Where you can obtain as much quality for as little money as any place in the East.

Write at once for catalog to Sales Manager

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Mexico, N. Y.

Buying a Sire for a Grade Herd

I am planning to buy a purebred bull to head a herd of twenty grade cows. What can I afford to pay for such a bull, and what should I look for in choosing him? Where would I be likely to find the right animal?—A. B. W., New York.

SOME authorities have said that it is profitable to pay as high as $500 for a herd sire for ten cows. I have two friends who paid as high as $1000 for herd sires and they both feel they made good investments. We assume of course that the animal purchased will be worth the price paid for him. An animal is not necessarily worth the money just because his owner asks it, or because some ancestor of the animal was a show winner, or a high producer. If the daughters of a bull produce 500 pounds more milk than their dams, the increase in the value of the milk will pay the interest on a lot of money. Some men have obtained the use of a valuable sire by borrowing a bull calf from the owner for a term of years for his keep. Some owners are glad to do this. The increase in value of the animal for beef is more than his value for veal, and the owner always stands a chance that the bull will develop into a valuable animal.

In choosing the herd sire look at both the individual and his pedigree. Do not be overimpressed by the appearance in the pedigree of an unusually fine animal, particularly if it is several generations back. Choose, rather an animal whose immediate ancestors for several generations show good production.

Look at Nearby Herds First

We feel that many men make a mistake by failing to look over the herds near at home. It is human nature to feel that something from a distance is better than things near at home, but it doesn't always work out that way. It is easier to make a personal visit and see the animal near at home and you are fully as likely to get a square deal from someone you know. It is sometimes possible to buy an animal from a very fine herd at a low price because the owner specializes in milk production and does not advertise heavily for the purpose of selling stock. If you purchase a bull from a distance, and pay any considerable price for him, we would advise a visit to make a personal inspection before buying. We also suggest that you ask for the help and advice of your farm bureau agent. He may know of just the animal you need.

The sum a man can afford to pay for a herd sire depends or many factors in addition to the size of the herd. The available capital is one important thing. The returns from livestock are slow and it is not always wise to tie up a large sum of money in a bull even if he is worth the price, if it results in lack of sufficient capital to operate the rest of the farm business. Where the capital is available, it is a good investment to buy a bull whose daughters will produce more than their dams produced. If a purebred sire will not do this, he is not worth buying at all.

Inbreeding and Linebreeding

What is the difference between inbreeding and linebreeding? Is the practice of either likely to be harmful or helpful to a herd?—R. J. S. Ohio.

INBREEDING is defined as the breeding together of closely related animals, by some writers restricted to a difference only of one generation, that is breeding together sire and daughter, dam and son or full brother and sister. The offspring in the first case would have ¾ of the blood of the sire, in the second case the offspring would have ¾ the blood of the dam while in the third case the blood would be the same as in the parents, hence there would be no advantage gained. Inbreeding makes possible the breeding of animals with a large per cent of the blood of one good ancestor.

Line breeding is definied as the breeding together of animals restricted to a single line of descent, that is, animals that all trace back to a single ancestor, but not so closely related as in inbreeding. Breeding a bull to his granddaughter, or breed-

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It is possible to secure a higher price per quart for Guernsey milk. Hundreds are doing it today.

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Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

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New England's HEADQUARTERS for HEREFORDS
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When you are ready to change from dairy to beef, we can sell you a real Herd Header Bull and some real female HEREFORDS of the right type and breeding.

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PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS
FARMERS—BREEDERS—DAIRYMEN
We can offer you bull calves and young bulls out of A. R. cows and sired by May Rose Bulls that stand for production and type. Prices are for quick sale. Write for list.
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We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.
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HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRES
100 head to select from.
Fresh this Fall.
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WE ARE OFFERING
An especially good lot of young bulls out of good milking dams.
Write us about them and get our herd catalogue
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LARGE Reg. Shropshire Yearling Rams; also Ram Lambs. Big values. Priced low. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N.Y.

Purebred RAMBOUILLET RAMS. 2 yearlings, 5 lambs, extra good. Located on State road. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

30 CHOICE Reg. Shropshire Ewes. 10 Rams.
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DOGS

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants.
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An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

ing animals together whose pedigrees show that sire or dam back three or four generations were the same would be classed as line breeding.

Inbreeding Lessens Variation

At one time inbreeding was supposed to give all sorts of bad results, among them decreased size and vigor, lessened fertility etc. In spite of this idea it is true that much of the progress that has been made in breeding animals has been made by breeding together closely related animals. It tends to produce animals that are uniform because no foreign blood is used which would bring in different hereditary characteristics. Line breeding is supposed to have all the good results of inbreeding with less danger of bad results. Inbreeding lessens variation, and if poor animals are used to start with they will be uniformly poor. Variation is a fine thing when they vary toward something better, but when we get good animals we dislike to see them vary toward something poorer.

One authority has said that inbreeding in the hands of an expert is a vast force for good in breeding animals, while in the hands of a novice or one ignorant of the laws of breeding, it is a great force for harm. If you intend to inbreed, study first. "Better Dairy Farming" by Savage and Maynard gives some valuable information in a brief form. The United States Department of Agriculture publishes a bulletin "Essentials of Animal Breeding" which goes more into detail. It is Farmer's Bulletin 1167.

Treating Failing Cow

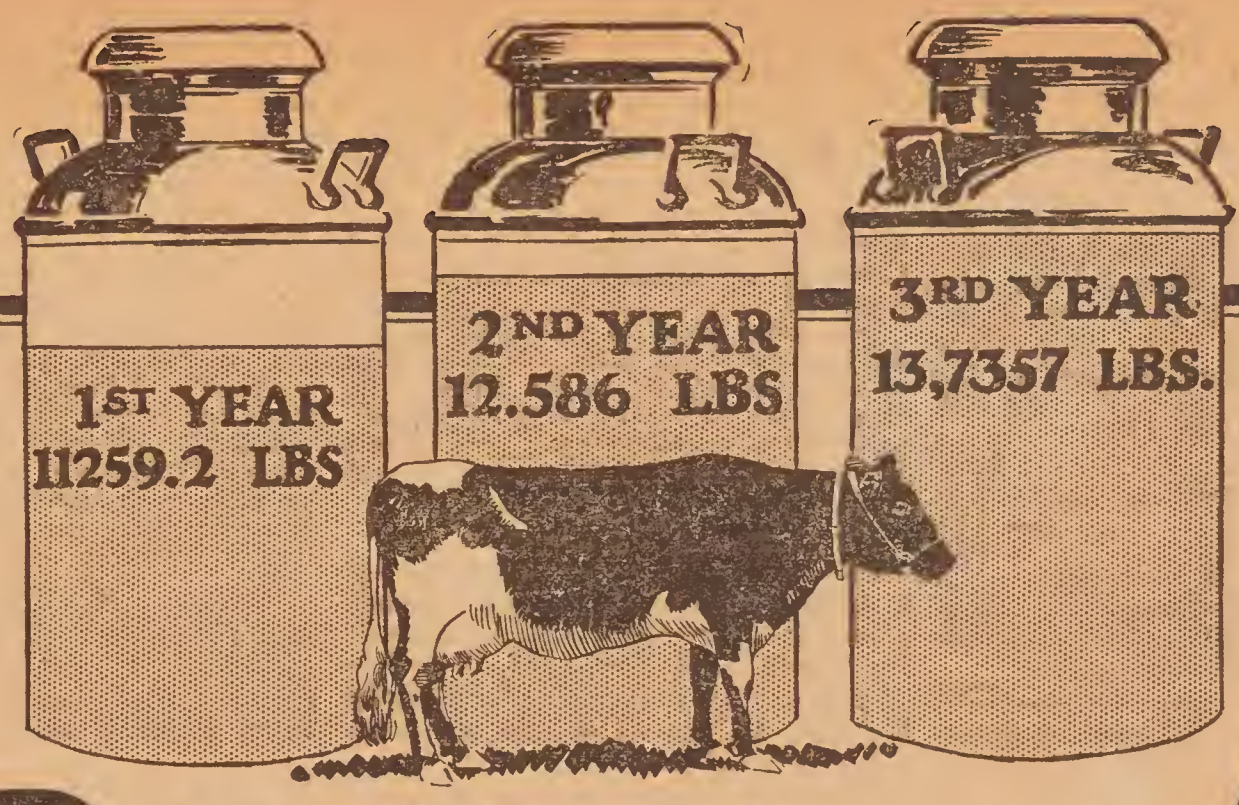
I have a cow in a run down condition. She is getting poor in flesh and does not chew her cud. I am afraid she has lost her cud. Please tell me what to give her so she will get her cud again.—C. A.

THE very fact that our subscriber only signed his inquiry with his initials, not even including his address, has greatly delayed the service that we might have rendered him. Ordinarily inquiries that are signed merely with initials rarely receive any attention. All inquiries are answered by individual letter and only a fraction of one per cent find their way into our columns. If we were to publish all the answers to questions asked us, there would be room for nothing else in the paper. Some subscribers fail to sign their letters but place their names on the envelopes. That does not suffice as often the envelope is so multilated that it is impossible to tell what the sender's name is. The only reason that this inquiry is being published is to call the attention of our subscribers to the necessity of signing their names and addresses in full and in a good hand.

Coming to the question. The symptoms are not complete enough to warrant an intelligent answer. A cow does not lose her cud in the true sense of the word. The loss of cud is not a disease. It merely means that the cow does not ruminate and therefore must be sick. More explicit symptoms must be given on which to base a correct opinion as to the nature of the disease from which the animal is suffering which undoubtedly is some digestive disorder.

Pending more complete information we would suggest that the cow in question be given a moderate dose of a purgative medicine which may consist of one pound sulphate of magnesium or sulphate of soda (Glaubers' salts) ½ ounce powdered barbedose aloes, 1 ounce ginger, 1 pound molasses. The powder should be stirred up for a few minutes with two quarts of luke warm water. Then the molasses may be added. After all the ingredients have been stirred together for 10 minutes the dose should be administered. Following this the animal may be given a tablespoonful of artificial Carlsbadt salts in the food 3 times a day. This treatment may be assisted by giving occasional injections of warm water and soap. The diet should be laxative and moderate in quantity consisting of bran mash and good bright clean hay. A few roots such as mangels will help.

Making a rather rash guess, we would not be surprised if the cow were suffering from some liver disorder.



Results alone can prove a feed!

The Story of Cow No. 120

Cow No. 120, a grade Holstein, came to the Larro Research Farm January 22nd, 1922. Since that time an accurate record of her performance—weight, ration feed, milk produced—has been kept, covering three complete milking periods. From these figures the following table was compiled:

	LACTATION No. 1	LACTATION No. 2	LACTATION No. 3
Date freshened	12/12/21	2/19/23	3/24/24
Weight after freshening	917	1100	1150
Weight at end of lactation	1226	1254	1310
Weight just before freshening	1270	1334	.....
Highest 10 days' milk	416.4	476.2	564.6
Milk in 330 days	11259.2	12586.1	13735.7

An increase of 2476.5 lbs. in two lactations! And, at the same time, an object lesson for all dairymen!

Here was a cow with a splendid record during her first lactation period—production that would satisfy most dairymen. Yet proper feeding and care brought an increase of 1326.9 lbs. in the second milking period; and a further gain of 1149.6 lbs. in the third.

Dairymen owe it to their bank balances never to take for granted that a particular cow has reached the physical limits of her profit-earning capacity. Every cow owner, of course, wants immediate returns on his feed investment, and Larro brings those returns as in the case of cow No. 120. But Larro also builds the health and condition that make it possible for a cow to yield steadily increasing profits during the succeeding milking periods.

More milk now. More milk next year. More milk in years to come. For thousands of dairymen, scattered over the country, Larro is paying handsome profits over their investment for feed—both in immediate returns and for "the long haul."

Any fair trial of Larro over any reasonable period of time will prove these facts to your own satisfaction.

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DETROIT MICHIGAN

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By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember—

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NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6R Free
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PROFIT PROGRESS PRODUCTION PLEASURE
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FOR SALE Large Registered Jacks and Jennys. Mules and saddle horses, all ages. Also carload registered Holstein Heifers bred and unbred. Accredited Herd.

OSWEGO RIVER STOCK FARMS
Phoenix, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

EGGS SCARCE AND HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	82-84	80-81	81-84
Av'ge extras	80-82	77-79	76-80
Extra firsts	71-78	68-74	70-75
Firsts	60-67	58-65	60-68
Gathered	45-77	45-74	48-72
Pullets	40-56	38-56	38-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	57-64	55-63	58-68

Fancy nearby white eggs are still scarce and prices have again advanced so that they are on a par with prices of a year ago. Of late there has been a little better supply of medium grades and naturally the upward turn has not been quite as marked in those medium classifications. Brown eggs have not enjoyed anything like the advance that has been experienced in the white egg market. Ordinarily only a few cents separate the fancy marks of whites and browns.

The average receipts from up-State are far from satisfactory. Many are showing badly mixed quality and shrunken yolks, indicating that they have been held a considerable time. It may pay a man to dispose of them locally rather than ship them into an over supplied market. It is well at this time to follow the radio reports to learn the current city prices in order that they may be compared with local prices.

FOWLS SELLING WELL

FOWLS	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	A Year Ago
Colored	27-31	-25	25-29
Leghorns	18-22	-20	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-26	-24	26-27
Leghorns	20-22	-20	26-27

Express fowls have been working out fairly well of late. The situation in the freight market has been none too satisfactory and it may be that this will reflect somewhat on the express market. However, on the 27th and 28th of October, most of the fancy stock found a very ready market at 31c and occasionally pet marks brought a cent or 2 premium.

Express chickens are holding their own and in general may be considered fairly steady. Leghorns, both fowls and chickens are at a decided disadvantage in comparison with colored stock at the present time. Where chickens are of broiler size they will bring better prices than either colored or Leghorn, quotations varying from 28 to 30c a pound.

CHEESE FIRM AND HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	26 -27½	25½-26½	19 -20½
Fresh av'ge	25½-	25 -	18½-
Held fancy	..27 -28	26 -27	20 -21
Held av'ge	..25½-26½	25 -25½	18½-19

The market o fancy whole milk State flats is not only maintaining its firm position but has even advanced. The up-State make of cheese has been rather limited and in view of this trading has been restricted. The New York State make is behind that of last year while Wisconsin is up to last year's figures and possibly a little ahead. Prices have advanced since our last report anywhere from ½ to a full cent in the various grades.

BUTTER MARKET SLUMPS

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	..49½-50	52½-53	39½-40
Extra (92 sc)	48¾-49	51½-52	39 -
84-91 score	..44 -48¼	45 -51	31½-38
Lower G'd's	.43 -43½	43 -44	30 -31

For the first time in over a month 92 score butter went below 50 cents. On September 24th we quoted 49½. Since that time prices have varied anywhere from 50 to 53c. On October 27, due to unsatisfactory conditions in the market, the price curve slumped down to 49c. The factor that is most responsible for the weakness is without question the heavy use of storage butter in place of fresh which gives us quite a surplus of the later. In spite of lower prices, there is still considerable accumulation of fresh goods, which naturally results in a pressure to sell. Receipts are fairly liberal including some butter that is coming in from Canada. Taking all these factors into consideration it looks very doubtful if the market will soon recover to any extent, at least until enough of the trade shifts back to fresh butter to relieve the accumulations.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 27	Oct 20	A Year Ago
Wheat (Dec.)	..1.49¾	1.46	1.42¼
Corn (Dec.)	.74	.75	1.04¼
Oats (Dec.)	.39¼	.43⅝	.49½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.71	1.68	1.62½
Corn, No. 2, Yel	.99	1.02	1.26
Oats, No. 2	.47½	.47½	.59½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 24	Oct. 17	
Grd Oats	27.50	28.00	38.00
Sp'g Bran	27.00	26.00	26.50
H'd Bran	30.50	30.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	28.00	28.00	29.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	35.00	37.00
Flour Mids	35.50	34.50	36.50
Red Dog	41.50	43.50	42.50
Wh. Hominy	31.50	31.50	41.00
Yel. Hominy	31.00	31.00	41.00
Corn Meal	35.00	35.00	—
Gluten Feed	39.25	41.25	44.75
Gluten Meal	47.25	49.25	53.75
36% C. S Meal	38.00	38.50	43.25
41% C. S. Meal	40.50	41.50	46.50
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	43.00	48.50
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	44.50	44.00	47.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES STILL ADVANCING

The potato market is still working upward. There is a very confident feeling prevailing in the market and prices are steadily advancing. Good quality States were bringing from $5.75 to $6.25 per 180 pounds in bulk on October 27, while good State stock in 150-pound sacks was worth from $5 to $5.50. Maines have been bringing anywhere from 50c to $1 more than States, while Long Islands are generally running 50c higher than Maines. It is said that Maine is shipping the finest potatoes in the history of the potato industry of that state. Potatoes from Pennsylvania are on a par with State quotations. If arrivals are not too heavy and shippers will watch the market very closely, there is every reason to believe that the present situation will continue. However, if everybody starts rushing potatoes into market a strained condition is going to result and undoubtedly prices will weaken for a while. The whole thing now is up to the shipper.

Already there is talk of foreign potatoes coming in. The Federal embargoes that have been established make it practically impossible for any European potatoes to flood and break our markets. Some potatoes are coming in from Canada and such are bringing the same price as States and Pennsylvania. However, the crop in eastern Canada is not estimated to be heavy enough to cause us any great deal of worry. The crop is in the growers' favor if they will watch how they market it.

BEAN MARKET UNSETTLED

The bean market is in a very unsettled condition. As yet little or no new crop beans are on the market, not enough kidneys of the 1925 crop to warrant quotations. Old crop red kidneys are bringing anywhere from $10.50 to $11.25 a hundred depending on quality. White kidney beans have suddenly become scarce. New crop pea beans are meeting a slow trade and the tone is no better than easy with $5.75 representing the top of the market while common goods are worth no more than $5.25. As yet New York has not experienced weather cold enough to induce the heavy consumption of bean soup.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There has been little change in the hay market. There is little or no No. 1 timothy among the receipts which at the moment are light. Real choice timothy brought $29 on the 27th of October, while No. 2 brought from $27 to $28. Mixtures and other grades brought proportionately lower prices.

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Apples are selling a little better of late and prices have been quite firm. Fancy Greenings have been in light supply and meeting a very satisfactory market, some three-inch stock selling as high as $7 a barrel. McIntosh have been selling anywhere from $5.50 to $10 a barrel, although very few at the latter figure. Baldwins have been bringing anywhere from $2.50 to $5.25 a barrel, depending on the quality of the pack.

Cabbage has been in heavier supply than the market demand warrants and in view of the slow trading, values have been irregular. State bulk has been bringing anywhere from $10 to $12 a ton in New York City. It hardly pays to ship at this figure.

The best grade of Long Island cauliflowers are bringing from $2.75 to $3.50. Arrivals of late have been a little heavier than the market can handle, resulting in some weakness. The celery market is holding steady. State rough in 2-3 crate is bringing from $1.75 to $3, while standard crates are bringing from $3 to $4. Hearts are bringing from 75c to $1.50 per dozen bunches.

The best Jersey lettuce has been arriving too freely to maintain its price with the result that it weakened off on the 27th to $1.50 to $1.75 per crate for the best stock. Some poor stock sold as low as 50c.

Onions have been in light supply but since the demand has been dull prices have remained unchanged. New York State stock is selling anywhere from $1.50 to $2 with the exception of yellows which in some cases are going as high as $2.25.

The Potato Price Outlook

(*Continued from page* 332)

that you will suffer no loss from rot while potatoes are in storage, and PROVIDING that you can get your potatoes from storage into the car and then into the market without heavy frost damage. This is the whole situation in a nut shell and your own local circumstances will determine your future action.

We are buying our winter supply to put into the cellar now because we are fairly certain that by next January consumers in the Metropolitan district and the suburban sections within a radius of 50 miles are going to pay handsome prices for fancy potatoes.

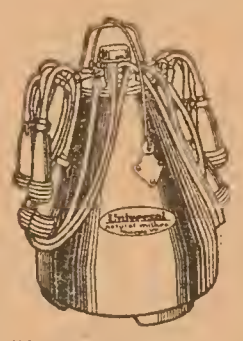
WINTER MILKING

Think how much easier and pleasanter winter milking would be with a Universal Milking Machine! Keep your hands warm in your mittens while the milker does the work.

Winter or summer, a Universal Natural Milker makes milking a quick, easy job instead of a long, wearisome chore. More than cuts milking time in half, saves hard work, *assures cleaner milk*, and actually gets more milk from your cows! The Universal natural milking action does that.

Over 30,000 Universal Milkers in the service of America's leading dairymen and farmers testify to Universal satisfaction.

Write for free catalog and other information.



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Dept. A. Waukesha, Wis., Syracuse, N. Y.

Universal natural milker
Milks like the Calf

BIG MONEY FOR OLD BAGS

For shipments made on or before December 5th, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran	5c each
100 lb. " " " chick feed and small feed	4c each
Large " " " brewers grain and larger	6c each
Fertilizer bags all sizes	2c each
Worthless bags (unfit to repair)	1c each

We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
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SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Among the Farmers

Feed Dealers Meet at N. J. State College

"IT SURE was a knockout" was the opinion of more than 150 feed dealers who threw their overalls in the corner and came on to the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick for the Annual Feed Dealers' Convention, October 21st. The morning program was full of interest and the discussions on hog, calf and poultry feeding brought out many important points. Immediately after lunch feed dealers and salesmen participated in a cow judging contest. The prize given for a perfect score was a box of cigars but there were five perfect scores so that the cigars went to the lucky winner, determined by tossing coins. After the dairy cattle judging, Charles S. Cathcart, station chemist, supervised a feed identification contest which fooled a great many.

In the afternoon, following a talk in each case, there was a discussion on "Problems of the Dairy Farmer," "Problems of the Poultry Farmer," "Horse Feeding," "How to Balance a Ration," "The Handling of Credit," "The Delivery Problem" and a discussion on "Selling Prices." The discussion on "Selling Prices," led by H. E. Franke of Newark, resulted in a red hot debate and many dealers had a chance to voice their opinions.

The convention was adjourned to the Hotel Klein where a banquet was served. Among the after dinner speakers were Grant Wright of Philadelphia, who gave a mighty good talk on "Strengthening the Dealer's Position in the Community." He was followed by A. W. Carpenter of Detroit, Michigan, who told about experimental work carried on by large feed companies and made a plea for a better understanding of commercial laboratories and experiment stations. Professor George W. Cavanaugh, Cornell University, Ithaca, injected a few original thoughts on the "Proper Mineral Content for Dairy and Poultry Feeds."

The Better Potato Special

THE Erie Railroad is cooperating with the College of Agriculture and the joint State-Federal Inspection service in equipping a demonstration train that will be known as the Better Potato Special. This train will be operated over the Erie Railroad, making stops in Steuben, Livingston and Allegany counties during the month of November.

The main object of this demonstration train is to improve the quality of potatoes shipped from the district, through the use of better seed, grading, better cultural methods and the growing of a few standard varieties. Experts in charge of the Inspection service will demonstrate grading potatoes with the latest type power grader. Exhibits of Boys and Girls Clubs will be a feature. A staff of experts will accompany the train.

Dairymen's League Sales for August

A SALES statement for August issued by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association shows that the total sales of fluid milk through the League's own plants amounted to $1,927,562.83 or about 91% of the total sales of all milk products including fluid milk from League plants during the month of August. The total amount of fluid milk sales through the League's own plants in August 1921, the first year of the pool, was only $174,791.87.

During the month of September the Association marketed as fluid milk and as by-products, a total of 170,230,408 pounds of milk of which 52,152,024 pounds were marketed through the League's own plants. According to the League statement there was a considerable surplus above fluid demands due largely to late favorable pasture conditions and good after feeding. This surplus was disposed of readily in various by-product forms depending on the market needs.

The condensed general balance sheet for the month of August shows total assets of $18,550,535.84. The total amounts of certificates of indebtedness issued up to April 1, 1925 including deductions since that date up to and including August for which certificates will be issued next April, is $12,381,173.62.

Small Sawmill Demonstration at Syracuse

THE New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University is conducting a demonstration in the use of small sawmills on November 10th and 11th. This demonstration will precede the New York State Wood Utilization Conference at the State College of Forestry on November 12th. The use of a small portable sawmill is becoming important because of the number of wood lots in the east which are being cut and which are so far distant from a sawmill that a portable mill is moved in. Instruction at this demonstration will be given in logging, the operation and care of the plant, estimating and handling woodlands, how to value timber and lumber and other problems relating to the proper utilization of the wood lot. Sessions will begin at 8:30, continuing to 5:00 P. M. There is no registration fees.

Annual Production Poultry Show

PLANS are being made for the Fourth Annual New York State Poultry Production Show to be held at The State College of Agriculture, December 1-2-3. The Production Show, though an innovation when started has been received with much enthusiasm, and a large number of birds is expected. Particulars may be obtained by writing to the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. The show will be held in the judging pavilion.

Farmers Meetings

Nov. 7th—Annual Oyster Supper, of the Dairymen's League and Farm Bureau, at Gallupville, N. Y. Ray F. Pollard, speaker.

Nov. 17th—Annual Meeting of the Saratoga County Farm and Home Bureau at Saratoga Springs.

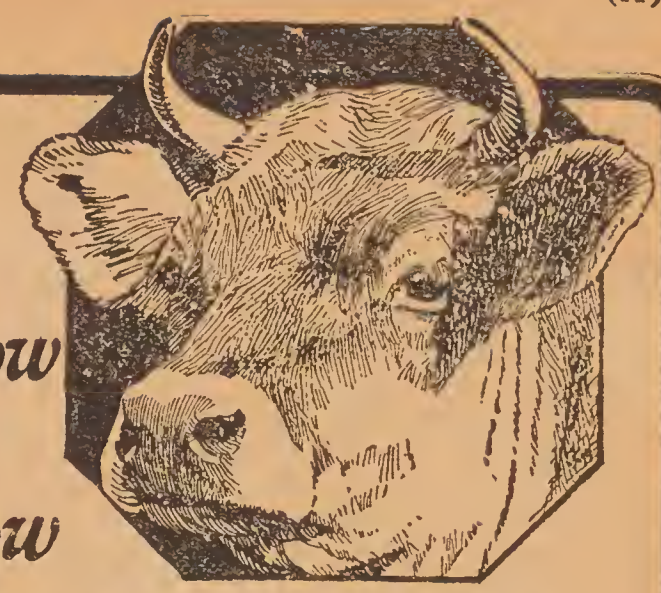
Nov. 19th—Annual meeting of the Lewis County Farm & Home Bureau. Grange Hall, Lowville.

Nov. 21st—Annual Meeting of the Tioga County Farm Bureau. High School Auditorium, Owego, N. Y. Mrs. Florence Knapp, Secretary, will speak.

County Notes

Ontario County.—We are having a rainy time and some farmers have not yet sowed their wheat. Pastures are in fine condition. Farmers are digging potatoes and the yield seems to be rather light. Some fields report a considerable amount of rot. Eggs are bringing 45c to 50c a dozen.

Tioga County, Pennsylvania—We had the coldest weather that has ever been known in this section during the first part of October. There was a snowstorm and the temperature dropped to 28°. Farmers have finished threshing and silo-filling. Corn, oats, wheat and buckwheat give good yields. Potatoes were just fair and apples were a very poor crop. Quite a number of farmers are disposing of their cows. One dairy of 22 desirable cows will be sold at auction this coming week. Wheat is selling for $1.80 per bushel and potatoes for $1.00 per bushel.



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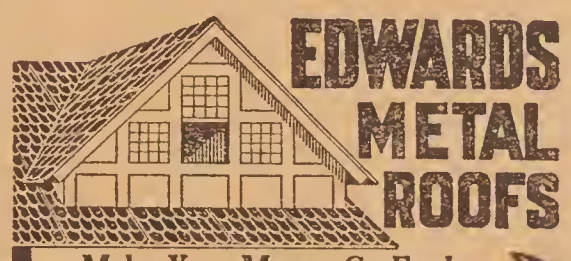

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The Management of Lights

Care Is Needed to Secure Good Results

By L. H. HISCOCK

ARTIFICIAL light in a henhouse is a failure in a good many cases, not through the practical application of some mechanical point which I have already stressed, but because the man directing the operation fails to take into account the variations in the hens he owns. A man may adhere rigidly to the so-called fourteen hour rule; he may even use only eleven or twelve hours of illumination, and yet fail. Why? Because of the hens involved and the amount of feed used.

L. H. Hiscock

In other words, from what I can learn about illumination and from what I have seen of illumination, poultrymen have a wonderful tool in their hands, but it cannot be applied indiscriminately to all the birds. Rather, it ought to be applied individually to different pens in different ways to bring out the best in those pens.

Do Not Start Birds Too Young

This sounds like a complicated proposition at the start, but I want to go right through the various divisions or kinds of birds you find in a flock and suggest the working plan from the standpoint of illumination. The logical start of such a plan is with the pullets, and the first point worth mentioning is this: never use any illumination on those birds until they are about mature, their combs reddening up and the birds even laying a little. To use lights extensively on immature stock is the surest way to stunt them and ruin them permanently.

Assume, then, that the birds are about ready for lights. Start them off easily, a half hour is sufficient, and, if they are ready to lay you will get a response with even this small amount of illumniation. The question now comes up as to what we really expect of these pullets. In other words, if you want, you can jam on all the power you have got and make the birds lay like sixty and keep them right at it. If you push the birds in this way, they will stop laying and moult early in the summer. Frankly, I do not think it pays, because a poultryman is after a good average production over the year and because a poultryman figures that the eggs these birds lay during the summer and fall, when the pullet has become a yearling hen and lays large sized eggs, more than offsets the production of small pullet eggs during the winter.

Handling Pullets Under Lights

This brings us, then, to our classification of pullets and the use of lights to get the most out of our birds. It is exceedingly doubtful if illumination increases egg production; it is also pretty true that a good producer will lay about so many eggs a year, light or no light. When it comes to the poorer grade or poorer quality of producers, illumination becomes a very advantageous tool to get the production out of these birds. From a physical standpoint your high producing bird has the bodily capacity to eat and digest and keep up her structural needs in addition to laying eggs. The poorer producer eats her best, but it all goes to her body. Turn on the light and she is able to eat beyond these immediate wants and stores up enough energy to lay some eggs.

In the use of light on pullets, then, there ought to be some culling soon after the birds lay. Into one pen put your best birds. Give them enough illumination so that their production will stay around fifty per cent. Use as little light as you can, for they will lay harder and perhaps a little longer in the fall if lights have not been used extensively. In the other pen put your pullets (in culling pullets for egg production the same factors can be used that I outlined in an earlier article on breeding birds) that run from fairly good to poor. These birds I should keep hustling. You can start them with an hour of illumination and they will respond well. As they tend to slump a little from time to time increase the lights more and more until finally they will get a fourteen hour day.

Look Out for Early Molt

You can keep them going through the winter in good shape, but in the spring these birds will show the strain and will tend to moult early. Being fairly low producers they are not long distance layers. The thing to remember is that you have the most you could out of them; recognize this fact when the moulting point is reached. When that stage comes, sell the whole bunch. They will probably have made money for you so far; for a second year they are the poorest prospects and the worst investment you can make.

So much for pullets. With old hens, that is birds one year or older, the application of artificial light hinges mostly around the question of moult and breeding. A bird that moults needs a good rest and a chance to build up her body for another year of egg production. If she receives illumination during this period, it stimulates the process of recuperation, and there is a heavy tax on her bodily strength. As a result, if she is a breeding bird, her eggs are apt to be poor in hatchability and the chicks that do hatch are below par in vitality. Consequently, in the larger poultry and breeding plants, illumination is not used to any great extent on breeding hens.

The exception to this rule generally takes one specific course. When breeders have a good rest, are well feathered out and almost to the point of producing eggs the last of December or the first of January, the birds are given an hour or so of illumination. Where early hatching seasons are the rule, it becomes almost a necessity to hurry the birds up, and there is probably little or no harm in this method of starting the birds off, especially when they are really ready to lay anyway.

Go Easy on Breeders

I have never seen any figures or statistics on the point, but I should think the "night lunch" idea would be particularly beneficial in the case of breeders because it is an exceedingly short period of illumination, but gives the birds a chance to consume an extra amount of feed. Yet, on the other hand rest and recuperation seem to be the big thing with breeding birds, and I should be

(*Continued on opposite page*)

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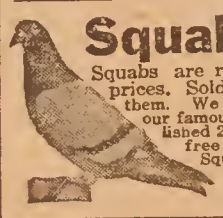

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Protect the Young Trees

Wiring Against Rabbits--Fall Spraying

EVERY winter a lot of damage is done to fruit trees by rabbits and mice. Of course it is possible to bridge graft damaged trees, but it is a lot less trouble to prevent the damage. Particularly during winters when the snow is deep, rabbits and mice gnaw the tender bark for food, often completely girdling the tree which dies unless bridge grafted.

The most reliable method of preventing this damage is by protecting the tree with paper or wire. If building paper is used, the ordinary one ply grey or white is used, cut into strips and wind around the tree. A little dirt should be mounded around the bottom to prevent the rodents from getting a start at the base of the tree. This protection, of course must be renewed each year. The cost is but a very few cents for each tree.

A more premanent protection is made by encircling the trunk with a cylinder of fine meshed wire. If not disturbed by cultivators this should last for several years. A cheaper but less satisfactory method of protection from mice is to tramp the snow solidly around the tree, beginning early in the fall. Cleaning away grass from the tree, and clean culture in the orchard also helps to discourage mice. Piling branches with succulent bark near or around the orchard may help by giving the rodents a supply of food readily available.

Fall Spray for Peach Leaf Curl and Scale

THE fall is a disagreeable time of the year to spray, especially late fall. It is not very pleasant to get a cloud of spray fog in your face when a cold wind is blowing. But if you want to control peach leaf curl a fellow has got to put up with a few inconveniences.

Fall spraying for peach leaf curl is about the surest means of controlling one of the most general peach diseases we have. There is really no excuse for the spreading of the disease because it can be so easily controlled. If the weather is watched the spray can be put on without the slightest inconvenience to the man who is holding the spray nozzle.

The fall is another convenient time to put on the spray for San Jose scale as well as other scaly insects that attack our fruit trees. Some say that it is useless to spray for scale but those who ignore warnings and past experiences are going to be the ones to wake up some fine morning and find their trees fairly well peppered with the tiny scale-covered pests. Scale sprays are good insurance sprays.

Peach leaf curl is a disease that winters over on the tiny buds of the peach twings. It can be controlled in the fall or spring, but usually there is such a heavy pressure of other work in the spring that the peach trees are generally neglected until it is too late to do any good. It is useless to apply any spray after the buds have started to swell. The spray has got to be put on when the tree is in the dormant state.

In view of the fact that the pressure of work is not as heavy in the fall, fall spraying fits in more satisfactorily. Lime sulphur or Bordeaux can be used to control peach leaf curl. Where a man has only a few trees, it is usually more desirable to buy the commercially prepared sprays.

Some growers who have extensive plantations prefer the commercial spray because it is so much easier to handle. One of the big drawbacks in spraying out of season is the bother that comes with mixing up a lot of spray. The same holds true with San Jose scale. Where a grower has a quantity of commercially prepared spray material on hand he may find it convenient to start the spray rigs going on short notice.

The only general precaution that must be borne in mind is that the fall spraying should not be done when the thermometer is registering down around the freezing mark.

The Management of Lights

(*Continued from opposite page*)

very conservative in the application of light on these birds.

In addition to breeders you may have birds on your place that are one or two years old. Perhaps they were a little below your breeding standard and had some small defect. Yet they seemed too good to throw away. I should give these birds a good fair rest and grain them heavily during this period. If they respond and feather out well in December or November, I should give them the lights. If you can get a good production out of these birds from the middle of December to the middle of March and you force them to the limit, you can then turn them off when the price of fowls is high in the spring. If they tend to snap or go to pieces in February, I should even sell them then for the chances are that they have not had the endurance to stand up under the strain of a prolonged period of illumination.

Feed Not Light Makes Hens Lay

This really concludes the subject of artificial light. There is one point, however, that needs to be kept in mind; it is not illumination that makes a pullet or hen lay at this time of year; it is the extra consumption of food that causes the egg production. In other words, as I said earlier in contrasting the good and poor producer, the good layer is a fast and hard worker and can store up enough surplus energy to lay eggs during the short days. The poorer bird cannot consume food in the same proportion, and electric lights give you the chance to create egg production in this class of birds simply through the extra food eaten daily. I want, therefore, to stress feeding. If you use lights, and you do not give your birds a chance to consume more feed daily, they may stand illumination for a time, but sooner or later they will snap under the strain, because everything is going out and not enough coming in to maintain body weight and surplus energy. Hence, graining the birds is most important. During the fall and winter a fair grain consumption for birds not under light is about twelve quarts of grain a day to one hundred hens, four in the morning and eight at night. If the birds are under light, the consumption of grain ought to be around thirteen or fourteen quarts a day, the amounts fed being largely determined by the light method in use.

In summing up this article, then, I can only stress the three important points again: divide your pullets into two classes of high and poorer producers and apply the light accordingly. With breeders be very conservative in the use of light, forcing your other hens under illumination as soon as they are well feathered out and the combs beginning to redden. And, finally, in all pens where lights are used keep up the bodily conditions of the birds by giving them the chance to consume an extra heavy allowance of grain a day.

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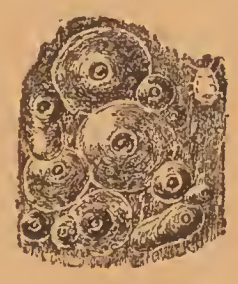

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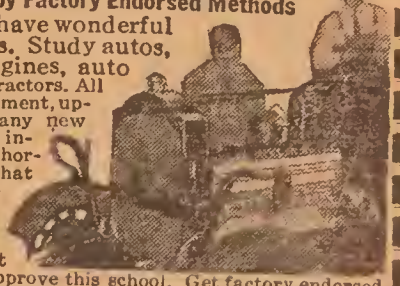

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

"IT may not be that he will come today," said the old Indian in his native tongue, "but if a Frenchman, short, with legs that curve like a bow, comes with others, they pass and we follow, until they separate to hunt. Then you will take the others, while I follow him alone —for he is mine. Wagosh, the fox, will know what to do."

The Indians nodded. They had heard his story.

But this morning the watchers of the trail had not long to wait. As the lifting sun filtered through the forest, stabbing the blue shadows with lances of light, Wagosh suddenly stopped the whispered conversation with:

"Bisan! shish!"

Crouched in a thicket of young fir, their guns stripped of their skin cases, the three stiffened, listening. Presently to their straining ears drifted the faint click of snow-shoes. Pushing aside some low branches the Ojibway peered down the trail in the direction of the sound. After a space of breathless waiting, his companions saw his arm tremble. Then, shivering like a man chilled to the bone, the old Indian turned a face fierce with passion, and whispered.

"Let them pass. *He has come!*"

Swinging rapidly up the trail moved the stocky figure of Black Baptiste followed by an Indian whose eyes shifted furtively to right and left as he walked. When the two had passed from sight, three shapes, leaving the trail, followed like shadows, on muffled shoes. Two miles beyond, where the fresh tracks of a moose crossed the path in the snow, and the hunters from Ogoké separated, Wagosh left his friends, to pick up the webbed imprints of the larger shoes of his man.

Then two still hunts started through the soundless forest—the stalk of moose, and of man. Over the new snow, as swift and as noiseless as a wolf after ptarmigan, the hunter of Black Baptiste closed in. Evidently in doubt of the direction of the movement of the air, the Frenchman stopped to test it with his bare hand. Then he went on, until the sudden lengthening of the stride in the snow indicated that the moose had scented danger and started to travel.

With a curse the hunter lifted both shoulders in a gesture of defeat. The shifting air had betrayed him. He turned from the trail he had followed and struck out in a new direction. Shortly, he stopped and knelt on a knee to tighten the thongs of a shoe, a voice straightened him to his feet with a jerk, nervously fingering the trigger of his gun. His shifting eyes searched the inscrutable spruce that walled him in. Trapped, helpless, he flinched from the expected flash of the hidden rifle.

"Drop the gun!"

The fingers of the Frenchman relaxed. The gun slipped to the snow at his feet.

"Marche!" The command snapped on th frosty air like a whiplash.

Slowly the henchman of Laflamme obeyed the order of his concealed enemy. Then a crouching figure, with half-raised rifle, stole from a clump of young growth and followed.

A hundred feet from the gun, Baptiste, shaking with fear and rage, turned desperately on his captor. "What do you want?" he demanded in Ojibway.

The black eyes of Wagosh blazed with exultation. The lean face in the hood was pitiless. At last he looked into the face of his man.

"You know me — Wagosh—from Woman River?" He bit off the words as a drill bites steel.

The swart features of Black Baptiste went yellow at the words. He remembered the father of the girl at his cabin.

Stiff with fear, his staring eyes watched the black muzzle of the moving death slowly sighted on his heart. Then, as his nerves snapped and he leaped in desperation toward the crouched figure, there was a loud explosion. With a groan the Ojibway crumpled to the snow.

The dazed Frenchman, stopped short in his rush, rocked on his feet—then stumbled forward, grasping his knife. As he hurled himself, with a downward slash, on the heap in the snow, he met an upward thrust which buried the blade of Wagosh in his body.

Then on the white floor of the forest, a man blinded by flame and powder, and one mortally hurt struck and slashed until strength left their arms and they lay together, hunter and hunted, motionless, on the crimsoned snow.

There Steele and Michel found them. "Knife fight!" cried the Iroquois. "What happened to Wagosh gun?" He picked up the cheap tradegun with its burst breech. "Ah-hah! He get snow een de muzzle an' she bust w'en he shoot."

"Too bad, poor old man! He could have shot Baptiste at the ambush, but he wanted to settle it alone—tell him who he was, I suppose."

"Yes, he mak' dis feller drop hees gun —den he stop heem for to talk," said Michel, examining the trail of Baptiste. "W'en Wagosh shoot an' de gun bust, de Frenchman jump on heem wid de knife."

Michel gently turned over the frozen body of the old Indian, exposing the face, powder-burned and torn, beyond recognition.

"By gar! He fight heem widout hees eyes!"

"Brave old Wagosh!" Steele looked, and turned away, sick at heart. He had liked the simple-hearted Ojibway.

"I tell you dat eet was all right. Old Wagosh watch de trail."

"Yes, the trail was safe with Wagosh. Now he can rest in peace. He did what he came to do."

"I wish heem moch game een de Happy Huntin' Groun'," added Michel.

And the two returned to their camp and sent a sled to bring in the body to be cached under logs until spring, when it could be buried.

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

STEELE, the American has captured the Windigo which has had the Wailing River Valley terrified with its mysterious and wierd shrieks and howls which have driven the native hunters from the rich fur country, thereby sealing the fate of the trading post of St. Onge, making it necessary for Denise to marry the villianous Lascelles to save her father's post. The discovery of the creature in the bear trap reveals that Pierre, one of LaFlamme's henchmen, has been imitating the monster of Indian fables. Steele plans a silent blockade of LaFlamme's trading post, capturing all those who leave the post. When LaFlamme's hunters fail to return those remaining will soon become suspicious of a hidden power and flee leaving LaFlamme alone. In this blockade Steele has the help of his two guides, Michel and David and a picked band of Indian hunters many of whom have grudges to settle with LaFlamme and his men. One by one LaFlamme's hunters are captured by the blockading band.

CHAPTER XXXIX

THE early December days, with dusk blanketing the valley in mid-afternoon, moved slowly for those who waited at Wailing River for the return of Little Jacques from Ogoké.

Robbed of the joy and solace of her beloved violin; too restless to read; Denise St. Onge sat one evening with her father, her head resting on the back of her chair, her eyes closed. For a half hour the factor had brooded over his future, oblivious of her presence. Then, suddenly aware of her silence, he glanced curiously at the girl's averted face.

From the closed eyes tears traced their way down her cheeks while the sensitive mouth quivered with the misery of her thoughts.

Ashamed of a display of her unhappiness to one already burdened, she hastily brushed the tears from her face and smiled at the troubled eyes of her father.

"You must not mind foolish tears," she said. "I miss my violin so."

He shook his head at the subterfuge, then voiced the course of his thoughts. "If only they win at Ogoké and rid the country of that scoundrel, this will be a strong post. He will not dare to close it —I will defy him to. Steele has told them in Montreal."

"Yes, but what of me?" she groaned. "I have given him my promise."

"Under coercion—threat of my ruin! You are bound by no such promise as that!" cried St. Onge.

"It is my promise—he would never release me," she said hopelessly. "He knows I shall keep it."

The face of St. Onge flushed with passion. "The day you married that man I would shoot him and then myself."

She went to the factor and sitting on the arm of his chair, stroked his bowed head. "No, no; not that, not that, dear," she soothed. "I am not worth it."

He suddenly straightened, and asked: "You will show me that letter?"

"Yes, if you wish it." Denise took an envelope from her desk and handed it to her father, who opened the letter and read:

"Mademoiselle St. Onge:

You may be interested to know that the American, Monsieur Steele, honored us with his presence on his way home to Nepigon in October. As he was drowned in the Jackfish rapids, I am at liberty to say that I found him irresistible and was preparing to accompany him to the railroad, when Monsieur Laflamme surprised us in his cabin.

Rose Bernard."

Rising, the factor faced the girl, the hand holding the letter shaking from his emotion.

"And you believed this woman—took her word against his?"

"Why not? He admitted that Laflamme surprised them," she answered in a strained voice, avoiding her father's eyes. "Oh, I know you men," she went on passionately, "you are all alike—you gentlemen. Faithful to each other, but to a woman—yes, until the next pretty face makes you forget." Her eyes held her father's as she added: "My mother had reason to know!"

St. Onge, rallying to the support of Steele, was suddenly placed on the defensive. Silent, he turned away and began pacing the floor.

"You are unfair—unjust," he said at length. "He has proved himself our good friend—asking nothing. You have believed this woman who wrote that letter from jealousy—spite, and condemned him without a hearing. She knew Laflamme was mad about you—guessed, or heard, the same of Monsieur Steele; and wanted to hurt you."

"What does it matter now?" she protested. "I have given my word."

"Will you tell me this?" he demanded. "You loved this man when he left for home in September? I know, for you were happy."

Her black eyes met his bravely. "When he left here I believed in a beautiful thing—but that, somehow, has died."

"If it died," he answered, "why, when you thought him dead, did you cry night river and into the hunting country from after night—I heard you in your room; I knew from your playing—why was the shock—the joy, so great when he returned to fight for us? Why, for the first time in weeks, did you sing?"

She did not answer.

"I believe you love him still, in spite of what you say. He has loved you from the first; I could see it. He is sacrificing much for us—proving his love for you every day, and yet you allow this lie of a low woman to poison your mind."

With a gesture of hopelessness, she rose to leave the room, avoiding his eyes.

"I do not know if they can save the post," said St. Onge. "I may have to leave the company—a ruined man. But I tell you this, that the woman who throws away the love of Monsieur Steele will live to be haunted by regret."

She turned a white face at the door, as she said: "You forget that I have given Monsieur Lascelles my promise."

CHAPTER XL

IT was a "poudre day" at Ogoké. The still air, shot with pin points of light as the sun played on myriad snow crystals, snapped with frost. The "long snows" were deepening in the Height-of-Land country, and the moon of the great winds, when drifts, shoulder-high, buried the trails and the stars hung low over the forests, drew near—the moon that brought the pinching cold, which gripped the spruce and jackpine until they cracked like pistol shots, split the river ice with the bloom of cannon, blazoned the north with flames of the aurora.

In the gray dawn a tall figure had left the scrub of the shore, miles below and out of sight of the post, to examine the trail on the lake ice, which led south to the Rouge and the Jackfish. Michel had smiled with satisfaction to find that a sled had passed since the fall of snow two nights before. The mystery which ringed the doomed post, as the forest rings a clearing, was doing its work. Unnerved by the fate of those who had gone downriver and into the hunting country, never to return, the people were slipping away from Ogoké in the night as from a spot, plague-ridden. The day of Laflamme was nearing its sunset. There could be few left, now, to drink his whiskey. He was finished. The moment for walking in on the trader and Big Antoine was at hand.

As he backtracked to the camp, the bold features of the Iroquois, in his fur hood, lit with joy, as he gloated over the victory they had won—won with the toil and sweat of two months' ceaseless effort. He smacked his lips at the thought of meeting Laflamme—the man who had murdered in cold blood—planned the ruin of Wailing River—who had dared insult *her*. It would be a sweet moment, that, when he looked into the faces of the pair of cutthroats, Laflamme and Big Antoine.

He swung along over his backtracks, his snow-shoes raising the powdery snow like dust, engrossed in plans for the future. As he entered some timber, thick with young growth, a rifle flashed on his flank! The man in the trail took a step forward—swayed, as his gun slipped from his hands—then lunged headlong to the snow and lay motionless.

For a space, in the windless morning, the forest was without sound. Then a chickadee called, and curious, sailed down to inspect the still shape in the trail. Presently a moose-bird croaked. Again, silence shut in.

After an interval, there was a movement in the thicket of young spruce. Branches were parted, to make way for a swart face from which sinister eyes gloated on the stricken thing in the snow.

Gun thrust forward, hammer cocked,

(*Continued on page* 344)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

HERE is a fine suggestion. Send in your news notes, as well as more suggestions for improving the column. You have a good chance to do this by entering the December contest.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

Your call for more suggestions to improve the Lone Scout Column has met with response.

I suggest that we have a "Pow-Wow" department for short, spicy bits of Lone Scout news, notes, etc. It will make a great improvement in the Lone Scout column as many scouts find it hard to write titled, or long articles, and a Pow-Wow department would inspire more pep into the tribe. It would also give each scout more of a chance to earn contributing points through the Lone Scout column.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY F. PHILLIPS,
R. F. D. No. 2 Averill Park, N. Y. (5)

Wyalusing, Pa., is coming to the front! It now has a Local Tribe and Lone Scout Literary League. Elwood C. Capwell is Chief of the Local Tribe and President of the L. S. L. L. Through his efforts, Wyalusing will soon be on the L. S. map. Is yours? Why not? —Harry F. Phillips, R. F. D. No. 2, Averill Park, N. Y. (5)

Oliver Perkins of Shinglehouse, Pa., recently sent in applications for four new members.

Carl Green has sent in his first degree report.

Kenneth Kantz of Cochranton, Pa., has passed his second degree. He is starting a tribe.

Henry Klee of Bellaire, Ohio, is starting a tribe. The officers are Henry Klee, Edwin Johnson, Norman Meager and Clarence Harper.

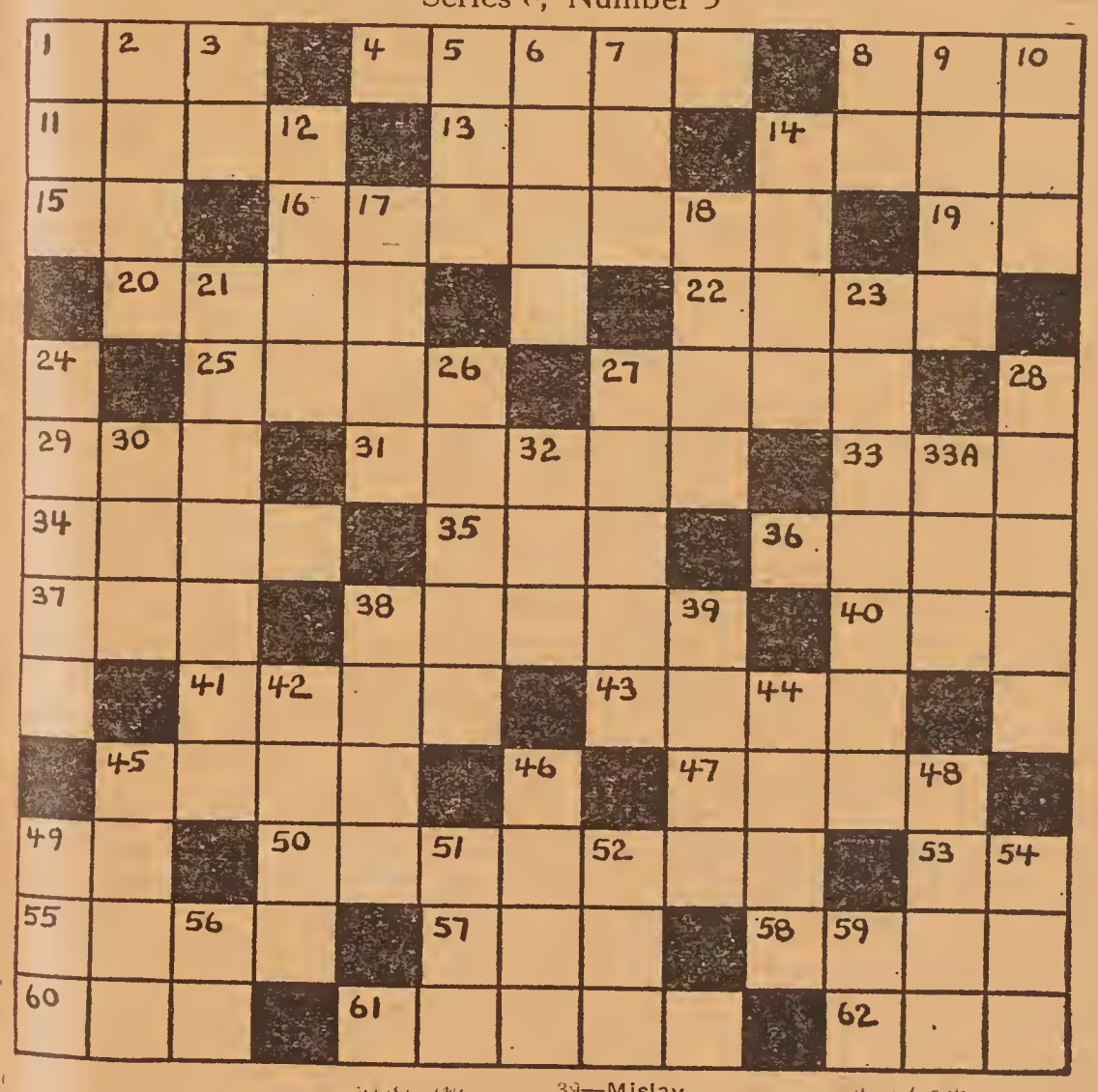
Earl Miers had a poem in the August issue of "Tug."

Maurice Conner has a new note in the September issue of "The Council Fire."

Albert Peterson of Route 6, Penn Yan, N. Y., wants letters about camping and hiking.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 6, Number 3



HORIZONTAL

1—Epoch
4—Cultivated plants
8—Belonging to it
11—Organ of smelling
13—Part of "to be"
14—At sea
15—Perform
16—Injured
19—By
20—Journey
22—Scolds continually
25—Newspaper paragraph
27—Portion
29—Leap over
31—Takes the part of
33—Negation
34—Paradise
35—Turf
36—Sicilian volcano
37—Lair
38—Leaf of a flower
40—Permit
41—At all
43—Not one
45—Conception
49—Contraction of "I would"
47—Classify
50—Built
53—Indefinite article
55—Bellow
57—Falsehood
58—Part of the foot
60—Shade-tree
61—More aged
62—Not many

VERTICAL

1—Finish
2—Underground
3—Like
5—Male sheep
6—Spoken
7—Wooden pin
8—Part of "to be"
9—Beverage (Pl)
10—Rested
12—Prepare for publication
14—First man
17—Large monkeys
18—Son of Seth
21—Matured
23—More amiable
24—Small low buildings
26—Penurious person
27—Closed automomobile
28—Public
30—Brief poem
32—Period
33A—Number
38—Fruit
39—Mislay
42—Turn to another course
44—Is drowsy
45—Adored image
46—Any so-r substance
48—Story
49—Wrath
51—Measure of length
52—Golf team
54—Of recent origin
56—Part of "to be"
59—Associated with

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

F	L	A	M	E	S		S	C	A	R	E	D
A		S	U	R	E		H	A	R	E		E
M	E		G	A	L	L	A	N	T		I	S
O	A	R		S	L	E	D	S		E	V	E
U	S	E	D		S	E	E		S	T	A	R
S	T	A	R	T		K		S	P	E	N	T
		P	A	I	R		D	E	E	R		
S	H	I	N	E		C		T	E	N	T	S
T	A	N	K		H	A	S		D	A	R	E
R	I	G		T	A	S	T	E		L	O	T
O	R		N	O	T	H	I	N	G		T	T
N		G	O	R	E		L	O	O	P		L
G	L	O	W	E	D		E	S	T	A	T	E

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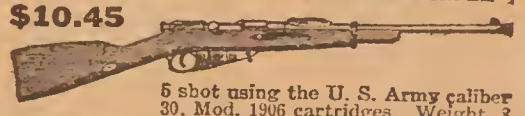

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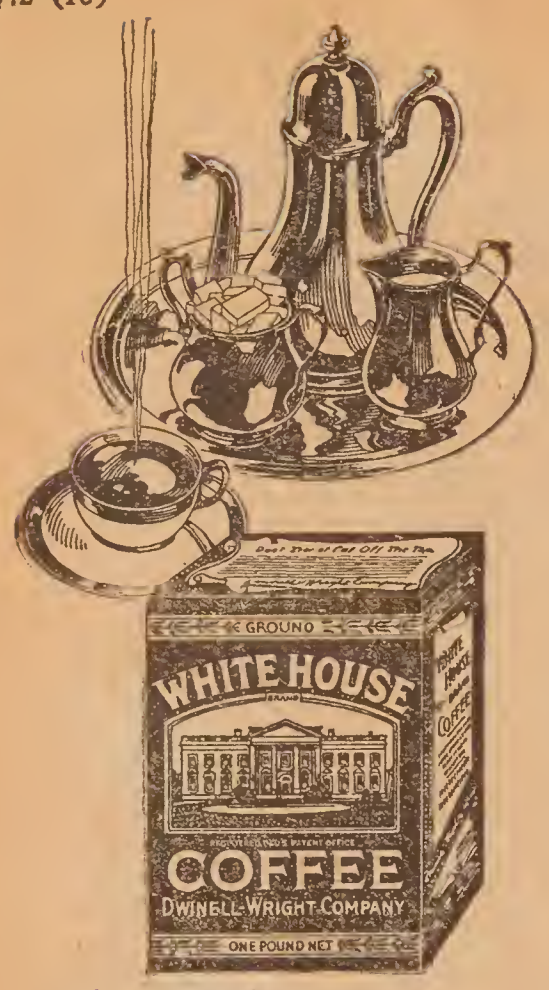

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A Matter of Shoes

And of a Big Annual Meeting

FARM women often leave their own personal wants till the last because there are always so many uses for what ready money there is.

But when a matter of health is involved that practice of self-denial ceases to be a virtue. Shoes and corsets, aside from lending attractiveness to the figure, have a direct relation to the health of the wearer. Both should lend support without hampering freedom of movement or hindering a free circulation of blood throughout the body.

In these days of soft and pliable corsets it is easier to meet these requirements than when the long, stiffly-boned corsets were in vogue. But the stores show all kinds of shoes and one must choose wisely in order to get a shoe which is both comfortable and reasonably good-looking.

Specialists say that shoes should be of such shape that the toes can stretch out directly forward and that the muscles of the arch should have perfect freedom of motion. Sufficient length and width of shoe must be allowed for this, besides fitting the arch closely.

To make certain of the size, put the foot on a piece of paper and draw around it with a pencil. The sole of the shoe should cover the drawing and the shoe-heel should be wide enough for the drawn heel. Furthermore the shoe-heel should be of equal width throughout its entire height. Rubber tipped heels help to save jar to the body, but add weight to the shoe.

We believe that shoes are up to these standards would prevent much of the fatigue and back ache which a woman feels after a long, hard day on her feet.

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Every block is an interesting picture, and the finished quilt is a delight to every Child. There are 20 Roly Poly Quilt blocks, and each is 8 inches square; on transfer patterns by which you can stamp onto white muslin squares. The animals are then embroidered in outline stitch and the 20 set together as pictured on page 14 of our Aug. 29th issue.

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Home Bureau Federation To Hold Annual Meeting

THE sixth annual meeting of homemakers of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus meet in their sixth annual convention in Syracuse, at Hotel Onondaga, on November 10, 11 and 12th. Every person interested in the promotion of all matters connected with the building of better homes and a better citizenship is urged to share in the benefits of this gathering.

No other state has the membership that the New York State Home Bureaus have, within 12,000. It was the first to federate, and has been the means of leading a large number of other states to do the same, as a means of offering a more effective way of speaking and acting collectively on the many matters that concern the farm home.

The tenth birthday of the Farm Bureau Federation in this state will be celebrated at a joint session of the two bureaus on Tuesday evening, November 10th, with the two Federation presidents, Mrs. Grace Powell and Enos Lee, presiding. Besides appropriate music and a birthday cake two speakers will be heard, Professor Anna Botsford Comstock of Cornell, and Owen D. Young of Schenectady, the greatest authority on electricity on the farms and in the homes.

The rural women will hold a banquet on Wednesday evening, with Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, Miss Grace Frysinger, Mrs. A. E. Brigden and Mrs. Henry Burden as speakers. At this time the new Home Bureau movie film will be shown for the first time. Much is expected in an educational way of this new picture, which is a ten reel one, requiring two and half hours to show it all. It covers in an accurate, artistic way the history and activities of the Home Bureau movement. The scenario has been written by Mrs. Grace Powell, the gifted president of the Federation and the Rockefeller Foundation has spared no pains to make it a success, recognizing the movement as the greatest one influencing American homes today.

In addition to these items of special interest the regular business of an organization comprising 35 county and 3 city home bureaus must be attended to.

Other noted speakers to be heard during the meeting will be: Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, Dean of the College of Home Economics, Dr. C. E. Ladd, State Director of Extension; Dr. Nellie Perkins, specialist in child training; Mrs. Ruth Sawyer Durand, noted author and exponent of story telling for children; and Frederick Libby, world famous peace lecturer.

Scarf E 320-11 and pillow E 321-11 are distinctive in appearance, being made of black satine which is very popular for pillows and scarfs. The delicate conventional pattern is worked in cross stitch. Flowers are pink and blue, with connecting lines of clear fern green. In the illustration, a dull gold braid finished the edge. A narrow black cord or other finishes could be substituted. Make the tassels of rope floss (black and rose). Black satine for front and back of pillow 17 by 27 inches, $1.25; floss 30 cents. Satine stamped for scarf 17 by 48 inches, $1.25; floss 60 cents. Rope floss for tassels, 5 cents per skein.

Hand Lotion

IT is difficult to keep the hands in presentable condition and do housework at the same time. I always keep a nail file in a convenient nook in the kitchen where I can pick it up any time. Then the following hand lotion is much cheaper than ready made preparations and just as beneficial. Mix one part glycerine with two parts witch hazel, add the juice of one lemon for each half pint of the mixture, and shake well. If the stickiness of the glycerine annoys, a larger proportion of witch hazel may be used. I keep a bottle of this on the kitchen cabinet for use after each period of dish washing or vegetable cleaning, and find my hands much softer and whiter in consequence.

Think of the Convenience of Running Water

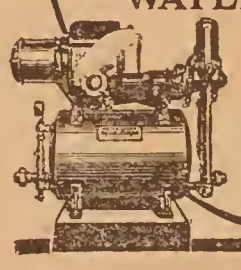
Running water costs *so little* that no farm home need be without its great convenience. At a cost of only two or three cents a day, a Delco-Light Water System will pump all of the water needed in the house, and at the barn too.

There can be hot and cold running water in the kitchen and bathroom. In the barnyard the watering trough can be filled quickly and easily. In the dairy barn there will be plenty of water to maintain the cleanliness necessary to sanitation. Cars can be washed — gardens watered — every need of water service supplied.

Delco-Light Water Systems are automatic in operation, trouble-free, dependable. They are made in sizes to meet all conditions.

Write today for the complete Delco-Light Water System Catalog.

DELCO-LIGHT WATER SYSTEMS



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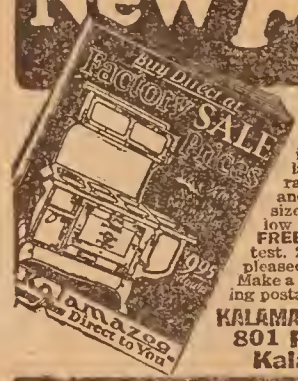

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"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices.

Send For Free Catalogue 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St. New York City

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

AMAZING INVENTION. Brilliant, soft, mellow white light, restful to eyes. Burns 96% air. Equals safety, brilliancy of electricity, 1-10th the cost. 20 times brighter than wick lamps. More healthful. Easy to operate. No smoke. No soot. No odor. Low priced. Guaranteed. Table lamps, wall, hanging lamps and lanterns.

AGENTS! $12.00 a Day Make big money. New plan. Simply accept orders. No experience or capital required. Outfit Free to hustlers. Send for exclusive territory and Free Outfit Offer. *Write today*

FREE Trial. Liberal Offer Try it 30 days Free. Write at once for special introductory, low price, offer and free trial opportunity. No risk. No obligation. Send name and address today.

The AKRON LAMP CO.
1151 Lamp Bldg., AKRON, OHIO

Cuticura Soap
Pure and Wholesome
Keeps The Skin Clear
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

The A. A. Presents

Its Approval and Pattern Services

PROBABLY by now you can "spot" 3-A material as it appears on our pages. But in case you are not absolutely sure of it, we again say that all our recipes are tested and that the following article is based upon Mrs. McGowan's

Reasons Why

Starch Does Not Stiffen

DID you ever have the experience of cooking a lemon sauce or lemon filling that would not thicken, but came on the table rather sickly and spineless, instead of being of the beautiful consistency which you had expected of it? As we have said before, most of such occurrences in the home have a "reason why."

In this particular case, if the lemon juice has been added early in the cooking process, it, together with the heat, changes the corn starch to glucose, which is a form of sugar. Glucose has no thickening power, and you could cook your sauce or pie filling until doomsday, and it would never thicken.

For this reason, the corn starch should first be cooked until clear and the lemon or other acid flavoring added just at the last of the cooking process, when it does not have time to have this undesired effect.

If one wants to thicken stewed tomato, which is also an acid, the corn starch should be added towards the end of the cooking for the very same reason. In making the corn starch pudding, which must be thoroughly cooked in order to be well-flavored and easily digested, long cooking tends to make it thinner. However, sufficient corn starch should be added at the beginning to allow for this tendency.

For the Dainty Dress

Pattern 2443 *offers an opportunity to use lace which is seen on many smart dresses of georgette or chiffon. A brilliantly colored ornament is used to confine the jabot at the waistline. Especially good for the fall bride or for the college girl. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36 inch size, 2⅞ yards of 32 or 40 inch material with ⅞ yard of 14 inch contrasting material, are required.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A Dessert Worth Trying

"Variety is the spice of life," goes the old saying and doesn't it help the housewife's day along just to try something new in the family menu, especially when the results surpass even your expectations.

That was the result I had with a new dessert this week. It was so very delicious I want to pass it on.

Allowing 1-3 cup of condensed milk for each person to be served, pour the milk into a baking dish, add a pinch of salt, and any favorite flavoring. Stir all together then cover tightly, and set the dish in another one filled with hot water. Boil this way on top of the stove for 1½ hours or until the milk is thick. Then pour into serving dishes which have been dipped in cold water and chill. Serve plain with whipped cream, or sweetened fresh or cooked fruits. Very rich.—LULA CAMP.

You will be surprised to see what a good caramel pudding this recipe makes. By adding the meats of English walnuts or other nuts, it would be quite dressed up indeed! Do not cook this too long as it becomes quite stiff when cold. You may prefer to dilute it with one-half cup of milk or water so that it is not too sweet.

A Style for Slender or Stout

Pattern 2555 *shows a smart, simply-tailored style much in vogue this season. This style lends itself to making up in one of the heavier silks or in cloth for winter wear. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36 to 44 inches bust. The 36 takes 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

ARE YOU READY for the national, one-day back-to-the-home movement? That's what Thanksgiving is.

When the shadows fall, and all the relatives gather around for an evening of story-telling, reminiscence and singing, are you going to illuminate the company with those smoky, back-number oil lamps?

Or are you going to have your Colt Light plant installed by that time and give every guest, as well as every member of your own family, something extra to be thankful for?

The Colt system lights your buildings in the modern way. No matter where you live, you can make your home as bright as the Woolworth building. No more dark corners in the farm house, no more ruining of the children's eyes, no more fumbling with a lantern in the barn, no more lamps to clean and fill and wicks to trim.

And danger of fire from the old oil lamp entirely eliminated. The Colt hot plate and Colt iron will make cooking and ironing easier, too.

Union Carbide for use in the big 200-lb. capacity generator is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the Union Carbide Sales Company's warehouses is located near you. Union Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. It is always packed in blue-and-gray drums.

And when you get the Colt Light plant installed, you will find that it has cost you less than the cheapest automobile.

Write to the nearest branch for the new free book
"Daylight 24 Hours a Day"

J. B. COLT COMPANY

No other proposition offers as great an opportunity for the farm-trained man as selling the Colt Light Plant. Selling experience is unnecessary, for we will train you to make a success of this work. If you are over 25 years old and drive your own automobile write our nearest office for full particulars.

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"COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT"

Save your clothes, hands, back! Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Get this *extra* help! Isn't it worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

Eat Bread Made From

DIET-EASE Gluten Flour

Reduce Your Weight

If your physician recommends Gluten Bread—either make or buy DIET-EASE.

If you cannot obtain it of local dealer Send $1.50 and we will send a 5-lb. bag, parcel post, Prepaid.

POTTER-WRIGHTINGTON, Inc., BOSTON. 29 MASS.
Established 1876

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter house dresses, hosiery, underwear, blankets, flannel nightgowns, novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 506, Boston, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY for active, earnest salesmen to connect with old established house selling quality lubricants, paints and roof cements to consumer or dealer trade. Take orders now for immediate and future delivery with liberal weekly pay. THE MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Dept. 6, Cleveland, Ohio.

FARMER AGENTS. Make $25.00 weekly selling Comet Sprayers. Profitable winter employment. You take orders, we deliver and collect. Commissions weekly. Established 35 years. Particulars free. RUSLER CO., Box C2 Johnstown, Ohio.

AGENTS. $300 monthly easy. Everybody wants "Life of Bryan." Best terms. Credit given. Freight paid. Free outfits. WILMORE BOOK CO., Como Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell five grain Aspirin Tablets to merchants and consumers. JOHN M. LEECH, Nickel Mines, Pa.

SELL 24 polishing cloths at 25c, return $4, keep $2. Steady work. Send references. Order today. HARRY FREEDMAN, Stonington, Maine.

BOARDERS WANTED

WE PROVIDE a permanent home for elderly people who are practically alone and have an income of their own principal. No institution. Home-like surroundings. Best of references furnished on request. HERMAN R. FRANZEN, Maple Farm Home, Box 22, Akron, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CATTLE

AYRSHIRE COWS and heifers, yearling, bull, bull calves, prize winners, bred for production. A. B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding, Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON, Friendship, N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, sec., Rockville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calves, 4 months old. Sire, Maple Glen Rose Laddie, A. R. Accredited herd. Farmers prices. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS SPECIAL OFFER. Bull calf from first prize cow of this county, grand-daughter of $50,000 bull. Priced to sell. Act quick. NU-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

AIREDALE MALE PUPPIES, 3 months old, $15. Eligible to register. ROBERT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

PURE-BRED BELGIAN HARES. Bargains in 3 months stock, either sex, weight about 3 lbs. each. Sired by a genuine "Piedmont" buck. Price $2 each. NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY, Cooksburg, New York.

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, choice blues, blacks, dark grays and natural grays. Pedigreed, $3-$5. Three to five months old. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MALE BEAGLE HOUND, 3 years old, guaranteed on rabbits; also Pheasants, price, $25. Choice pups, males, $10; females, $8. OTTO F. NEUMAN, Ransomville, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES — Eligible, particolors, red and white; also black and white. Reasonable. A. A. WOODEN, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Three Paid--Three More

York, Pa., May 6, 1925

My three time classified advertisement in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paid me well. How much for three more times?

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

PUPPIES—Bred to hunt coon, mink, pheasants, etc., males, $5, females, $3. JOSEPH COOKE, R. F. D. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

BEAGLES, well trained, some ready to train, puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

REGISTERED AIREDALE female 6 mo. old, fine specimen. Price $20 shipped on approval. HI-DRI POULTRY FARM, Pine City, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Large Pekin ducks and drakes. Pardee strain, direct. MRS. HORACE WILLEY, R. I., Powell, Pa.

VERY FINE certified White Leghorn hens and laying pullets for sale, $1.50 each. P. JUDSON PECK, Warrensburg, N. Y.

"SANBORN BRED TO LAY" single comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, $3.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. BARBER, Petersburg, N. Y.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. MRS. EVA D. BREES, DeKalb Junction, N. Y., R. F. D. 2.

THOROUGHBRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large boned and beautiful plumage, hens, $8, toms, $12. MRS. ROBERT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from a 48 lb. tom and 25 lb. hens. Enclose stamp for reply. MRS. FRED EYSAMAN, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New York State Certified Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. MRS. LELA B. SAGER, Avoca, N. Y.

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, from heavy laying strain. Three Dollars each. CEDAR LANE FARM, Allamuchy, N. J.

GOATS

THE CALIFORNIA GOAT Breeders Marketing Association, members of which breed Toggenburg, Saanan and Nubian milk goats, want local agents in the states from Virginia to Massachusetts who will sell their stock on commission. If interested write Eastern District agent J. MASON CUSTER, Morrisville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly Write: WILLEMS, SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90, buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15, buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10, $2.10; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80, postpaid three zones, 60 lbs. here Dark Clover, $7.20; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N Y.

HONEY—Beudenton Brand, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3rd zone, $1.10. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y

FANCY LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lb. pail, $1.10, 10 lbs. $2.10; Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.90. Delivered. L. G. SANFORD, Oxford, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pail, $1; 60 lbs. $7.50. Buckwheat, 85c and $6. Postage extra BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15., 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured, $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

CHRISTMAS SEALS? Yes, I have them! 10c per set. HARRY PHILLIPS, Averill Park, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES—All kinds, by parcel post. Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot plates, etc. New and used generators and parts at bargain prices. Circulars free. C. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS Watch and Clock Repairing. Prompt service. Valuable descriptive circular and price-list FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal, 63 last season. Will send free. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

OLD MONEY WANTED. Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to $100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 502, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—The best story of country life in twenty-five years—THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. This handsomely bound book right off the press will be sent to you postpaid on receipt of $2.00 by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

DELCO LIGHT PLANT for sale cheap, 1¼ Kilowatt 32 volts with batteries, very good condition, running now, also fan and half H. P. motor, cost $650, price $175. F. O. B., E. LORTH, Bellmore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—I have 15 tons of No. 1 timothy hay and I am anxious to locate a nearby buyer A. F. PEARCE, R. D. 1, Berwindale, Clearfield County, Pa.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

CARRY EXTRA HEAD and tail lights without breaking. Wonder bulb holder, novel, neat, durable. Attached in jiffy. 25c. UNION SIGNAL CO., Union, N. Y.

ONE new Todd Check Writer for sale. 159 checks been written, $75. Box 355 care American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—Moline Tractor and 3 plows, in good order, or exchange for hens. GEO. K. WILDMAN, Cornwells Heights, Pa.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking $1.00 postpaid. Sample new sorghum free. CLEMENTS—WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

PRINTING

ANNOUNCEMENTS—150 envelopes and 150 noteheads neatly printed for $2.00 postpaid. 100 calling cards 75c. RALPH HUTCHINGS. Wayland. N. Y.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—90 acres, with or without stock and equipment. State Road. Write for particulars. EMMETT KILTS. Sharon. N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankins, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

FOR SALE—107 acre farm in Maryland, good land and good buildings, price $6,000. Box 354, care American Agriculturist.

EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM for sale. Syracuse market, 25 head stock. 165 acres, all conveniences, located on Main State highway, farm, $11,000. Stock and tools at inventory value. Address Box 352, care of American Agriculturist.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of Ten Room House, in good repair, about two acres of land, artesian well, telephone and electricity available, graded school within five minutes walk, house equipped with steam heat and bath. Excellent place for the production of small fruit and poultry. Location: Allamuchy, Warren County, New Jersey, about fifty miles west of New York City, near Hackettstown on improved highway. Price: $5,000.00. Part cash, balance on mortgage. Apply ARTHUR DANKS, Allamuchy, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—145 acres, high state of production, 1½ miles from State Normal School, on stone road, large barn for 42 cows, good house, hog pens, horse barn, running water in house and barn, good milk market, 15 acres wood, 10 acres alfalfa. J. S. DOWNIE, Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—95 acres in Chenango Valley, all improvements, electric lights, State road, mile from town, running water, furnace, bath room, berries, fruit, 22 head T.B. tested thoroughbred Holsteins. W. B. BULLOCK, Sherburne, N. Y.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 340)

the assassin cautiously left his ambush. Standing over the still body, face down, with a knee curiously bent under, he laughed in triumph, as he kicked viciously with the toe of his snowshoe, at the back of the hooded head. But at the movement, the lifted foot in its snowshoe was gripped and held, while the head and shoulders of the man at his feet lunged into his legs, carrying him with a cry of surprise backward to the snow.

Hampered by the shoes which trapped and anchored their feet, the two fought; one, desperately for life; the other, for the settlement of old scores—and this shot from the spruce. But the strength and fury of the raw-boned Iroquois soon wore down the man beneath him who frantically strained and twisted to break the grip on his throat.

At length, by a supreme effort, the under man reached the knife beneath his back with the hand of a pinioned arm. With a heave the hand was free and the blade turned into the body above him. But in a flash the right hand of the Iroquois shifted from the throat to the menacing wrist. There was a wrench—a groan as the bone snapped, and the knife slipped to the snow.

Again, like the fangs of a wolf, the long fingers of Michel clamped on the throat of the man in whose bulging eyes shone the fear of the death which neared.

"Dis ees for her!" snarled the head-man, as he struck with his free hand the purple face. "Dees ees for me!" and he struck again.

Slowly the bloodshot eyes of the assassin, who had so confidently shot from the ambush, filmed; for the last time his mouth gaped wide for the air denied him by the vise on his throat—with a quiver he relaxed on the snow.

Picking up his rifle and slipping his hands into the rabbit-skin mittens which hung from his neck by throngs, Michel bent and closely scrutinized the knotted features of his enemy. Satisfied with his work, he rasped: "Bo'-jo'! Tete-Boule! You are poor shot! You mak' no more trouble een dis valley!" and started for camp.

He found his friends at breakfast. Silently he accepted the dipper of steaming tea and the heaped plate of fried moose and beans, and began to eat.

(*Continued Next Week*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, currant, gooseberry plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; hardy perennial flower plants; privet, barberry, roses, vines, shrubs, tulips for fall planting Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hamoton Bays, N. Y

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE EWES, bred to Bonny Leas prize rams; ewe lambs, ram lambs and yearling rams. Extra good yearling breeding ram CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Choice ram lambs. A B. RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

I HAVE LEFT 4 ram lambs, pure bred Cheviot, for quick sale at $20 each. D. J. BRESEE, Oneonta, N. Y.

CHEVIOT rams, very fine individuals and ready for service. Can be registered if desired. EARL D. LANDERS, Upper Lisle, N. Y.

SWINE

FOR SALE—Well grown registered Duroc sows and boars of medium type, five months old. Pigs 6 weeks old. F. H. WAGAR, Middlesex, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.
E SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Service Department

Florida Speculation---Farm Troubles

THE Ohio Farm Bureau Investment Service Company is conducting an energetic campaign to prevent Ohio farmers from unwise speculation in Florida land. In the October issue of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation News, the Investment Service Company published "A Cure for Florida Real Estate Fever." The Ohio warning reads:

Whenever you are tempted remember:

1. That it is estimated that 2000 real estate men from Ohio are going to Florida to buy real estate to sell Northern prospects.

2. That lots are sold to be resold at higher prices—not for improvements.

3. That it is estimated that one-eighth of the entire state is staked off in lots.

4. That if homes were erected upon these lots, they would accommodate 36,000,000 people— one third of the population of the United States.

5. That one company bought 17,000 acres at $10 per acre, divided it into 135,000 lots which it expects to sell next winter at $14.75 each—cost $170,000, selling price, $1,991,250.

6. Business properties in Florida cities are offered at more per front foot than lots in northern cities with more than 10 times the population.

7. That real estate companies admit 50 per cent of selling costs are spent for commissions, to furnish free auto rides, free lunches, free banquets, free vaudeville acts and free band concerts to all comers.

Gold Mining The Farmer

After some government investigation, there was a let-up in stuff from western promoters and sharks. Now they seem to be at it again, as you can see by the enclosed.

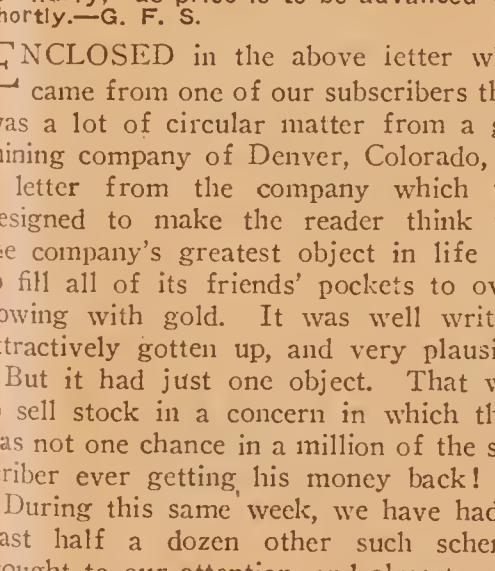
Would it be well to send this stuff to the Post Office Department? It is the same old gag. Wonderfully valuable property and fortunes to be made by investing in shares at a few cents per, and the need to "hurry," as price is to be advanced very shortly.—G. F. S.

ENCLOSED in the above letter which came from one of our subscribers there was a lot of circular matter from a gold mining company of Denver, Colorado, and a letter from the company which was designed to make the reader think that the company's greatest object in life was to fill all of its friends' pockets to overflowing with gold. It was well written, attractively gotten up, and very plausible.

But it had just one object. That was, to sell stock in a concern in which there was not one chance in a million of the subscriber ever getting his money back!

During this same week, we have had at least half a dozen other such schemes brought to our attention, and almost every one of them comes from some subscriber who has thrown away his hard earned money first in one of these fake stock schemes, and then asks for our help afterwards. We always do what we can, of course, and are more than glad to, but it is an almost hopeless situation every time, for these scheming companies never intend that you will see a dollar of your money again after you once invest.

Why cannot we all learn this once and for all and save so much heartache in the loss of money that can be ill spared? There is no such thing as "something for nothing," and an investor without experience who attempts to get more than six per cent for his money stands at least a ninety-five per cent chance of losing what he puts in it.



MEANDERING MONTAGUE — *Lady, would you lend me a cake of soap? My pal's got the hiccups an' I want to scare 'im!*—LONDON OPINION.

Not Responsible For Heifers

"I would like to ask your opinion on the following question. Last spring I took three heifers and a cow to pasture for a neighbor. The heifers got out of the field and on to an adjoining farm which was being entirely pastured. As soon as I knew they were out, I told the man who worked for the owner that they were out and also told him he had better come and put them back as I would not take the responsibility of picking them out of all the other stock that was pasturing there. The next day he came up and tried to get them back but didn't. About a week or so later, the owner came to see them and claimed the man hadn't told him he hadn't gotten them back. I told him at that time he had better see the party that was running this other farm and leave them where they were. Shortly after this he removed some heifers from this place and as it turned out he took the wrong ones. Now the party who owns the ones he took demands his and the neighbor comes back at me, claiming he can hold me responsible for his heifers. Just what is my responsibility in this matter?"—M. I. H., New York.

IT is our opinion that you are entirely free from responsibility for the cattle claimed by your neighbor. If you were not the person who took the wrong heifers, you have nothing to do with the incident. Only the person who actually took them can be held responsible. It is quite immaterial that the original heifers wandered into your neighbor's pasture from your land, and it seems to us that you can with safety resist his claim. A law suit against you will avail him nothing, and it might close the incident to show him this reply.

Find Out Before Shipping

DURING the past week, we have been working on two or three complaints against unreliable commission merchants and dealers. So far we have been unable to settle these complaints, and two of them we have been unable to locate at their advertised addresses, even when we sent a personal representative to visit them. This leads us to state again emphatically that farmers are taking a risk when they ship products to unknown dealers, particularly when those dealers are not licensed and bonded.

If you are changing your commission merchant, be sure that he is licensed and bonded, or get some line on him which will assure you that he is reliable before you send him your produce. A word of inquiry on a postal card to American Agriculturist Service Bureau will bring to you a list of reliable dealers who handle the particular product which you want to sell.

Experience With Home Work Schemes

"I am writing to tell you that I have read your article in the September 19th AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, written to amateur writers, and it is good advice. I know some that have got bitten by those companies. In fact, I lost five dollars in one myself, also the home work concerns. I know one poor lady, a cripple, who cannot walk and tries to support herself partly with her hands. She sent three dollars to get gloves to make; after a long time she wrote and found they had left the town.

I know of a firm who sent out guest towels to be embroidered. When returned, they said they were not done right, and threw the towels on the worker's hands. Of course they could get part of their money back by selling them, if they were so fortunate. I saw the next year where this man was caught and had made $30,000 in two years, working under a woman's name."—S. A. M., Maine.

Keeping the Soil Alive

Progressive farmers know that growing one crop year after year wears out the soil.

Keep your soils alive by rotating your crops. A system of farming that includes LIME, LEGUMES and LIVESTOCK will build up your soils.

The Agricultural Relations Department of the New York Central Lines is constantly co-operating with successful communities in solving their problems.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

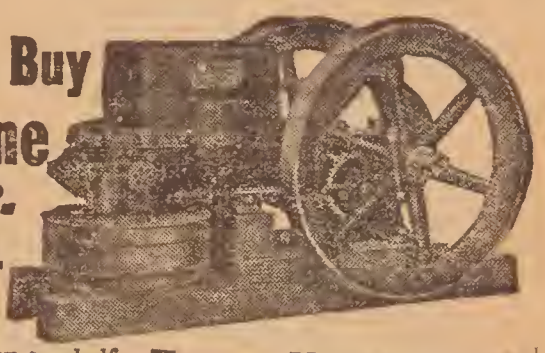
New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine

Up to 10 H-P.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL



TO PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas—

Yet Delivers 25% More Power.

Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

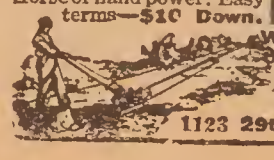
With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits $500 to $1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1806 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1806 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAKE MONEY Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—$10 Down.

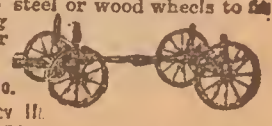
Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps



Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.

HERCULES MFG. CO. 1123 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.



Electric Wheel Co. 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Marriage of Lakes and Sea

(*Continued from page* 333)

store clerk and later local historan has written how at Fort Plain two tar-barrels had been raised to the top of a lofty pole and a string rigged so that lighted shavings could be run up to fire them. A swift horseman had been dispatched to Countryman's lock eight miles west so that he might bring advance news of the approaching fleet. He rode hot foot back to Fort Plains with the announcement and as the boats drew in the tar barrels were fired as planned. It was late at night and foggy and the illumination made only a red blur in the mist. The Governor came on deck with his eyes heavy with sleep and a servant by his side held a lamp. Thus the loyal villagers looked upon the great man.

At Abany steamers—then new craft on the river—took the boats in tow and New York was reached on November 4th. Then there was fetes and fireworks and a land procession five miles long—the greatest parade ever witnessed in America up until that time. Down at Sandy Hook the keg of Lake Erie water was broached and poured into the brine and thus they "married" the Lake and the Sea. At the same time bottles of water from all the great rivers of the world were poured into the Bay. Thus did our forefathers celebrate the opening of the Grand Erie Canal a hundred years ago.

There followed fifty years of abundant, triumphant prosperity. During the first eight years following the opening of the canal, there was collected as tolls more than eight million dollars—a sum greater than the entire original construction cost. In 1833 the lock west of Schenectady let through more than twenty thousand boats. In 1835 the State entered upon a policy of canal enlargement which more than doubled its capacity and made it available for boats up to 230 tons burden. This enlargement—this second Erie was not completed until 1862. The commerce of the canal reached absolute high water mark in 1872 when it transported almost seven million tons of freight—an amount more than three times as great as was handled by our barge canal in 1924. In 1882 the State took the rather desperate step of abolishing all tolls but it had almost no effect in reviving a dwindling business. It would seem that the great day of water-borne inland commerce had passed forever. But it must be said that for the first fifty years of its existence the canal was not a financial liability to the state but rather an aset. It is asserted that up until 1882 the canal had repaid in tolls every penny of its cost and repairs and maintainance. Indeed it was long believed that ultimately the canal tolls together with the tax of two cents per bushel on all salt manufactured at Syracuse and a license tax on auction sales would pay all the expenses of the state and that no other tax would be necessary. I wonder—Oh I wonder—what these byegone statesmen would say if they could see the budget which is made each winter on the Hill at Albany.

We are fond of comparing modern transportation with the old. We astonish ourselves when we compare the Empire State Express with stage coach or perhaps a swift aeroplane with the train but mark you—the greatest advance in all the history of transportation was the day that a man unhitched a team from a Canistoga wagon with 50 bushels of wheat on the Mohawk turnpike and then hooking them to a canal boat drew to market 8000 bushels. Three good horses could handle two boats one behind the other and the two were floating to port more than 450 tons.

The Romance of the Canal

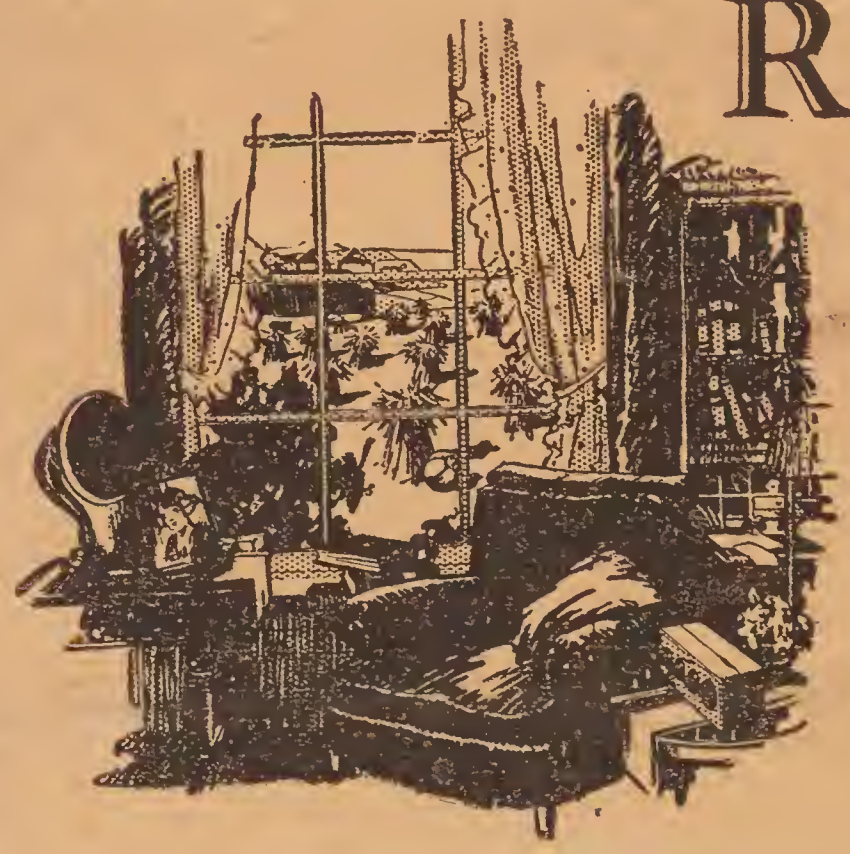
History and story and romance lie thick along that Erie tow path. There were for many years the "swift" packet-boats run for the elite passenger traffic, serving what were deemed elaborate meals and with sleeping quarters. These boats pressed forward by night and day with relays of selected horses that trotted and passed the slow cargo boats as contemptuously as today the Twentieth Century Limited flies past the long slow freight trains plowing their way east or west.

Life on the canal was proverbially a rough, hard school and yet many a boy who afterwards became a great figure in the world got his early training in that institution. At least one future President of the United States—Garfield—walked its long trail and urged on his patient mules.

Readers of "David Harum" will perhaps remember the scene of the big Newport dinner when the up country banker and horse-trader sat in the midst of statesmen and diplomats and millionaires and captains of Industry—suave, well groomed men in faultless evening clothes with obsequious waiters standing behind their chairs. Said the philosophical David growing thoughtful "If I should suddenly holler 'LOW BRIDGE', I bet more than half of this crowd would duck their heads from force of habit."

There are so many more things that I might write concerning this ancient ditch but space and the Editor forbid. I feel as if its successor, the Barge Canal was "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity." In any case it seems doubtful if it can ever be anything more than a lonely waterway and a perpetual liability to the state. But for the old Erie I have so much reverence that literally I feel like taking off my hat whenever I cross its abandoned reaches. It was in its day a wonderful institution, and the expression of the high faith and hopes of a youthful state and a pioneer people and it was in a very real way the greatest factor in the making of our first city and the Empire State. It had its day—a long day and a great day but now let it be called Ichabod—"For the glory has departed."

ATWATER KENT RADIO



The farmer makes his choice

TEN THOUSAND Successful Farming subscribers recently had their say about radio.

They spoke up from every State—principally from the thirteen great farming States of the Middle West.

They answered questions asked disinterestedly by the group of publications presided over by Edwin T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture. One of the questions was: "If you expect to buy a radio, what make will you buy?"

In the answers Atwater Kent Radio stands FIRST.

The Capper publications made a similar inquiry in small towns and farm homes in Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Texas. *Both* in the towns and on the farms, Atwater Kent sets and radio speakers stand FIRST.

Another survey, made by the National Stockman and Farmer, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, proved that in present ownership (the question as to future purchase was not asked) Atwater Kent stands FIRST.

The farmer is buying radio because it means more to him than to anyone else.

He is making money by its up-to-the-minute market, crop, and weather reports. He and his wife and children are finding that it makes an end of isolation; brings good cheer, companionship, fun, information, education, church services—whatever they most want—from the throbbing world outside right into their sitting-room. The farmer who is missing radio is missing the greatest godsend farm life has ever known.

The farmer is buying Atwater Kent radio because he *must* have maximum all-round performance, with emphasis on reliability and simplicity—and at a price any man can pay. This is what he gets in Atwater Kent Receiving Sets and Radio Speakers.

Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Sunday evening at 9:15 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) through stations—

WEAF . . *New York*
WJAR . . *Providence*
WEEI . . . . *Boston*
WCAE . . *Pittsburgh*
WGR . . . . *Buffalo*
WWJ . . . . *Detroit*
WTAG . . *Worcester*
WFI . . } *Philadelphia*
WOO . . } *alternating*
WCAP . . *Washington*
WOC . . . *Davenport*
WSAI . . . . *Cincinnati*
WCCO . . *Minneapolis-St. Paul*
KSD . . . . . *St. Louis*

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO.
A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 Wissahickon Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Model 10 (without tubes), $80

Radio Speakers $12 to $28

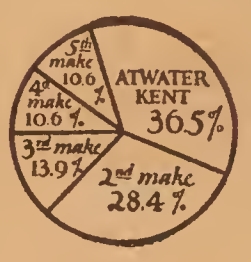
Model 20 Compact, $80

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada.

"I go visiting every evening"

Women know what radio is doing for farm life. A farmer's wife summed it up when she said: "It used to be pretty lonely out here. But since we bought our Atwater Kent I feel as if I were out visiting every evening."

This circle tells the story



Atwater Kent led all other makes in answers to the question of the Meredith Publications: "What radio set will you buy?" The chart shows the relative standing of the first five makes.

Atwater Kent also led in answers to the same question asked by the Capper Publications.

How farmers save money by radio

"Saved my apple and plum trees by radio warning of a big sleet storm. Most of my neighbors' trees were stripped."

"I got a six-hour advance notice of the killing frost last fall. We built bonfires around a two-acre field of tobacco and saved the crop while my neighbors' crops were a total loss."

"I follow the cabbage market. Held my crop last year all the way from $16 to $32 when I sold, and it dropped next day."

"Was about to sell my potatoes on a declining market, but got a tip over the radio that the market was about to strengthen, so I held and made a profit of fifteen cents (a bushel) by so doing."

"Local buyer was at my place trying to purchase some cows at a certain figure. We happened to get the market while he was there, and the result was that he offered me seventy-five cents a hundred more."

Send for it!

We will gladly send you free a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find descriptions and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment.

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 14, 1925

From White Collar To Dirt Farmer

Is Real Happiness to be Found in the City or Country?

By F. K. THOMPSON

I HAVE lived on a farm and worked on a farm; lived in the city and worked my way in the city. From a three dollar a week job fifteen years ago, I have won my way to an executive position of responsibility in the ultimate mecca of most farm boys—New York City. My income is good, better than the average skilled workman earning full Union wages. Just ahead of me is a splendid future, with increased responsibilities and greater earning power before me. It might be said that my future is limited only by my ability and determination to get ahead.

Yet with all this to look forward to should I stay in the Great City, I am going back to the farm within the next year or two.

"Why," you may ask, "are you, a young man with two babies, the finest boy and girl with which God ever blessed a home; with a wife, the finest this world produces—why are you going back to the farm! The many extra comforts and luxuries which your growing income should permit you to give them should apparently offer you every incentive to remain in the city."

Many there are who will call me "fool." Many will not be able to understand my position. However, back to the farm we are going.

Before giving my reason, let us analyze life and its objectives. Is not life a search after contentment, happiness, real living? To eat, sleep, be well-housed and clothed, have time for recreation and education—these are the first principles of existence. When you have these things, all other material considerations are only a means for self-gratification.

The accumulation of wealth is but a means of procuring position in life—a sort of selfish ambition to impress others that they may look up to you. It may take the form of power; power to sway others to your will, to control the activities of masses of people. But wealth is usually nothing but a means for self-indulgence. People surround you—not for yourself, but for your wealth.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, if a man or woman of great wealth should suddenly have his fortune swept away, their so-called friends would depart at the same time, for a leach does not stick after the blood has left the body, nor the social or business parasite remain when the source of gold has failed.

The higher one goes up the social ladder or the rungs of business success, the more artificial the living conditions become. Wealth demands protection, an enlarged group of servants. It restricts one's activities. The more servants the less privacy. As honey attracts the flies so does wealth attract those who want something for nothing. You cannot differentiate between friends and leaches. You have lost the great objective of life—contentment, happiness and wholesome and natural living.

You would be surprised at the numbers of people, men and women of wealth, who would like to go back to the farm, to live the natural life, to enjoy the freedom which God's open acres offer. No dressing for business, no formal wear for afternoon or evening—just a chance to slip on a pair of overalls and a flannel shirt and to get out into the fields, the woods and the garden. They have gained the goal they early sought—wealth and affluence—and too late realize that the gold is only base metal clinging like a dead weight to their soul-wearied bodies.

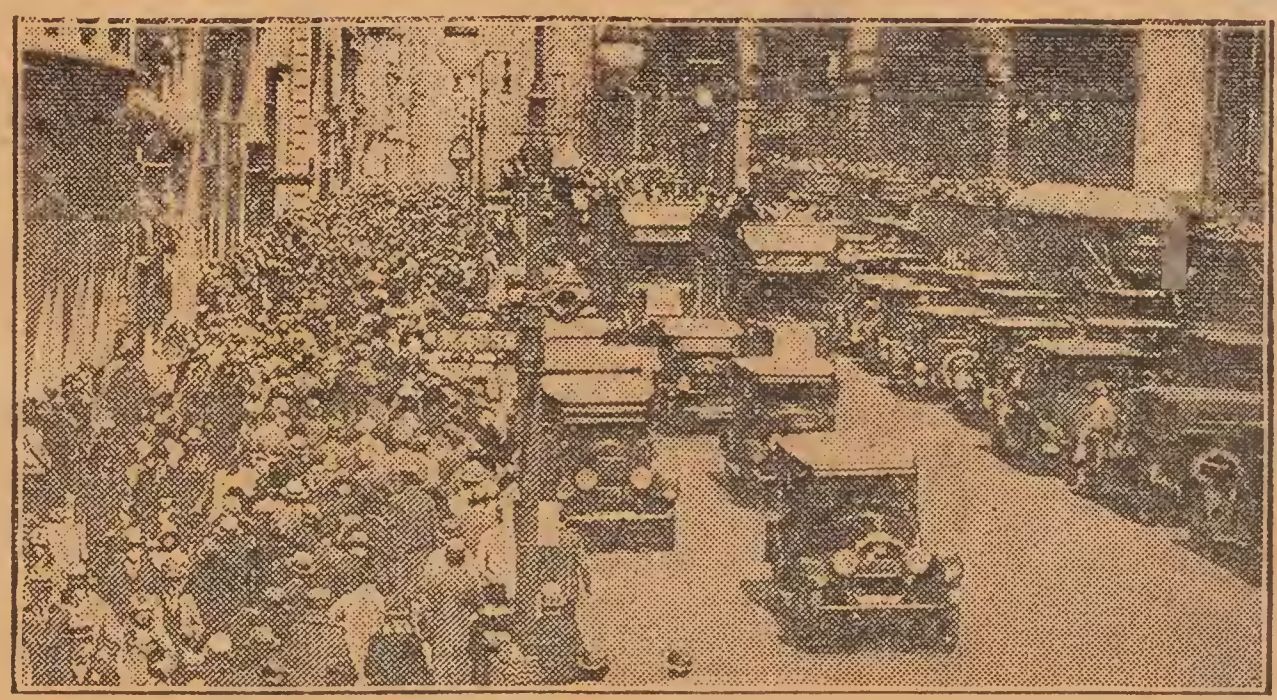
Nerve-racked by the tension of responsibility, worn by the driving force of competition, ever on the watch for the changes that forwarn of a decline in business—fighting, fighting, always fighting for an advantage, they are merely dealing with men as human pawns, useful while they can add to their business and discarded when that usefulness is over. That's the average daily life of the "top-o-the-ladder" men. Why shouldn't they long for the simple farm life with its many opportunities for contentment. Too late they have realized what they have missed.

Now, in early life, with a splendid future before me, before the gold rush has drawn me into its hungry "maw," I am breaking the traces. In place of the limousine which could be mine for the effort, I shall accept a team of horses and the carriage. The conference table will give way to the plow-handle. The white collar and carefully arranged wardrobe will be replaced by the khaki shirt and overalls. In place of the thousands of electric lights of theatre and hotel life I shall keep tabs on the moon and stars. The sun will color the cheeks of my family with the natural tan and glow of Nature's pigments. In short I am to leave the City of Enchantment for the new Fields of Contentment.

Let us see what the average daily routine is in the city. You who live in the country think of it as an eight-hour day. That means 48 hours a week, six days in the week. I am now writing of the skilled mechanic, his helper and others in the so-called unionized industries. His actual working hours, we will say, are as follows: Five days of the week he puts in 8¾ hours—8 A. M. to noon, then ¾ of an hour for lunch on his own time, then working again from 12:45 to 5:30 P. M. On Saturday he makes up the balance of his 48-hour work week, by putting in from 8 A. M. to 12:15 P. M.

So far, so good. But that is not all. Each day requires about one hour (on an average) to get to work

(*Continued on page* 360)



".....You are jammed, pushed, rushed off your feet, life and limb endangered....."

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

About an hour ago I was sitting down in the barn on a three-legged milk stool with my head nestled up against the flank of a little purebred Guernsey cow. I was trying awfully hard to strip out enough milk to make an even 45 pounds for the day because I had bet the hired man a cigar that if he followed instructions we would have her to that point by today.

I lost the cigar but that wasn't serious because I don't smoke 'em and I get a lot given to me when I am out on trips. I didn't mind anyway because I got 44.7 lbs. which is just about 8 lbs. better than this same cow would do a year ago.

We bought her into the dairy a bit thin and underdeveloped. Last year we fed her on Super-Exchange Dairy and in ten months she made nearly 9000 lbs. of milk and better than 450 lbs. of butterfat. She also increased in weight considerably and dropped a nice bull calf. Now she is straightening away on her second lactation period a much better cow than ever before.

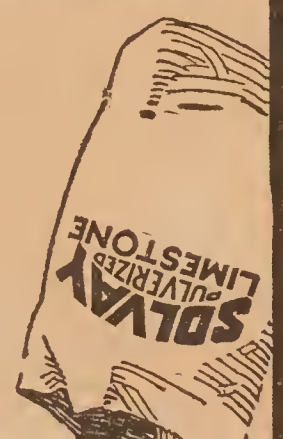
I know from my own experience with dairy cows that it is no particular trick to get a good flow of milk when a cow is fresh. The real skill in feeding comes in keeping her from shrinking too fast and in so handling her that she will stand in the string year after year growing better and better.

This problem I put up to the College Feed Conference Board. Their answer has been our present formulas for G. L. F. Dairy Feeds. My little Guernsey cow is a fair example of what these feeds will do.

H. E. Babcock

Productive Pastures *make* **Cheap Feed**

Make the worn out pasture productive; *it needs lime.* Never reseed exhausted land without first giving it a top dressing of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. You obtain quick results by plowing and harrowing Solvay into the soil. Economical and easy to handle; high test, finely ground, furnace dried, non-caustic. Write for the valuable Solvay booklet—it's free!



THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
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LOCAL DEALERS

Harvesting Progress

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT is hard for us who are so concentrated on apple harvest and who are getting so tired of it, to think of anything else. While picking and hauling have been rushed this last week it will require almost another whole week of good weather to finish and clean up. About a third of the growers have finished picking but most of us have from one to two or three hundred barrels yet to pick on October 31st. Wind and freezing were added to rain as a source of trouble and delay this past week.

M. C. Burritt

An unusually severe wind on October 5th blew off many Spys and Ben Davis as well as Baldwins. Some growers say they lost nearly half of their Ben Davis. Northern Spys not blown off were badly wind whipped on the trees. For three successive mornings it has frozen so hard that the frost did not come out of the fruit until nearly noon and we had one day's rain and snow, so that not much more than half of the week was available for apple picking. Probably there is some injury to the keeping quality of fruit so frozen on the trees, but if it is not handled until the frost has come out there does not seem to be any present injury. The apple market is strong again, $4 for A grade 2½ inch up being more frequently realized.

Cabbage harvest has begun here. It is usually later here in the fruit belt than elsewhere because growers are unable to handle it earlier. It is an awfully hard job to get it out of the field this year on account of the soft muddy ground. Not more than half a load can be carried at a time and then it must be reloaded at the hard road on truck or wagon. The crop is apparently good for the acreage which is somewhat less than last year, although probably five to ten per cent has been injured by standing water. The opening price is better than last year. Beginning at $8 the general dealer offer has now been raised to $10 a ton. Two cars at least will be loaded and sold here cooperatively next week at $12 and $13 F. O. B.

Potato growers are both pleased with the sharp rise in price and doubly anxious to get their crop out of the ground. The ground has frozen to a depth of one and a half to two inches at least three times which not only may injure the potatoes but delays digging. Nearly half the potatoes are not yet dug. Growers are selling at $1.90 to $2.10 per bushel on the Rochester market. Some are getting $2 at the field both from hucksters and home use buyers, as fast as they can dig them. The yield is only fair. The potato price bids fair to reach a level which occurs only once in many years. Little or no additional corn has been harvested.

Last week the local program making committee of the Farm Bureau met, reviewed what had been done in the community during the past year and planned a program for next year, including winter meetings. Few men were present representing nearly all the agricultural enterprises here of which fruit growing is of course dominant. The spray service, poultry culling and management and the alfalfa campaign are the principal items in both the old and the new program. The work of the farm bureau is well worth membership support both on general principles as a benefit to the county and community as a whole and as a special service to individuals — worth all its cost. Membership campaigns will soon be on and all progressive farmers and men who need assistance should not neglect definitely to align themselves with this constructive, helpful agricultural force in their midst.

In the stress and strain of the harvest, this year under so many difficulties, all that most of us find time to do is the daily work. The town business man, however busy he may be in his rush season leaves his office and goes home to a change at least. The farmer lives with his tasks continually and especially during planting and harvest is under very heavy pressure with little or no relief. Very few of us get any vacations and many of us little or no recreation of any kind, especially during these periods. Personally I find both rest and recreation in reading books on subjects wholly removed from my occupation. I often combine this reading with entertaining and instructing the children. Just now I am reading to my eleven year old son that old classic of Richard Henry Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast". We both find the greatest interest and entertainment in an hour spent with this book each evening after supper.

Long Island Farm Notes

D. T. Hendrickson

DURING a trip through the farming sections of Eastern Long Island, the writer found the conditions there pretty much the same as they are in Central New Jersey, except that the yield of potatoes is much higher. This is due to more favorable weather in the early growing season. In the first six weeks of the shipping season, 485 carloads of potatoes were shipped from the Riverhead station alone and the growers received more than a half-million dollars for them. Thousands of barrels were shipped within the same period by motor truck. These shipments have been more than doubled in the last month, although more potatoes than ever before will be stored in anticipation of higher prices.

Cauliflower and other crops have suffered from dry weather, but recent rains have benefitted cauliflower alone to the extent of at least $500,000. There are about 3,000 acres planted to the crop this year in the three towns of Southold, Riverhead and Brookhaven.

All other vegetable crops sold at extremely low prices. Lima beans, which brought $3 a bag early in the season, dropped to 60 cents a bag and remained there. Cucumbers have been so cheap that they were allowed to spoil in the fields. Tomatoes dropped to 50 cents a bushel, sugar corn netted less than half a cent an ear, while squash was not worth the picking.

The poultry industry is growing apace on the island and the farm flock is helping out many a hard-up farmer. Large-scale poultrymen are keen to keep abreast of all developments in their business.

CAPTAIN—*Fifty per cent of those people on shore would be scared to death of this surf!*
PASSENGER—*That's nothin'—fifty per cent of US are scared.*—JUDGE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—*Washington*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 116 For week Ending November 14, 1925 Number 20

Raising Calves on Cheap Land

Growing Old In Harness---A Plow Handle Talk

By H. E. COOK

AT a banquet to Hon. Geo. L. Flanders, retiring council to the Department of Farms and Markets after a service of over 41 years, Dr. W. H. Jorden, farmer director of the Geneva Experiment Station, now retired, said among other interesting things that "retiring from a job was not good and that the healthful and happy thing was work to the end." The Doctor was right as he usually has been since he came to years of service.

H. E. Cook

Hearing him has prompted me to say that I can see no very permanent or ideal rural life until more of us practice such a plan, so ordering and adjusting our work and care of mind and body that together with our work we shall have pleasure and hope in our home and business.

After the exceptions have been noted, altogether too many of our farmers are making their farm a means to an end, one class feels and are on the watch out for something better or different, another class are working hard until the time when financially able they can retire, probably to the nearby town where they do not fit and are of little value and often a damage to the town.

Farmers Should Do Public Work

There is a certain amount of public work necessary in agriculture that ought to be done by farmers in harness, when our point of view and judgment of rural life will be tempered by the way things work out, and plans that are theoretically correct do not always work out in practice.

I am trying to practice what I preach—an ambition, not just to make money which never was and never can be a characteristic, but to make some progress in a better farm and home and to profit by the mistakes of the past.

One of the important things to do, however, is to make the necessary changes in work and thought that our balance toward our job will hold normal. One cannot after passing sixty years safely overcome the losses in his farm business by increasing the amount of farm labor he might have easily done in years past. He may, however, by securing a little broader outlook on life by contact with men in other lines of work and business, make up for the physical loss mentioned above.

I am firmly of the opinion this life service of interest and application by close contact is the only remedy for an agriculture which at least should be more satisfactory than at present. Schools, legislation and cooperation may help to bring about this changed interest but they cannot alone take its place.

* * *

Mr. Ohm, the associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST said to me recently that the representative of a large and outstanding milk producing company had asked his opinion concerning the replacement problem and the profit in buying cheap back farm land and converting it into calf raising property. The plan surely looks sound and one would have no trouble in buying all the land needed.

The project is for the growing up of good wholesome grade cows to supply the high priced milk, known chiefly as certified milk. This is no new theory and has been pretty well tried out with more failures than successes so far as my information goes.

The objections are that the work must be done as a part of the main business and the labor cost is high. During the first years growth of the calf this cheap land will not become of outstanding value in the feeding problem or in care either. Calves must have milk and the best easily digested grain and roughage. During the winter if no other stock is kept artificial heat would be necessary.

Raising calves in quantity and as a business is a pretty skilled piece of work and only a high class man could come near a shooting distance of success. It is a pretty safe conclusion to expect that diseases other than tuberculosis will increase with the youngsters as the business multiplies.

If we have made good in feed and care, we must then deal with the blanks sure to come along when the milking period comes on and the cash expense must cover the bad ones as well as the good ones. Then when they freshen we have at least one or two years of lighter milking than the cost of producing the milk will warrant.

These are some of the difficulties that disturb a wholesale plan of cow production. Such an argument suggests that I would advise against calf raising, not at all. As carried on today by dairy men producing market milk, cows for market are a by product. A few calves are raised each year without feeling the labor cost. In the winter they get warmth from the mature cows.

In the spring after they are started these cheap lands furnish summer feed at low cost and when they freshen and take their places in the dairy the owners get along with somewhat less production because the business is adjusted to it and the family does the work. The day finally comes around when a few mature fresh cows are sold out, a nice cash income is available and the incoming heifers take their place in numbers.

The calves through a sort of savings bank method of development have grown into cows and the owner draws his income by the sale in a block of mature, marketable stock. It does not mean that he has sold in every case large producers and I would not be understood as saying that the buyer has always bought a prize, as I know from experience.

These farmers also become very keen in disposing during their existence of those they do not want.

Quality Brings High Prices

As now, if he will pay the price, the buyer out of these dairies such as I have mentioned picks the cows he wants taking into consideration production, age and appearance.

The one outstanding redeeming feature in the calf raising side of the question is the possession of skim milk that is not saleable above feeding value.

In the East we have drifted to the Holstein cow largely because we could raise a pretty good one with a minimum amount of milk.

Its mother's milk for the youthful days and then substitutes would go but not so with the Channel Island stock. They had to be raised on skim milk and now to get them we are sending our money to Wisconsin farmers for a cross in butter fat test between a Holstein and Guernsey but she is big and free from T. B. So we go along on high and take our medicine because we did not have vision. We were going along with a milk can full of 3% milk. Sometime there will be a balancing of values and the large producers of milk some how will have calf growing as a part of their business and when that time comes I shall no doubt be raising our stock instead of buying it.

It Is No Fun to Retire

IF you are thinking of retiring, you will be much interested in what Dean Cook has to say in his Plow Handle Talk on this page. I also heard what Dr. Jordan had to say about retiring and it set me to thinking about several of my older friends who retired. Most of them are dead. Some of them are gone, in my opinion, years before their time because they retired.

In a book which I read recently, I got a smile out of this remark which one character said of another: "Work is a failing with him." So it is with most of us. If a man or woman has worked hard for half a century or more it is natural that they should look forward to moving into some city or village and taking life easy. But the trouble is that after a month or so they wake up to realize that the interests of a lifetime are gone and that new interests are not easily acquired. If work has not been a failing with them, at least it is a habit, and habits of fifty years' standing are not easily or safely broken.—E. R. Eastman.

Washington Said—

There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power:

First. An indissoluble Union of the States under One Federal Head.

Second. A sacred regard to Public Justice.

Third. The adoption of a proper Peace Establishment.

Fourth. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Election Returns

IN SPITE of the heavy upstate majority against the proposed amendments to the New York State constitution, all of them were carried. These include the amendments for $100,000,000 for building, $300,000,000 for grade crossings, the reorganization and consolidation of State departments, and the reorganization of the State judiciary. Good weather on election day helped to get out a large rural vote, but this was offset by the heavy Democratic majorities in the cities, particularly in New York. Senator James Walker, Democratic candidate for mayor of New York City, was elected by a heavy plurality of 401,581. The Republican party lost a little in the New York State Assembly but still have a strong majority in both houses..

In New Jersey, a Democratic governor, Mr. A. Harry Moore, was elected, but the Republicans scored several successes in the New Jersey legislature.

Hay And Grain Production This Year

A STATEMENT published by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture states that the government forecasts of the hay crop have increased during the latter part of the summer. In the northeastern states, there has been a good second growth. The total hay crop last year was about 125,000,000 tons. This year the total is about 109,000,000, or 13 per cent less than last year. The demand for hay from the South should be good and prices undoubtedly will not be so low as last year.

According to this statement, the total yield of corn, oats and barley is now estimated to be 1 percent above the five-year average and 12 percent above last year. The corn crop has been injured by the dry weather. The total of these three crops indicate that the combined feed crops will be greater than last year. The demand for hog feed will be less, because of the smaller number of hogs.

As a whole the weather has been quite unfavorable for crop growth this year, but the supply of feed grain will be fairly good.

The yield per acre for all crops is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to average 6.7 percent below the 10-year average. The reduced yields, because of unfavorable weather, are equivalent in their effect on prices to the addition of 7,000,000 people to the population, or another New York City. Since normal weather is to be expected, lower prices in the fall of 1926 are probable.

A Bad Winter Ahead?

NOT in many years have farmers of the East had such bad harvest weather as they have had to contend with this year. It has rained so much that even between spells when the sun shone, it was difficult on many soils to get on the land. Then the rains have been followed by bad freezes and heavy snowfalls. Mr. Burritt has called attention in his notes to the harvest troubles of the farmers of Western New York. Hundreds of acres of beans have been ruined; some potatoes have been frozen in the ground; and the keeping quality of apples probably has been injured somewhat by the heavy freezes.

These troubles, however, are offset, with some farmers at least, by the high prices of potatoes, the very fair prices of fruit, and the fact that with many New York farmers the apple crop has been much larger than they have estimated.

Mr. Herbert Janvrin Browne, a long distance weather forecaster, who founds his observations upon scientific data, states that the present exceptionally early winter weather is the beginning of a long hard winter, and of bad weather conditions which will last through 1927. Mr. Browne is supported in his theory by many other scientists, who agree that the heavy spots on the sun, which reduce the sun's heat, have affected the warm ocean currents and these in turn very greatly influence the world's climate, and will continue to do so for two years.

These scientists claim that the cold periods travel in cycles and that the last one was in 1816, which was called "the year without a summer", meaning that there were frosts and cold, disagreeable weather in every month in the year.

The Quarantine Against Rabies

ON another page we are printing a brief account of the controversy in Westchester County over the dog quarantine, enforced by the State Department of Farms and Markets. It seems to be a question of "love me, love my dog." There has been considerable bitter feeling aroused against the Department. We think such feeling is entirely unjustified. for had the Department not taken prompt and efficient steps to control the spread of rabies there is no knowing how many actual deaths might have occurred.

We understand the liking that most folks have for a dog, for we have it ourselves, but when it comes to a problem of the protection of people from a horrible disease like rabies there can be no question about what ought to be done.

What Are the Cooperatives Doing?

THE Department of Farm Management of the New York State College is about to take a census of all the farmers' business organizations of the State in order to find out just how many of these cooperatives there are, how they are organized, what they are doing, and whether or not they are succeeding. This information will be very valuable to all those interested in the cooperative work, and we hope it will have the full support and help of all those to whom the questionnaire is sent.

We have often said in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that the whole cooperative movement is blazing a trail. The only true way that any real progress can be made is to study constantly and carefully the different experiences and steps taken by every organization that is trying to do business in a cooperative way. Using this experience as a guide, the next step ahead can be taken with more confidence.

Trespass Troubles in New Jersey

AT a recent conference of representatives of various farm groups in New Jersey, a case was cited which seems to us to be about the worst yet in the way of trouble from trespassers. Some people came along in an automobile, and in order to get on to the man's farm, they deliberately cut all of the strands of his wire fence. A little late , the farmer's cows got through this gap in the fence and destroyed considerable property on the grounds of an adjoining institution. The institution is now suing the farmer for heavy damages. Talk about the last straw that broke the camel's back!

There should be a law with a lot of teeth in it that can be easily enforced, which will take care of criminal trespassers who not only steal a farmer's products but also deliberately destroy his property. We understand that the farm organizations of New Jersey will this year ask their legislators for such a law. We wish them success.

Good Work

SOME of the wholesale feed manufacturers are doing a most excellent work in encouraging dairymen to weigh and test the milk from individual cows, and what is fed to the cows, thereby keeping a record on each cow. This work is in harmony with what both the good farm papers and the agricultural colleges have been doing for years, for everyone who has any real interest in the dairy industry knows that there can be no permanence and no success under modern conditions unless the poor cows are eliminated and unless the dairy is run on good business principles.

The Grange Program Contest

THE Grange Program Contest which has attracted so much attention among Granges and Grangers in New York State is now closed and the judges are working on the manuscripts. As there are so many of these manuscripts and as they have to be sent to the different judges, it will take some little time to reach a decision. As soon as the winners are chosen, announcements will be printed with the winning programs and with the other programs not winners which the judges think are good.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the things that seems to give my co-workers in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office staff particular delight is getting a joke on the editor. I suppose this is because they think I get so many of these stale chestnuts off on an innocent and helpless public.

One of the things that the staff, especially likes to do is to keep an eye out for jokes in other papers that reflect upon farm editors, and when they find them, they sneak them on my desk when I am not looking.

Here are a couple of their latest atrocities:

It seems there was a disastrous fire on a big farm, burning all of the large buildings, including the silo. The farm editor of a nearby newspaper, eager to get the story, telephoned for details. When he learned that the silo had burned, too, he inquired sympathetically:

"Were all of the cows lost, too, OR WERE YOU ABLE TO GET THEM OUT OF THE SILO IN TIME?"

* * *

A farm paper editor having worked hard for thirty years retired with $50,000 capital. When asked how he had managed to get together so much money, he said:

"I attribute my ability to retire with $50,000 to the fact that I worked very hard, published a fine farm paper, and saved every cent—AND ALSO, TO THE DEATH OF AN UNCLE WHO LEFT ME $49,999.99!"

The A. A. Insurance Service

Something About One of the Ways We Help Our Readers

ONE of the services which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST furnishes its readers is a travel accident insurance policy sold at practically cost to subscribers. We are proud of this service because the company which we have secured to furnish it is reliable, and especially, because it is the most and best insurance for the least money that we know of; and in these days of so much traveling and so many accidents, insurance has come to be an absolute necessity. Before securing this policy for our readers, we made a special trip to Chicago to make a careful investigation of the North American Accident Insurance Company. We found that this company had been doing business for a good many years and was backed with an adequate capitalization, and that proper reservations had been set aside for making payments on policies. It was found also that the men at the head of the company were men of integrity, well known and respected by the business interests of the Central West. Mr. R. H. Gore, one of the managers of the company, and in charge of the newspaper policies, is a cousin of Governor Gore of West Virginia, who was recently Secretary of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet.

Further than this, our investigation showed that the North American Insurance Company is furnishing its policy to many of the best newspapers and magazines in the country, including such papers as the *Chicago Herald and Examiner, The Atlantic Constitution, The Philadelphia Record,* and *The Worcester Massachusetts Telegram.* All of these papers have been furnishing this insurance service to their subscribers for more than three years. It is reasonable to suppose that all of these great publications would not endanger their business standing of years and the personal integrity of their publishers and editors by using a policy for their readers that was not well worth every cent that it cost.

Acting on this information, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was able to get this policy for our readers in the territory where our paper circulates. No other farm paper has been able to secure this policy or any other policy from any other company that, in our opinion, equals this one. It is perhaps natural, therefore, for a competitor to be jealous of this great service we are furnishing our readers, and to show that jealousy by unsuccessful efforts to discredit the value of the policy which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is offering.

It is also another interesting fact that farmers are showing their growing confidence and appreciation in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by increasing their subscriptions by leaps and bounds. In a recent number, we told you how these subscriptions had increased so that in New York State alone we now have over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. Again it is perhaps natural that a farm paper competitor should view with alarm the rapid growth of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and should use any means to create lack of confidence in what we are doing.

As far as the North American accident insurance policy is concerned, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating", so we are publishing on this page a list of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers who were protected by this policy and to whom claims have been paid in recent months for accidents of various kinds. In the list you will likely find the name of a friend or acquaintance. If there were anything doubtful about these claims, of course we would not be able to give you the full names and addresses. We also have on hand literally hundreds of letters from people who have expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the fine treatment they have had from the North American Accident Insurance Company.

Name	Address	Claim Paid
John A. Fox	Wyalusing, Pa.	$ 80.00
Roscoe Williams	Lloyd, Pa.	20.00
M. W. MacDougall	Rome, N. Y.	10.00
J. F. Kerr	Millertown, Pa.	28.57
Fred W. Henderson	Edmeston, N. Y.	14.28
R. S. Besicker	Watkins, N. Y.	10.00
Clinton Havener	Verona Station, N. Y.	30.00
Nester Zwotosky	Smyrna, N. Y.	31.43
L. E. Esteo	Watkins, N. Y.	10.00
C. H. Griffen	Clinton Corners, N. Y.	10.00
J. J. Fosby	Brainerd Station, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Marie Barney	Buffalo, N. Y.	40.00
John Hlavaty	Greenfield Center, N. Y.	10.00
Lorenz Ashober	Amsterdam, N. Y.	20.00
W. J. Holmes	Westmoreland, N. Y.	20.00
Fred E. Bush Est	Quakertown, Pa.	1000.00
W. Holliday	Dansville, N. Y.	20.00
C. H. Murray Est.	Reynoldsville, Pa.	250.00
J. A. Crandall	Brookfield, N. Y.	40.00
William Hull	Orchard Park, N. Y.	60.00
Charles B. Gibson	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	30.00
W. M. Clark	Potsdam, N. Y.	130.00
William Hall	Cortland, N. Y.	80.00
Thomas J. Farrell	Caledonia, N. Y.	20.00
Joseph Coleman	Smyrna, N .Y.	20.00
J. A. Lonergan	Tully, N. Y.	40.00
H. E. Sheppard	Hannibal, N. Y.	130.00
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Kenneth Signor	Walton, N. Y.	20.00
G. Washburne	Wolcott, N. Y.	80.00
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Leon E. Allis	Rome, Pa.	20.00
Geo. T. Smith	Rome, N. Y.	90.00
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Virgil Weidman	Berne, N. Y.	30.00
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I. Anderson	W. Cheshire, Conn.	20.00
I. G. Court	Naples, N. Y.	50.00
C. F. Toenninger	Youngsville, Pa.	130.00
Mrs. Hilda Tice	Voorheesville, N. Y.	10.00
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Arthur Lee	Delhi, N. Y.	27.14
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Lulu B. Giles	Mt. Upton, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Jennie Scutt	Bloomville, N. Y.	20.00
Stanton Gifford	Masonville, N. Y.	20.00
Howard R. Clark	Harpersville, N. Y.	10.00
B. J. Waldron	Schenectady, N. Y.	20.00
Earl Weeks	Schenectady, N. Y.	20.00
Gustav Voelker	Ballston Lake, N. Y.	20.00
John Hutson	Fraser, N. Y.	10.00
Clair Ryder	Cazenovia, N. Y.	37.14
George Livingston	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Anna Lindblad	Sinclairville, N. Y.	20.00
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Mrs. Mary Parise	Chaffee, N. Y.	30.00
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Elbert Luce Estate	Sinclairville, N. Y.	1000.00
M. V. Stevens	Goshen, N. Y.	40.00
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(*Continued on page* 369)

Help Us Make A Better Paper

WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are asking you to check these according to the directions below, cut out the clipping and mail it to us. Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

Editors, The American Agriculturist, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I notice you want your readers to let you know what features of the American Agriculturist they like best and how your paper might be improved. I am marking with the figure "1" the subjects or writers listed below that I nearly always read and with a figure "2" the others that I usually read:

General Articles	Service Bureau
Editorial Page	Legislative Articles
Eastman's Chestnuts	Fruit Articles
What Readers Want to Know	Lone Scouts of America
Dairy Questions	Women's Page
Advertisements	Radio
Market Articles	Letters from Readers
Market Page	Poultry Articles
Among the Farmers	Contests
Serial Story	Sheep Articles
Crossword Puzzle	Farm Engineering
Patterns	H. E. Cook
M. C. Burritt	Jared Van Wagenen

By way of possible improvement in the American Agriculturist, I would suggest _____

_____

_____

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Name _____ Address _____

Each drop of rain—each ray of sunshine

works slow but ceaseless destruction on farm buildings unprotected with lead paint . . . . .

AIR, sun, rain, snow—each takes its turn in destroying unpainted buildings. The sun dries the surface. Rain and snow soak it. Sun and air dry it again. All the time the wood is rotting—the wooden fibres are crumbling.

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This paint is used mostly for exteriors. For interior painting, Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with Dutch Boy flatting oil gives protective finishes that cheer and beautify your rooms.

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Store Now, Feast Later

Back to the Ways of Our Fathers

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

THE storage of food, both for his family and his live stock was a necessity for the pioneer farmer. He planted in the spring, tended during the summer and harvested and stored in the fall. He had little chance to buy food from the store and little ready cash. The reason for storage was easy for him to understand.

The present day farmer has an added reason for storage, because much of his products are sold on the market and it is not always advisable to sell as soon as the crop is harvested. It is still true that country folks store a considerable amount of food for use of the family. It is now relatively easy to buy whatever is needed at the store, but it is also fairly easy to put away a supply of potatoes, apples, cabbage and other products for use during the winter.

The housewife in the village or city has little incentive to store. A suitable place is often lacking, the stuff must be purchased anyway, and as a usual thing it is purchased in small quantities as needed. This condition has sometimes caused people to lose sight of the fact that someone must store food until it is used, and during the world war it gave rise to the idea that those who stored food were "profiteers". It is also true that farmers have often erroneously looked upon cold storage as a detriment rather than a help to their business.

Many Advantages in Storing

The reasons for storage are obvious. Before man first conceived the idea of having a reserve supply of food, it is likely that he was often hungry. We store food in order that we may have a constant supply day after day, the year round. We also store that we may have a greater variety. We extend the season by making the conditions favorable for the product to "keep". Instead of living on cereals and potatoes during the winter we have fruit, vegetables, and even such leafy things as lettuce and celery. This variety in diet helps to maintain the health of our people. The farmer has another reason for storing food, which farmers in pioneer times did not have at least to very little extent, and that is the desire ot sell products at the time when they will bring the best returns. Someone must store the products that are not needed immediately, and the one storing them usually reaps a reward for so doing. This reward has sometimes been a little high for the service rendered, which has influenced farmers to do some storing themselves.

Not all products need the same conditions to keep well. The idea we have in mind is to make the storage conditions such that decay or deterioration will take place as slowly as possible. In a general way this means having the right amount of moisture in the air, having the right temperature and ventilation, the right amount of light or darkness, and protection from mechanical injury, disease and insects.

Potatoes Most Commonly Stored

Potatoes are perhaps more commonly stored on the farm than any other food. They need a place that has a low temperature, the nearer it is to 34 degrees F. the better for the potatoes. The air around them should have plenty of moisture so that the tubers will not shrivel up, there should be good ventilation, and the storage place should be dark to prevent the development of chlorophye in the skins. In my younger days I tried an experiment of storing some potatoes in a pit. I had heard quite a bit about the method, but as we so often do when trying something new, I forgot one essential condition and made my pit in a place that was not well drained, with the result that they spoiled. I was prudent in that I experimented in a small way, and lucky in that I selected a year, when prices were low in the spring. In spite of my failure this is a good way to store potatoes, IF one selects a well drained spot, covers them well and provides for good ventilation. I have a good friend who has two root cellars. They are built into the side of a bank, the roof is entirely covered with earth. His potatoes, carrots, beets and other root crops are in perfect condition late into the spring.

Use Sand If There Is a Furnace

Where root crops are to be stored for home use, and where there is no suitable place, for instance where there is a furnace in the cellar, a good plan to follow is to put them in a box or barrel and fill the space between them with dry sand. This prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture that would otherwise take place. The exception to the rule that root crops need a moist cool storage place is found in Sweet potatoes. They need storage in a place with relatively high temperature about 50 or 55 F. and low humidity in the surrounding air.

The storage of cabbage offers somewhat of a problem. They start growth if it is too warm, and in the average cellar they are almost certain to decay to some extent, leaving a wet, slimy, foul smelling mess. The best way I know of storing a few for home use is to sink a barrel in a side hill, preferably in sandy soil, or putting in a tile drain where needed. If the barrel is sunk in a place where snow does not drift badly, a few minutes work will enable one to get a head of cabbage whenever needed. Root crops can also be stored here. Where cabbage are stored in amounts for marketing they are commonly placed head down, preferably in a place where the snow drifts deep, and covered with hay.

Easy to Keep Celery

When I was a kid and had a garden, I tried growing celery for the first time. I had fair results but when I came to harvest it, I had no idea of the proper course to pursue. I cut off the roots and took it down cellar, with the result that it did not keep extra good. Celery may be stored in the average cellar by digging it up roots and all and standing it on the damp cellar bottom, or on wet sand if the cellar has a concrete floor. If watered, the leaves should not be allowed to become wet.

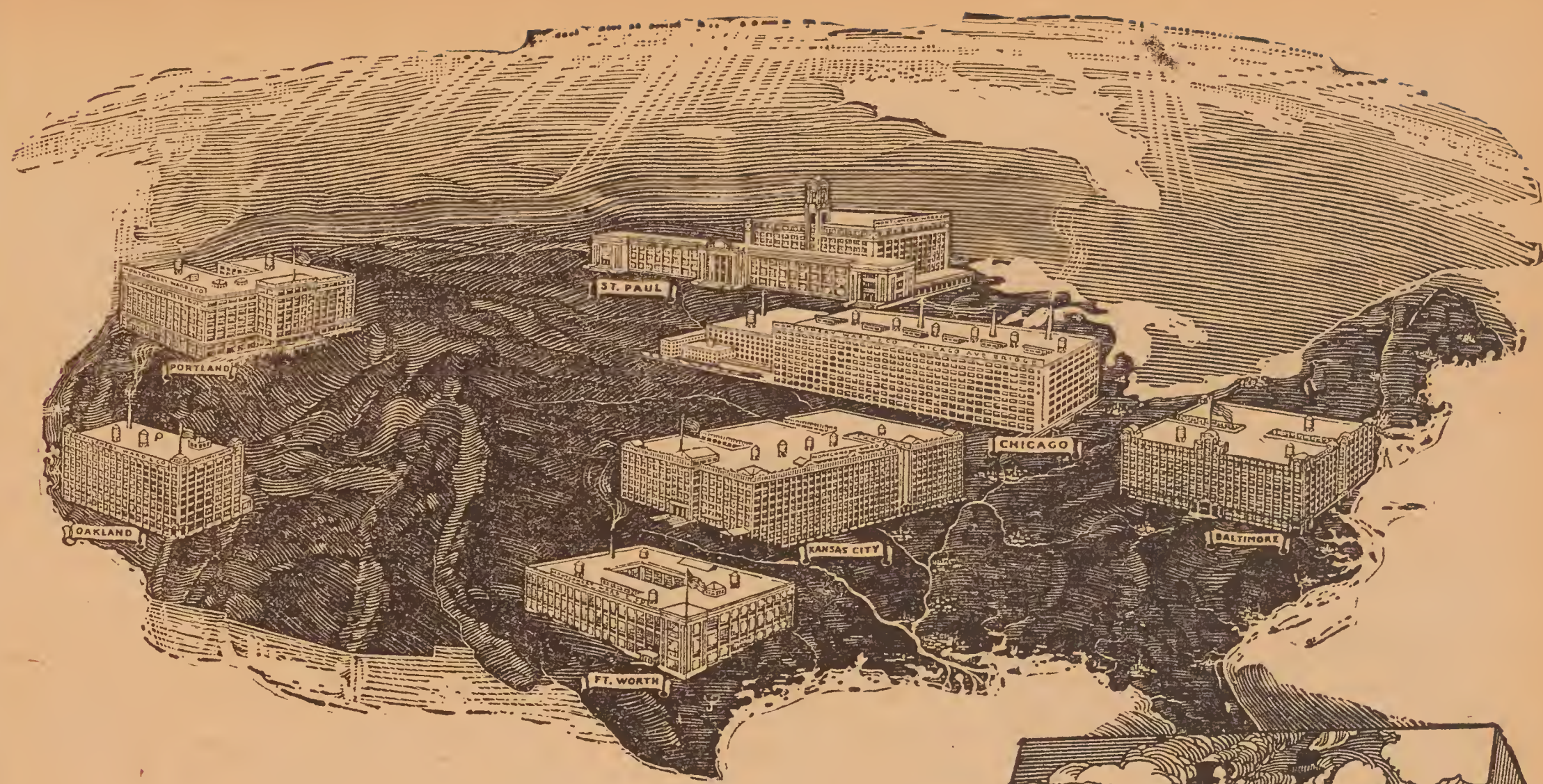
Pumpkins and squashes need a dry storage place where the temperature is about 50 degrees F. Onions also need a dry storage place. Apples should be kept as cool as possible without freezing.

One very common reason why products of the garden and orchard fail to keep well in storage is the fact that they are not in good condition when they are put into storage. Some may be over ripe and soft. Others have injuries. A bruise causes a breaking down of the tissue of the plant, or a broken skin allows bacteria to enter with consequent decay resulting.

Storing Dried Beans

An experience suffered by many people is to put field beans away in a supposedly airtight place only to find on going for them some time later that they have been eaten by a small "bug". Sometimes little is left but the skin. The small insects are known as bean weevils. The eggs are laid by the adults in the beans, and are present when they are put into storage. If conditions are favorable, several generations may be born, until the beans are entirely destroyed. This can be prevented if at the time of storage the beans are fumigated with carbon bisulfide, a colorless liquid. It has a strong odor and is highly inflam-

(*Continued on page* 357)



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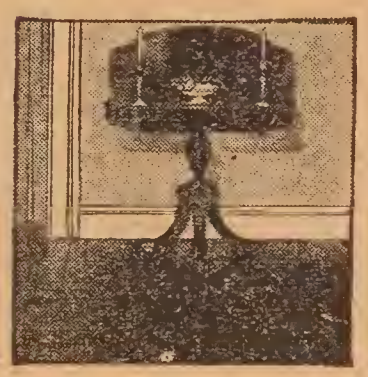

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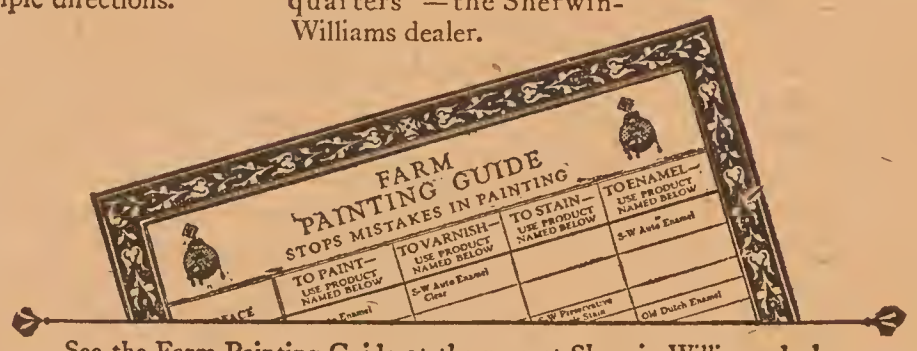

See the Farm Painting Guide at the nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, "Paint Headquarters"— the most helpful paint store in your town.

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How to Secure Shipping Point Inspection

How can we secure shipping point inspection of potatoes. To whom should we write and what will be the cost of such inspection?—R. H. F., New York.

APPLICATION for shipping point inspection should be made to Bureau of Markets, State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y. A fee is charged for the inspection which in the case of potatoes will be $4.00 per car. We doubt if it will be possible to get this service on one car. If possible when making application, cooperate with other growers so that a considerable volume of business is afforded. Anyone making application for such inspection is expected to have inspection made of all the commodity which he grows.

The service has been handicapped by lack of funds. A fee is charged but 75% of this must be turned over to the State Treasurer and 25% sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The service is therefore not financed by the fees and must depend upon appropriation from the state legislature. Inspection service was started on potatoes in 1922 and has been extended to include cabbage, apples, peaches and in a few cases, lettuce, carrots and pears. The inspection reduces the risks incident to marketing and assures that good grading of products will receive a premium.

Clubroot Of Cabbage

We have trouble in growing cabbages in our garden. They look all right for a while and then they begin to wilt and the leaves turn yellow. Can you tell us what causes this? The ground is fertile and the plants were healthy when we set them out. —N. A. H., Pa.

PERHAPS your cabbages are troubled with clubroot. You can easily tell whether this is the trouble by pulling a few of them. If it is clubroot, they will pull easily, and apparently have few roots, but what roots there are will be swollen, and there will be a large swelling just below the ground.

This disease is caused by a parasite that lives over winter in the ground. It enters the growing roots and develops causing the swollen roots and interfering with the passage of food and moisture to the leaves. A plant affected will never form a head. Sometimes not all the plants in a field are affected, but a large percent usually are.

The best way to control this disease is not to set out plants on a piece of land that is affected with clubroot. The addition of lime helps because the organism that causes the disease prefers an acid soil.

Insects Damage Stored Apples

INSECTS which damage fruit in the fall are frequently put into storage along with apparently sound fruit, where they later develop and do much damage. Insects have been observed to feed upon fruit piled in the orchard as well as after it has been put into storage. The worst offenders are codlin moth larvae, the lesser apple worm, San Jose scale and apple maggots.

Fortunately the codlin moth and the apple maggot confine their efforts to a single apple, but the apple worm and scale often pass from apple to apple. If fruit is placed in cold storage and held at a temperature just above the freezing point until ready to use, little injury will result from insects. The low temperature checks their growth and feeding, although it does not usually kill the insects. Apples infested with insects, however are not likely to keep as well in storage as sound apples.

Aside from thorough measures to control these insects earlier in the year, and using as much care as possible to see that infested apples are not put into storage, little can be done, except to put them in cold storage to check the activity of the insects.

Apple Market Is Favorable

National Production Smallest In Years

By GILBERT GUSLER

PROSPECTS for marketing the apple crop at good prices are favorable. The crop is smaller than the average, quality is better than usual, the domestic demand is generous, the export market promises to take fully as many apples as a year ago, and prices for winter varieties have already advanced over the openings several weeks ago.

The smallest total apple harvest since 1921 is estimated for this year. The total crop is smaller than last year in nearly all important states except New York, Illinois, Michigan and Washington, and is estimated at 164 million bushels compared with 179 million bushels in 1924. The crop is generally concentrated in commercial sections and is of high quality, which accounts for an increase in the commercial crop to 30 million barrels as compared with 28½ million last year.

In the northwest, the crop is reported to be the largest on record. Washington, which usually produces about one-fourth of the commercial crop, reports a yield of 8,160,000 barrels or 23 per cent above last year's harvest. Idaho, with 1,433,000 barrels in prospect, shows a 100 per cent increase, while Oregon expects 1,382,000 barrels compared with 1,750,000 last year. Up to October 24, carlot shipments of apples from the western group of states, exclusive of California, have been 5,690 cars larger than in the corresponding time last season. The Hood River district of Oregon will probably market only half as many apples as last season, when an unusually large crop was harvested. Apple shipments from the northwest have probably reached their peak as the harvest movement usually occurs around the middle of October. Over a third of the crop has already been disposed of, with Jonathans well out of the way, and the marketing of the Delicious crop is progressing rapidly.

Shipments of apples from the eastern states also have been boosted by the early season to 1,186 cars more than to the corresponding time last year in spite of a smaller total production. The Virginias, which always export a considerable quantity of apples, had only about half as many as a year ago, and the crop has been sold out early at prices netting fully as much as the domestic market. The New York apple crop is of exceptional quality, and it is believed that 75 per cent of the commercial Baldwin crop may grade A compared with only 46 per cent last year.

The season opened with prices lower than last year, but the market has advanced until it compares more favorable with the corresponding time a year ago. Early in September, Illinois and Michigan Duchess varieties were quoted mostly $1 parcd with $1.25 to a bushel basket com- $1.50 on the same date in 1924, and Maiden Blush at $1.25 to $1.50 compared with $1.50 to $1.75. Best midwestern Jonathans are now selling around $7 a barrel compared with $7.50 to $8 a year ago. The earlier varieties of apples are pretty well marketed already. Prices will undoubtedly work higher now that the heavy movement marketward of fall apples is letting up.

The early harvest is reflected in the large stocks of apples already accumulated in storage. Holdings on October 1 showed 825,000 barrels and over a million boxes of apples an increase of 68 per cent over last year and far above the five-year average.

The foreign market outlook for American apples is as good as, if not better than, that of last fall, and our exporters may again ship 15,000 carloads of apples to other countries.

Exports during the past two seasons have taken about 15 per cent of the carlot shipments. This foreign trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom and continental Europe. Although the English crop is larger and of better quality than that of a year ago, it is scarcely over half a full crop, and much of the production is of cooking varieties.

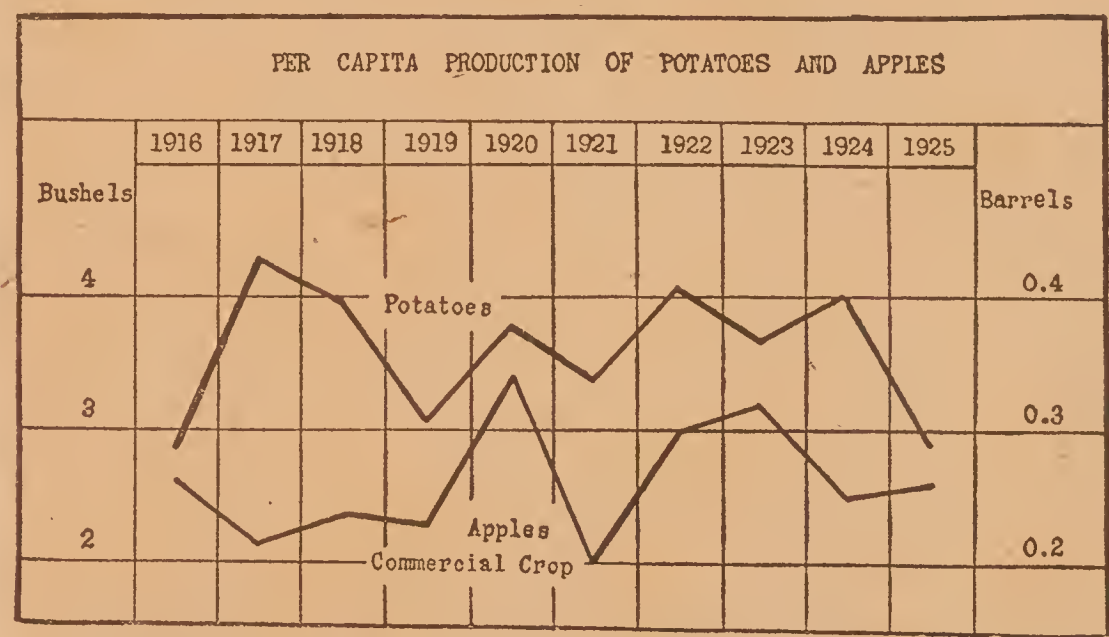
The Continential apple crop is said to be very light, and the failure of the pear crop all over central and northern Europe will increase the demand for apples. Canadian prospects do not approach last year, so that exports from that country should not offer serious competition to United States fruit abroad. The Canadian commercial crop is estimated at 2,600,000 barrels, which is less than 10 per cent of the domestic crop which finds its way into the highways of commerce.

Prune Black Knot From Plums and Cherries

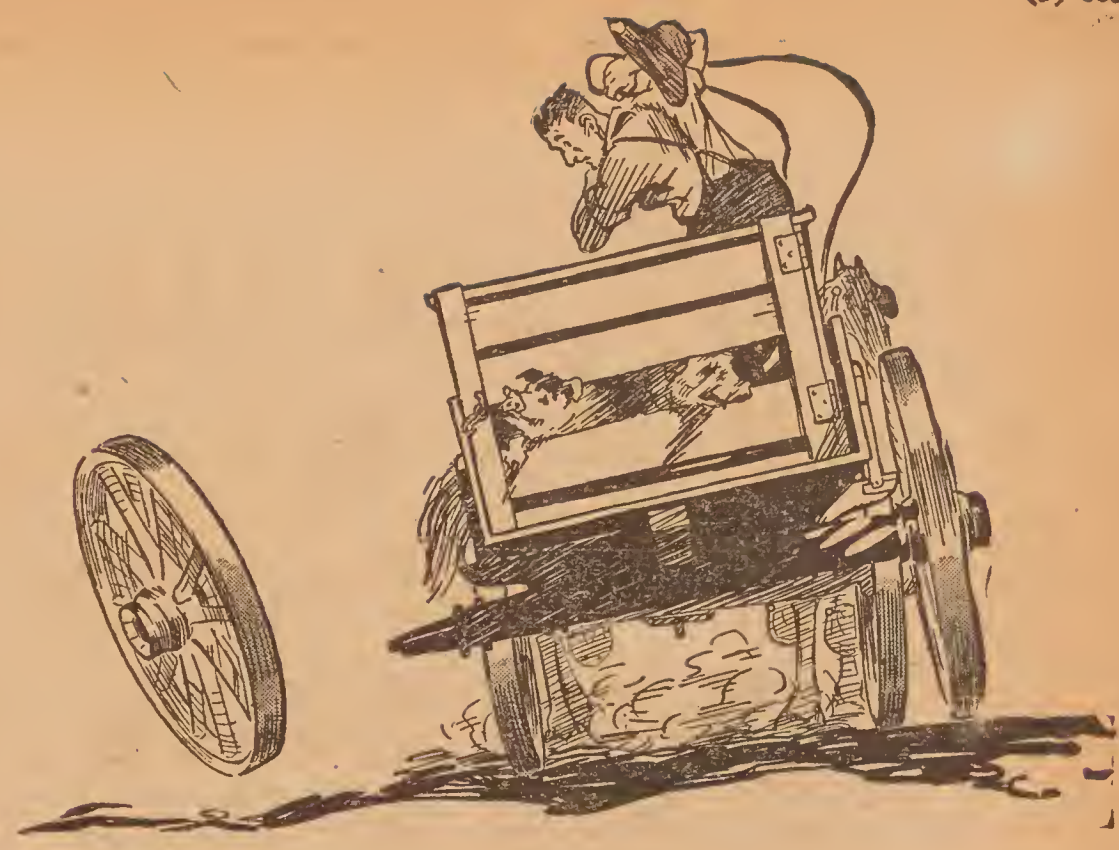
BLACK knot of plums and cherries is a troublesome disease if not detected and eradicated until it gets a firm hold on the tree. A thorough inspection in the fall, pruning out all branches that are affected with the characteristic knots, together with applications of bordeaux mixtures during the spring and summer will control the disease.

In the spring the knots are olive green in color. As the summer advances they grow in size and become black and more brittle. Mr. H. C. Young of the Ohio Experiment Station calls attention to two important points to notice when attempting to control the disease. The so called "summer spores," are produced abundantly during the spring and early summer, the winter spores develop during mid winter and spring. These spores are carried to other branches of the tree and to other trees and the following year produce new "knots."

A fall inspection and pruning of diseased branches will do much to prevent the spread of the disease, because it prevents the maturing and spreading of the spores. The limbs that are pruned off should be carefully burned.



This graph shows the per capita production of potatoes and apples for the past 9 years. The article on this page on the condition of the apple market and the article on page 11 on the potato mraket will give our readers the facts regarding the market conditions of these two crops.



The loose wheel . . .

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A STORY ABOUT FORD ECONOMY

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During the long winter months what a "grind" your cows encounter! Poor exercise, poor air, little green food—yet a full milk yield is needed to show a profit balance from your winter's work.

Kow-Kare aids the cow to digest and turn into milk the coarse, dry winter diet. Heavy production without danger of breakdown is what this all-medicine invigorator makes possible. In actual returns on the investment no crop-fertilizer can equal the effect of Kow-Kare on your winter milk crop.

Vigorous Cow-Health a Natural Result

Kow-Kare is used sparingly. It is all-medicine; it assists, builds up and adds vigor. While it is putting more milk in the pail it is also building new health and resistance into the cow.

That bigger milk check can be yours; let Kow-Kare help you this winter. Most feed dealers, general stores and druggists have it—$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send it postpaid.

FREE Cow Book

Hundreds of thousands of dairymen use our book, "The Home Cow Doctor" as their "reference library" in treating cows "off feed" or suffering from such disorders as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Besides telling how to use Kow-Kare in treating these diseases, there is a wealth of useful dairy information. Write for your copy.

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Grade Cows Money Winners

THE herd of grade cows that created such a sensation at the National Dairy Show, substantiated its claim to greatness when the final awards of prizes were announced. The herd had 118 ribbons, out of a possible 126 and won cash prizes to the amount of $2,985 out of a possible $3,120. They won all the firsts and championships.

Last June Hugh G. VanPelt, managing Director of the Research Department of the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers, set out to find the 100 best grade cows in America. With the assistance of the various cow testing associations, over 200 herds in 11 different states were inspected. It is said that something like $65,000 was spent in getting this herd together, assembling and exhibiting them and advertising them to the farmers of America. This was solely an educational venture on the part of the gluten manufacturers and no attempt was made on their part to merchandise their product through the exhibit. The results that have been obtained, determined that it was indeed worth while.

Most Farmers Keep Grades

The reason that this grade herd was assembled was because 96 per cent of our dairy cows are grade animals. Therefore the average dairyman wants to know more about grade cows of the better class and how to raise them. The grade herd that was on exhibit and which drew five times as much attention by actual count than any of the other exhibits, proves that cow testing associations are organizations that help the dairy farmers to manage, feed, test and improve their herds, thereby improving their business. Furthermore all of these grade cows were sired by pure bred bulls of high producing ancestry which goes to show that it pays to use pure bred bulls as long as they have good records back of them.

Summary of Winnings

Here is a summary of the winnings of the cows in this grade herd.

First prize and champion—Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cows.

First prize—Guernsey and Holstein heifers from Cow Testing Association Record dams.

First prize—Every group, including gets-of-sire for each breed, dairy herds and groups of five cows from single Cow Testing Associations.

First prize State herds—Grade Jerseys by Vermont, Grade Guernseys by Wisconsin, Grade Holsteins by Minnesota.

This herd also won 20 second prizes—19 third—13 fourth—7 fifth—6 sixth—5 seventh—3 eighth—5 ninth—and 5 tenth prizes—a total of 118.

It had been announced previous to the opening of the Dairy Show that these cows would be placed on sale. However, owners of only 52 of these cows will be willing to part with them and consented to their sale at auction. The 52 cows were sold in 4 hours and brought $7,417, the top price being $250 for a Guernsey cow. The champion Holstein cow was not included in the sale but was sold privately for $325, a most unusual price for a grade cow.

This exhibit established a precedent not only for the National Dairy Show but for every large dairy exhibit. It brings the well bred grade cow to the front and thereby establishes a class that will draw the attention and increase the interest of the average farmer.

Bulletin Discusses Care of Dairy Bulls

CARE and management of Dairy Bulls, is the title of a new bulletin, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1412, which discusses briefly the numerous problems bearing on proper management of dairy bulls, how to handle them safely, and how to keep them in good condition.

Newspapers and farm papers frequently tell of persons being injured or killed by bulls, as a result of improper equipment or wrong handling. Because of such occurrences, dairy bulls have come to be looked upon in some cases as necessary evils. This attitude, says the department, often means neglect in such essentials as feeding, exercise, removal of manure from pens, and various other details of care. Proper care and management of the bull will eliminate much of the danger and resultant loss of his use. A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Potatoes Go High

Prices Pass Wartime Level

THE potato market outlook is in direct contrast to that which confronted the grower last fall. A year ago, the largest crop on record had been produced, chiefly due to favorable weather conditions and a correspondingly high yield per acre. This year, the potato crop, on a per capita basis, is the smallest on record with one exception. The forecast as of October 1 of a yield of 344,227,000 bushels represents a per capita production of 2.98 bushels. The average in the past twenty years has been 3.77 bushels while last year it was 4.07 bushels.

The potato crop in the early and intermediate states was estimated at 61,772,000 bushels, a decrease of 30 per cent under the 1924 yield. Shipments from these states to October 24 were only 37,675 cars compared with 49,881 cars in the corresponding time last year. Under the relatively light supplies, prices have averaged considerably higher than in the previous year, at times two and three times those of the corresponding period in 1924. Also, these states marketed early, leaving the market clear for the late crop.

The crop in the main late producing states is estimated at 282,619,000 bushels, a loss of 23 per cent from last year. High prices have attracted early marketing, however, and carlot shipments to October 24 from these sections had exceeded the same period a year ago by 5,057 cars, or nearly 8 per cent.

In the late potato sections, the three big producing states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have a crop estimated at 75,367,000 bushels as against 114,064,000 bushels in 1924, or a production this season of but 58 per cent of last year's crop. Furthermore, the crop in such states as Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, which ordinarily produce enough potatoes to supply their local demand until December or possibly January, is only about half as large as in 1924 and considerably under the five-year average. These states are already in the market for potatoes for immediate shipment.

The shortage of potatoes in the middle-western states will open up markets for northwestern potatoes which are usually closed to them. The crop in the northwest is larger than the 1924 harvest. The Washington crop is estimated at 6,712,000 bushels compared with 6,615,000 produced in 1924. Idaho's crop was estimated on October 1 at 12,254,000 bushels, nearly 15 per cent larger than the 1924 crop of 10,725,000 bushels. The commercial crop of Washington, it is estimated, will run between 6,000 and 7,000 cars, while Oregon will probably ship from 700 to 800 cars.

The small crop of sweet potatoes is another factor of support in the market. The crop is figured at 74,337,000 bushels, only slightly larger than last year's short production and much under the five-year average crop of 96,200,000 bushels. The season was early this year and high prices have helped to move the crop to market faster than last year. Shipments to October 24 were 9,021 cars compared with only 7,113 cars to the same time last season.

In view of the short potato crop, it was not surprising that the autumnal advance should start several weeks earlier than usual. Prices at Chicago throughout the season have averaged around $1 per hundred pounds higher than at the corresponding time last season. Since October 1, prices of northern round whites in the Chicago carlot market have advanced $1.35 a hundred pounds, and dealers report paying growers more than the record prices in 1919. This rising trend is directly opposite to the declining market last fall, when prices were off 50 cents from September quotations, or two years ago when an average decline of about $1 per hundred pounds occurred at Chicago from mid-September to mid-October.

In years of short potato crops, prices usually advance consistently through the winter once the peak of supplies has been passed. In all the short crop years since 1902, farmers who held potatoes until April sold them for an average of 40 cents more per bushel than if they had sold in October. Average farm prices of potatoes by months during all the short crop years in this period were October, 64 cents a bushel; November, 75 cents; December, 79 cents; January, 84 cents; February, 87 cents; March, 95 cents; April, $1.06.

—GILBERT GUSLER.

Store Now—Feast Later

(*Continued from page* 352)

able especially in a gaseous form. Use this at the rate of one pound for each 200 cubic feet of space. It is placed in a deep dish which may rest on the beans. Cover tightly. Keep matches or other lights away.

Quite a few products that we think of as highly perishable can be kept for some time. We had tomatoes on Thanksgiving day one year. We pulled up a few vines and hung them in the cellar and the green tomatoes ripened gradually. A little thought will make it possible to improve the storage conditions on most farms. More food products grown on the farm can be stored, or they can be stored better so as to lengthen the season. The result will be felt in lower food costs as well as in a more varied and consequently better diet.

PASSERBY: *Caught anything?*
FISHERMAN: *Nope, I just come down to let the fish know I pulled through the winter.*—LIFE.

Weak Calves

AS a general proposition, I believe and find it to be true, that the calf that shows only four milk teeth is weak and anemic, improperly developed at birth, and consequently unfit to begin life under conditions will insure its future usefulness.

Such calves seldom develop into healthy and profitable cows. This I have found to be true since being associated with cows and cattle for more than 35 years.

Not only is this my own belief, but we have the words of eminent and progressive dairymen on record as expression of their belief on this subject. One of these, Edward Van Alstyne once said, "I always make it a point to examine the calf's mouth and if I find only four milk teeth that calf is not worth raising."

Whether there are any records of experiments along this line I am unable to say, but I do know that many of the foremost breeders are averse to raising calves that show this sign of weakness at birth.—Orlando Scheneman.

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200—FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—200
Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all good growthy pigs. For feeding pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $4.50 each. I have pure bred Chester Whites 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.00 each. Barrow boars or sows, also pure bred Yorkshire Barrow boars or sows, $5 each. I guarantee safe delivery and no charge for shipping crates. All pigs C. O. D. on your approval.
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The Century Sire
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

This fine young bull, born April 12, has extremely fine close-up records in his pedigree. His sire is out of a 31-pound daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the best son of that famous milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad, and he has 22 A.R. daughters to his credit, the best of which has a record of 30 pounds.

This young bull's dam is a DAUGHTER of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and is out of Winana Segis May 2nd, the holder of the New York State record for the 305-day period at 4½ years of age.

When you analyze this young bull's pedigree you cannot help but marvel at the excellent breeding and production records that are back of him which insure him as a getter of high producing daughters in your herd. He is a line-bred "Dutch" producer.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER RECOVERS SLIGHTLY

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 2	Oct. 27	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	50½-51	49½-50	41½-42
Extra 92 sc)	50 -	48¾-49	41 -
84-91 score	44½-47½	44 -48¼	32 -40
Lower G'd's	43 -44	43 -43½	30½-31½

The slump in the butter market which occurred last week resulted in a price sufficiently low to cause a number of large chain stores to buy fresh butter rather than storage which they had been buying recently. The lower price and the resulting increase in business strengthened the market and brought about an increase in price of from 1c to 1½c. There was some reduction in the local storage holdings during the week of October 31st. The holdings are now 11,654,213 pounds as compared with 23,593,277 pounds for the same period last year. The future of the butter market looks favorable. However it is very sensitive to change. There are indications that winter production will be higher than usual due to the stimulation of higher prices. Weaker markets are reported in all foreign dairy countries and there is some chance that we may receive considerable importation of butter from them.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CHEESE

FLATS STATE	Nov. 2	Oct. 27	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	26 -27	26 -27½	20 -20½
Fresh av'ge	24½-25	25½-	18½-19
Held fancy	27 -28	27 -28	20½-21
Held av'ge	25½-26½	25½-26½	19½-20

There has been little change in the cheese market and the tone has bee generally firm on fancy well-cured New York state cheese. There has been some shading of prices on Wisconsin cheese. The make in New York state is very moderate for the season but is heavier than usual in Wisconsin. A car of average run fresh New York state flats were offered on Monday at 24½c to 25c. Buying interest seems to be lighter and there is no disposition on the part of local operators to accumulate stock at recent quotations.

EGGS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

NEARBY WHITES	Nov. 2	Oct. 27	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	84-86	82-84	81-84
Av'ge extras	82-84	80-82	76-80
Extra firsts	72-80	71-78	70-75
Firsts	62-69	60-67	60-68
Gathered	63-79	45-77	50-72
Pullets	40-59	40-56	40-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	62-68	57-64	60-70

Receipts of fancy fresh eggs ha e shown some further decrease, and prices on the better grades have made a slight improvement. Demand has been fair though a large part of the trade is still in storage stock. Fancy nearby large whites have continued scarce and the market is firm but lately there has been an increase in the offerings of very small sizes. Intermediate grades and badly mixed qualities have been selling slowly with the range of values widening. Local storage holdings were reduced 73,950 cases during the week ending October 29th. Local street stocks have decreased 10,912 cases compared with a decrease of 8,874 cases the previous week.

FOWLS SELLING LOWER

FOWLS	Nov. 2	Oct. 27	A Year Ago
Colored	25-27	27-31	19-25
Leghorns	17-20	18-22	17-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	25-26	25-26
Leghorns	22-24	20-22	22-26

The poultry market has been rather in the buyer's favor. Receipts have been liberal but cars have run more largely to fowls. The qualities continue to run poor. The small amount of fancy stock available has sold well. The quotations have been rather unsettled due to the fact that premiums have been asked and offered during the week. Leghorns have sold quickly at all times, probably because of their relative cheapness. Chickens have sold well. There has been no difficulty in obtaining of premium for small stock from any section. Old roosters have been in a larger supply and the tone has been barely steady. Turkeys, ducks and geese are relatively scarce and wanted on the market.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 4	Oct. 27	A Year Ago
Wheat (Dec.)	1.52	1.49¾	——
Corn (Dec.)	.75½	.74	——
Oats (Dec.)	.38⅞	.39¼	——
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No.2 Red	1.74	1.71	——
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.00⅜	.99	——
Oats, No. 2	.48½	.47½	——
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	
Grd. Oats	27.50	27.50	——
Sp'g Bran	29.00	27.00	26.00
H'd Bran	32.00	30.50	30.50
Stand'd Mids	30.00	28.00	28.50
Soft W. Mids	36.50	36.00	35.00
Flour Mids	37.00	35.50	36.50
Red Dog	43.00	41.50	42.00
Wh. Hominy	32.00	31.50	40.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	31.00	40.00
Corn Meal	35.00	35.00	45.00
Gluten Feed	39.25	39.25	42.75
Gluten Meal	48.50	47.25	51.75
36% C. S. Meal	37.00	38.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	39.00	40.50	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	42.00	47.50
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	45.50	44.50	45.50

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES STILL FIRM

The receipts on potatoes have been rather light and prices have made a slight advance over last week. On November 2nd the best Maine's in 150 pound sacks reached $6.75 and $7. The best Long Island's sold at $7. to $7.75. The best New York State's brought $6 to $6.50. Some of the fanciest stock sold at a premium above the top figure. The stock in bulk from all sections maintained recent prices with advances in some cases. The tone of the market is very firm. Producers are well aware of the market conditions and are not in a hurry to sell. There is every reason to believe that the market will continue extremely favorable for producers.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market on live calves was steady without material change. Prime nearby veals sold up to $15.50. The market on live lambs was firm with the prices tending higher; prime stock reaching $16.50 on October 31. Country dressed veal calves were cleaned up quite closely for week ending October 31. Trade however was rather slow and prices held unchanged until October 30, when a few choice veals brought 21c. During the week choice veals sold chiefly at 20c, with lower grades ranging downward. Receipts on spring lambs have been light, mostly old and heavy and of uncertain value. Fancy stock of desirable weight sold readily at from $16.25 to $16.50. On November 2nd, 35 cars of live lambs arrived in Jersey City. The market was easier with $16 as the top quotation. The market on country dressed veal continued steady on November 2nd. A few choice veals reached 21c; most sales at 20c with lower qualities ranging downward.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

The apple market on November 2nd was a little unsteady and prices tended slightly in the buyer's favor. The general average of prices was about 50c lower. There is a small proportion of A grade 2¾ to 3 inch apples and the sales on this grade were reported at full farmer prices, with the exception of Mackintosh which are lower. The rather free receipts on Greenings also brought the price of that grade down. Some 2½ inch A grade Hubbardson sold up to $4.50. Baldwins are quoted from $2.25 to $6 per barrel. Rhode Island Greenings from $2.50 to $6.50. New York State Mackintosh $2.50 to $6. Northern Spies $2.50 to $7.

The pear market was quiet. The season for Bartletts was practically finished. Seckles in baskets brought from $2.50 to $2.75. Kieffers in baskets rarely exceeded $1.25 per basket.

The trade in cabbage is rather limited though the tone of the market is firm and slightly higher. New York States brought $25 to $30 per ton with some New York State red quoted at $35.

Long Island cauliflower continues to show a wide range in quality. Some of poor quality sold as low as 75c to $1.50 per crate; the fanciest marks going as high as $4 to $4.50.

The celery market continues firm in tone. New York states per standard crate quoted at $3.50 to $4; States and Jerseys per dozen stalks quoted at 35c to 85c.

There is a better feeling in Jersey lettuce quotations having advanced about 50c on good stock; with $2.25 reached for a few fancy marks.

Higher Quality Eggs Bring Best Returns

DURING the past summer and fall, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has repeatedly called attention of readers of the Market Page, to the fact that it is a better paying proposition to grade eggs and market the fancier eggs separately, that increased returns of the increment of profit is greater on the graded eggs than if they were sold as run of the nest.

This advice is born out by a recent statement of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, which issues the following statement:

"The higher grades of eggs this season have risen rapidly in price than the lower grades. During the week of August 25 average extras were selling wholesale in the New York market for 51 cents a dozen, extra firsts for 47 cents, undergrades for 38 cents and pullets for 41 cents. One week later the price on the highest grade had risen to 60 cents, a gain of 18 per cent.; on the extra firsts, to 55 cents, a gain of 17 per cent.; whereas on the undergrades and pullets, the price had risen to 42 and 44 cents, respectively, or gains of only 10 and 7 per cent.

"This greater increase in the price of the better grades of eggs has a marked effect on the returns to the producer at this season of the year when the volume of production is continually decreasing.

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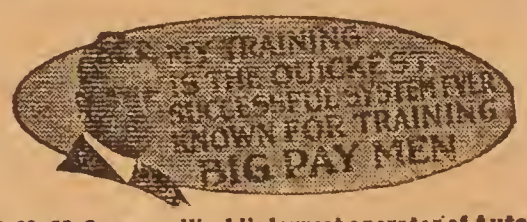

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News From Among the Farmers

Rabies Excitement in Weschester County

DURING the past few months, there has been considerable excitement among the dog owners in Westchester County over a quarantine issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets.

The Department of Farms and Markets in April and June, 1925, issued quarantines on all dogs in twelve townships of Westchester County and two townships of Rockland County. These quarantines require all dogs to be so muzzled or confined as to make it impossible for them to bite or inoculate persons or animals. The quarantines have been enforced by this Department. Approximately 1800 dogs not restrained as required, have been picked up. About 500 of these have been redeemed by their owners, and those not redeemed have been humanely destroyed.

The necessity for this quarantine is as follows: Up to June 1st, 25 persons in this territory had been bitten by dogs with rabies. One boy, Norman Benz of New Rochelle, died of rabies, and all of those bitten were caused the inconvenience and expense of protecting themselves by taking the Pasteur treatment. Since January 1, 1925, there have been reported 66 positive cases of rabies in dogs, and many additional persons bitten have taken the Pasteur treatment.

This is a case where the object in view is a most important one—the protection of human life. In all cases of this kind the agents in charge are under pressure and criticism from people not fully informed on what is necessary and what is being done; first, by those who appreciate the necessity for strict action and who greatly fear that not enough is being done; second, by those who do not wish their dogs to be restrained or themselves to be troubled by the observance of the quarantine requirements, nor to allow the officer to take their dogs when they are not restrained as required.

The Commissioner carries a heavy responsibility in the midst of these conflicting feelings. He must steer a correct and effective course, doing his duty with as little inconvenience and anxiety to either side as possible, but he must protect human life.

It is the earnest desire of Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke to remove the quarantines at the earliest date that safety permits, and to enforce them with all possible leniency; but it is also his desire to protect the public and to perform his duty faithfully and effectively, even though this may be distasteful owing to opposition from certain elements of the population.

Five townships in northern Westchester County were released on October 8th.

Penn. Milking Shorthorns Bring $160 Sale Average

BREEEDERS of the Milking Shorthorn in Bedford County, Penn., realized prices for their consignments to the recent Bradford County Milking Shorthorn sale that rank well in comparison with public sale prices for dairy animals at this time. The 52 head, half of which were bred heifers, brought a total of $8305, or an average of a few cents under $160 per head.

H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., owner of the noted Walgrove Herd, was the heaviest buyer, taking sixteen head including Brookside Doris, the cow that topped the sale at $510. This cow and Brookside Mollie, bid off to Mr. Tener at $500, are half sisters to Brookside Madora, holder of the new junior-two-year-old record of 13,758 pounds milk and 503.4 pounds fat. All three cows are by Royal Knight, the senior sire in the Walgrove Herd.

Five head were sold to Bar-None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., owned by Maurice Whitney. Mr. Whitney's purchases included the bull calf that topped the male offerings at $200. The youngster is an April calf whose dam has a 10,000 pound four-year-old record. Four other New York State buyers took seven head, and the remainder of the offering, with one exception, went to Pennsylvania bidders.

Sixteen cows averaged $229: twenty-seven bred heifers brought $140 each; four small calves realized $61 per head, and five young bulls were sold at $98 each.

Russian Government Buys Sheep

A COMMISSION from Russia has been in this country for some time, selecting a number of Rambouillet sheep to send back to Russia. Mr. Michel S. Pereferkovitsh, Manager of the Live Stock Department of the Commissariat of Agriculture of Russia, has been in charge of this mission, while Prof. M. F. Ivanoff, who has charge of a large experimental farm in Russia, has done the actual selecting of the animals.

A recent shipment included 1572 sheep while at the present writing a consignment of approximately 1200 sheep are in New York City ready to be loaded on the ship Westvard on November 6th. The sheep were selected from several western states, mainly Oregon, Montana and California. They are a fine looking lot and do credit to the sheep growers of the west. Dr. Kotes, a veterinarian, will accompany the shipment, as well as several men from the various ranches where the sheep were purchased.

The ship will travel across the Atlantic through the Mediterranean and into the Black Sea, and will require about 30 days for the trip. Mr. Joseph Pincus of the Armtorg Trading Company is in charge of their transportation. The total sum involved in the two shipments reaches well toward one-quarter million dollars.

A large part of the sheep will be placed on government experimental farms with the idea of improving the quality of the wool sheep in Russia. Some of them will be loaned out to individual farmers with the understanding that they are to be used only for breeding purposes. Russia has always grown a considerable number of sheep but they have been of the mutton variety and the present enterprise is expected to result in the stimulus to the textile manufacturing in Russia. Mr. Pereferkovitsh stated that they were told before coming to this country that they would not receive a cordial welcome. However, both he and Prof. Ivanoff were very much pleased at their reception and at the results of their mission. They expressed a hope that their trip would help to bring about a different feeling and a better understanding between the two countries.

State Farm Bureau Federation Meets

THE tenth annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation occurs at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., November 10th and 11th. At the same time and place will occur the sixth annual meeting of the Home Bureau Federation. Tuesday afternoon, November 10th will be open session and Farm Bureau members are invited to attend and hear Frank Evans, who is secretary and counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The election of officers will take place on November 11th. The offices to be filled are president, vice-president, second vice-president and director. There will also be an election of directors to represent the New York Federation in the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Owen Young has been invited to address the delegates of the Home Bureau Federation at some session during the meeting.

Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 13.—Annual Farm Bureau Meeting of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, at Lyons, N. Y. Speaker—Dr. G. F. Warren, Agricultural Economist—State College of Agriculture.

Nov. 13—Committee Men's Banquet of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau, at Middleburgh, N. Y. 7:30 P. M. Speakers—Dr. C. E. Ladd and others.

Nov. 19—Annual meeting of the Dutchess Co. Farm Bureau Association, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Millbrook, N. Y. Speaker—H. E. Babcock, General Manager, G.L.F. Exchange.

Dec. 5th—Quarterly meeting of the Tioga County Pomona Grange at Flemingville Grange Hall.

Dec. 5th—Annual meeting of the Herkimer County Farm and Home Bureau at Herkimer, N. Y. The speakers will be E. R. Eastman, editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Mrs. Cola Fountain.

Dec. 11th.—Annual Meeting of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau, at Cobleskill, N. Y. Prof. Briston Adams will speak.

New Jersey Horticultural Meeting Announced

ACCORDING to H. H. Albertson, Secretary of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the meeting of the society will be held in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City on December 9, 10 and 11.

County Notes

Cumberland Co., Pa.—Having a very cold and rainy weather through October and on Friday the 30th, it snowed all day; something unusual for this section of the country. Much corn to husk yet, and many shocks are down on the ground owing to very high winds. Help is hard to get and at prices the farmer cannot afford to pay. Price offered for new ear corn only 50c per 70 pounds. Apples pretty well gathered. Many were blown down by the high winds and badly bruised. Much cider being made out of them. Wheat has fallen in price but has rallied a little.

Chautauqua Co.—We have just had a 10 inch snowfall which has drifted in places. Many acres of potatoes are not dug and buckwheat is not threshed. Ensilage corn has been put into silos in good shape. Business is dull, no jobs or work offered. Potatoes are selling from $1.00 to $1.50. Poultry 20c per pound, live weight.

Ontario Co.—We are having a very wet fall; rain most every day. Cabbage is being drawn at $7.00 per ton; potatoes are rotting badly; some nice apples are selling at 50c to $1.25 per bushel. Butter, eggs and pigs scarce.

Delaware Co.—The weather for October has been unusually cold and stormy. Some fall plowing has been done. Farmers are getting out stovewood which finds a ready sale at $4 to $5 a cord. Apples were a light crop as also were potatoes. The latter sell at $1.50 per bushel. The Delhi-Cooperative Dairy Co. paid $2.50 for September milk. Eggs are 60c per dozen. Some foods are cheaper.

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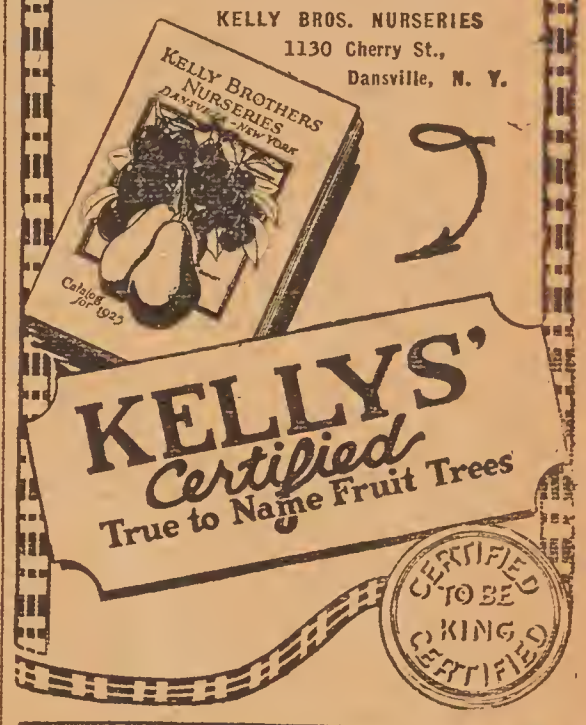

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From White Collar to Dirt Farmer

(*Continued from page 347*)

and another to get home again. For the trains are often slow during the rush hours. This adds two hours a day to his eight-hour day, making 60 hours a week. Of course this does not include the time necessary for dressing.

Normally you would consider the eight hours actually spent on the job as being the hardest, until you have tried getting to and from work every day for a while. Then your ideas will change very much. During your trips you are jammed, pushed, rushed off your feet, life and limb endangered, while a thousand and one other things happen to make life miserable and nerves and temper ragged. Not infrequently stalled for hours in a hot, close atmosphere; often carried off your pins by a sudden lurch of the train or the quick throwing on of the brakes, this travelling is not the thing for any but the most perfect physical body. Match this kind of a ten-hour day with the life on a farm, even where the hours may be longer. Do not let the thrill of an eight-hour day get into your bones and blood. Figure it out as it should be figured out.

The White Collar Class

I have been talking of union hours as a skilled laborer. In the so-called white collar class, where most of the farm boys look for their future the hours we will say are the same, although they are often longer as no union sets the hours. The average wages, however, are much less at the start, requiring a much longer period of time for increased earnings and with a future depending upon many circumstances, many of them beyond the control of the individual. When one does work up to the higher paid positions, which comparatively few do, you must pay for your responsibilities in increased hours and extra nerve tension. When you leave the office for home, a business conference at some evening dinner or a general consultation at the business men's club, you are constantly thinking of the business, planning some strategic move or pondering upon the success or failure of some important project. Though many are called from the farm to the city, few are chosen for the higher positions, as they are of necessity limited and large numbers of candidates are always ready to press their claims for any opening.

The average clerical job is but a round of tedious routine, where petty jealousies abound and a constant fight is on hand to maintain your own. A thousand excuses or so-called reasons can be used for cause or no cause to keep down your salary or contribute to your discharge. And then begins the search for another job.

Country Boy At Disadvantage

In the city, the country or town boy is at a disadvantage even in the least responsible positions. He has no home to go to. He usually lives in a small furnished room—morbid, morose, discouraged. And nothing so hinders success as this sort of mental attitude. In place of the farm-grown and home-cooked foods he eats in a restaurant or boarding house. His digestion suffers and this in turn adds to his mental suffering. He must do all this on a meager starting salary, keep up his appearances in order to keep his job, pay his carfare, find his pleasures and recreation in the cheapest (which are never-the-less expensive) way possible. He must scimp, save and worry about holding his job. He must learn the ways of the city while he is earning his living. To advance he must meet people who are in a position to help him with their influence. This all costs money.

Lose More Than is Gained

It will take years to grow into a good paying position if he ever does reach that point. Meanwhile he is becoming hardened to the finer things of life. He thinks in terms of money, for gold is bound to become (in the majority of cases) his god. His sense of the beautiful in life is bound to become stifled by the hardships he will suffer. He will probably become selfish and self-centered—not because he wants to be, but because he hasn't the time to develop a large earning capacity and at the same time remain his natural self. He will learn the art of "opportunism," if I may use that term—of letting the momentary opportunity for increasing his earning power predominate his life.

Before you boys and young men (girls, too,) who read this article, decide to leave the farm house with its broad acres and ample rooms for the hall bedroom and the congested city life, think seriously of what you are doing, for you will have to pay a great price for success, if you ever reach your goal. And if you do reach it—you may reach it at a time in life when you cannot enjoy it. And always bear in mind when talking of wealth, that it usually takes a lifetime to accumulate and that you cannot take it with you.

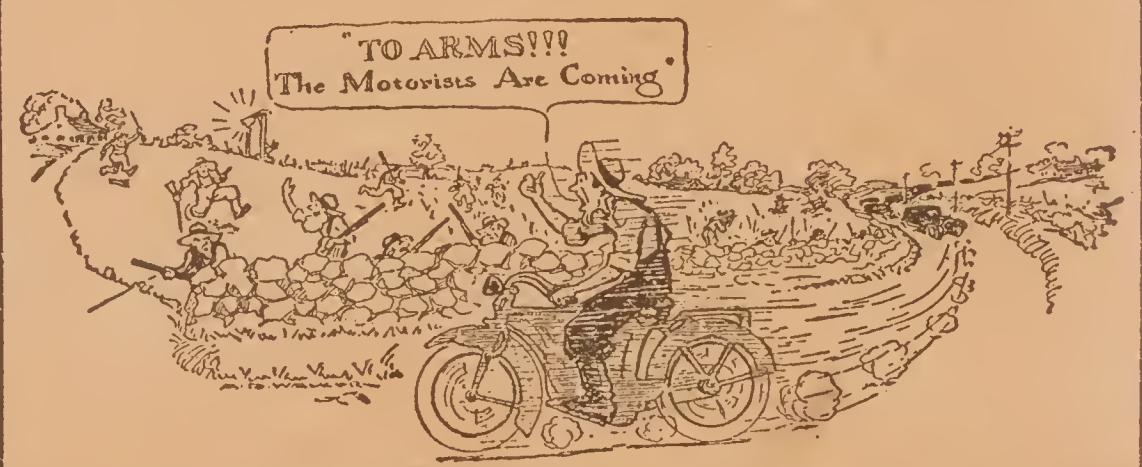
The Greatest Liability

In all probability it will be left to someone else to fight over or dissipate. It will usually bring heart-aches to those who come after and may cause untold suffering. For unearned money is the greatest liability you can place upon your children, after you are dead and buried. And it will place a handicap upon your children while you are still living. Young men or young women, or their mercenary parents will be looking for eligible life partners or short term meal tickets. The only reason for this interest will be the wealth it brings and the influence it may offer. Marrying for money, social position or a title seems to be the general trend of the times among the families of presumable influence. Love plays second fiddle to the affluence of money. But I say to you young men and young women of the farm communities—better a life partner who marries you for what you are than for what you have. Better a good, wholesome, simple life on the farm than an artificial social environment with all its baubles of our city caste system.

All Have Knotty Problems

It is true that there are many knotty problems to be solved on the farm. Long hours there may be and are, but they are long hours which can be made into a delightful experience. You can apply certain principles of business to farm management.

(*Continued on page 370*)



The Rural Minute Men are now organizing to protect their corn, melons, pumpkins and potatoes from the Sunday marauding motorists.—JUDGE

November Chicken Chatter

Feeding Hens---Cull the Pullets

How much feed should be given to 100 hens and how should they be fed? What part of the grain should be fed at morning and what at night? Should the mash hoppers be left open all day or only in the afternoon? When is the best time to feed green feed?—J. N. Y., Pennsylvania.

A HEN will eat from 60 to 100 pounds of feed in a year. Assuming they will eat about 75 pounds this will mean 7500 pounds of feed for 100 hens for a year. Dividing this by 365 we find that 100 hens will eat about 20 pounds of feed a day. The laying mash will weigh about 1 pound per quart while the scratch feed will be heavier, perhaps 1½ pounds to the quart. There is little danger of overfeeding hens except that they may be given so much scratch feed that they will not eat enough mash. Feed about 2 quarts of scratch feed as early in the morning as the hens can see. This feed may be put in the litter the night before, if you wish. There is no objection to having the mash hoppers open all the time, in fact it is advisable unless some hens are laying so heavily that they are losing weight.

The grain should be scattered in deep litter so that the hens will be busy for some time. They should have water the first thing in the morning. We think it is a good plan to scatter a few handfuls of grain in the litter every time you go into the house as this keeps the hens busy.

Green feed can be fed at noon, a good sized head of cabbage for each 100 hens is good. Feed the balance of the scratch feed at night, giving the hens just time enough to eat it before they go on the roosts. They should have all they can eat at this time, at least 5 or 6 quarts to 100 hens.

The giving of only a small amount of grain in the morning stimulates the hens to eat mash during the day and heavy grain-feeding at night gives the hen food for warmth during the night. The importance of plenty of water is often underestimated. One man who arranged to have a heater so that the hens had water all the time, reported that he found that the hens very soon increased their production.

A City Woman Who Is Making A "Go" of Poultry

Recently we received a request from the writer of the following letter for aid in treating her young chicks which were suffering from a disease that was taking heavy tolls. We are glad to know that our diagnosis was a help. It is extremely difficult to diagnose a poultry disease without seeing the birds, for there are so many symptoms which are common to many diseases. We are always glad to be of service to our readers in this manner. It must be appreciated however that our ability is limited only to what we know about the birds from the symptoms that are given us. Incidentally we believe that our subscriber is to be congratulated on her success in her poultry venture; it is not always that a city woman can acclimate herself to conditions on a farm, especially when it comes to taking over one of the farm enterprises of which she knows nothing about and make a success of it.

IN reply to your kind interest in my baby chicks, I will say I am more than pleased I wrote to ask you what was wrong. I feel positive you diagnosed their disease properly. I treated them as you suggested for occular roup and I lost only eleven after I began the treatment. The ones I lost were sure to die, they were so far gone. I expected to lose more than that and I know I would have but for your kind assistance.

If you ever want any information as to whether a woman born and reared in the city can succeed with chickens on a farm and make money and "be satisfied," ask me! One thing you must do though is work. Hard work too. Maybe it was harder for me because I never raised chicks before.

I think I prefer April chicks for my first ones were hatched April 21, my second ones May 12, and a hen stole her nest and came out June 11 with 12 chicks. I am going to take a photo of the three hatches just to see the difference through a camera. My April pullets are combing up nicely; lots of their combs are nearly as red as the little roosters. They are almost as large as the old hens. The man we bought the farm from said the chicks were Tom Barren strain. Some of them are very large for Leghorns. I am keeping a poultry account and will know just where I stand when we get our young roosters all sold and our pullets counted and in their winter quarters. But I am convinced if these pullets do as well as their mothers that we are already on the road to success in poultry.

If you ever print an article to urge city people to farm, tell them by all means to purchase a well stocked farm. A bare farm to a city family is a bare winter cupboard unless the farm only costs about $1,000 and is a good producer and they have at least $3,000 more for stock and tools. And the wisest buyer in the community to advise what to and what not to buy. But by all means have chickens. We bought a 76 acre farm for $2,000 cash. One cow and a cultivator constituted all the stock and tools—not a chicken! My husband was raised on a farm but had not farmed for 15 years. He bought 7 cows and a good team and equipment to work with. His corn was fairly good and the hay he cut was good; he had 12 bushels of wheat. We had 60 chickens and they paid our grocery bill, with the exception of flour, all summer. We had nothing to sell; the cattle ate the hay and corn. We had to buy horse feed and we were in 11 months $750.00 in debt. This farm is 76 acres. We are here 6 months; we have paid $510.00 on the place since March 1; we hope to make it $700.00 by October 1. We have 73½ bushels of wheat thrashed, 190 bushels of oats, and the barn crammed with hay. We are now putting a second crop of clover in the wagon shed. We figure on 500 bushels of corn if nothing happens to it. The price of this farm was $7,000, easy payments. The man who owned it put $1,400 of lime on it and it shows it!

Hope this does not tire you but believe it is an interesting example of a poor or good farm.

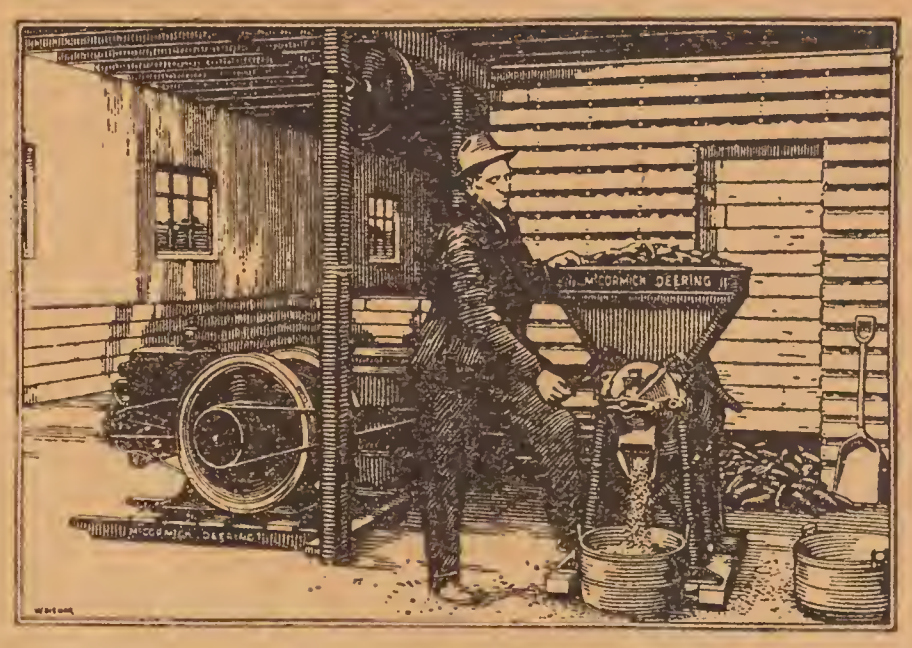
Cull the Pullets

A GREAT deal has been said and written about culling hens. The pullets will need just as much attention this year. It is not going to pay to support a lot of immature or poorly developed pullets this winter. Advices indicate that the pullet crop this year is a big one which means that with ordinarily favorable conditions, eggs are going to be plentiful and the market may be an easy affair. On top of that there are said to be something like 800,000 more cases of eggs in storage than there were a year ago at this time and these eggs went into storage at a price 5c or 6c above last year's quotations.

All of this does not mean that there will not be a good market for fancy fresh eggs. It does mean however that there will be more than enough eggs to supply the market when these straggling pullets come into laying. They will have boarded during those months when the market has been good and will only come to life when things begin to lag and when we don't know what to do with all the eggs that are coming in except to put them into storage. And eggs usually go into storage at a low price.

Therefore those undersized, shallow-chested, crow-headed, scrawny sparrows may better be disposed of early and save their owner a lot of work, expense and worry.

Close to 92,000 forest fires swept 29 million acres of land and caused a money loss of 38 million dollars in the United States last year, the U. S. Forest Service reports.



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ONLY by selling direct in large quantities can we offer you such a big bargain as this famous Hercules work shoe of heavy pliable leather, double tanned to resist soil acids and to stand hardest wear. Made on famous Army Munson last. Double leather soles, soft toe. Mahogany brown in **Sizes: 6 to 11;** wide widths. Order No. **01171.**

WE PAY POSTAGE, if money or check accompanies order or you can **Pay Postman** on delivery plus postage. Mention No. **01171,** size and width or all numbers in shoe you wear.

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Send me your famous work shoe. If not satisfied I am to have my money back

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We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch Nov. 16th. Write for prices.
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BABY CHICKS Big discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list.
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[ ] I have a Ford Truck [ ] I expect to have one (Please check which)

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With the Warford Tee you can shift from high to low *at any speed* and with the clutch engaged if you want to! Find out how this is done.

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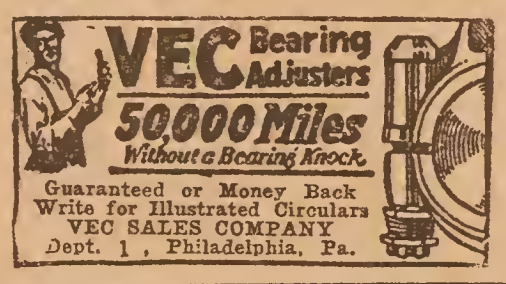

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What Readers Want to Know

Installing a Radio---Horse Has Heaves

I am planning to install a radio receiver. I am at loss to know what kind to purchase. There are so many different kinds all claiming to be the best. With no experience to help in the selection of receiver, I would like your advice. I want a good reliable receiver, one that I can depend on to give good results. While I want to purchase as cheaply as possible I d not want to spoil the final results by saving $50 or $75 on a set. You can no doubt, give me good advice on the above. A friend of mine has a Grebe receiver. He is well pleased with it and recommends it to me, claiming it is one of the best receivers out. The set cost $235 installed ready for use with dry batteries. Which will give the best results, wet or dry batteries. I am located one mile from Lake Ontario, two miles from high tension wires.—F. L. M., New York.

IT is very difficult and in fact a delicate matter to recommend any particular make of radio set for you, since we would certainly be unfair to makers of other sets of as good receiving abilities of which we may perhaps be in ignorance.

Since you make mention of the Grebe receiving set, we may confirm your friend's opinion that the Grebe receiver is of excellent quality and as good as you can obtain.

As regards dry and storage batteries, reception is always somewhat better with a storage battery and accompanying storage battery tubes than with dry cell tubes. The storage battery tube is larger and delivers more volume and better reproduction, in as good a receiver. However, if you have difficulty in getting batteries charged, you may be sure that so far as long distance reception and reliability are concerned, the dry cell set is as good.

In general, the receiver having two stages of radio frequency amplification, like the neutrodyne or the average five tube outfit; or a set having one stage of radio frequency and a regenerative detector will give the best long distance reception short of the super-heterodyne. The last- named, while somewhat better than all others for sensitivity, is not quite as good for tone quality and using many more tubes than the others, is costly of operation. We advise you to be careful in purchasing so-called "one-dial" receivers, since these generally do not give quite as good results as sets having one or two or three dials for turning in the stations, in addition to dials or knobs for turning the set on and off, varying the loudness, etc.

The high tension lines are too far away to bother you seriously. Nearness to the Lake will improve your opportunities for long-distance receiving. Most any storage battery type radio set, costing about $100 or more without any accessories will be a good receiver and this applies to a dry cell tube set also. Use care in picking accessories—pay enough to get high grade tubes made by G.E. or Westinghouse, and batteries made by firm known to you for regular battery building.

A Case of Heaves

I recently purchased a seven-year old percheron draft horse. He has the heaves. At times they are so bad that he can scarcely go; at other times they are rarely noticeable, except for a cough. Is there any remedy or cure for them? I have often seen so-called "heave-cure" advertised and would like to know as to the advisability of their use."—M. E. L., New York.

WHEN once well established heaves is incurable. Judicious feeding and remedies will help to allay its severity and the horse be made able to work fairly well. The best plan is to feed hay sparingly, possibly withholding it entirely at times when the horse has to work hard. Sound oats and wheat bran are preferable for grain. Sprinkle all feed, especially hay, with lime water. Allow access to salt. Succulent food such as pasture and carrots in season cannot be improved upon. Do not work the horse immediately after a meal.

Should such management fail to give satisfactory results, give the horse one-half ounce, night and morning, of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic sprinkled in the feed. At the end of two weeks gradually discontinue the medicine taking at least ten days to the process. Numerous other remedies have been used from time to time but always with varying results, especially in those cases where the ailment has become well established.—M. V. H.

Dynamite Makes Ice Pond

An unusual job with dynamite was recently successfully accomplished near Cortland, New York, on the property of E. L. Carrier, where an ice pond 18 feet wide and approximately 36 feet long was blasted out through the use of the explosive. The work was done by Ray Dalley, a blaster of Dryden, New York, who finished the job in about five hours.

Mr. Dalley states that in order to blast out the ice pond, he punched holes about 20 inches apart one way and 30 inches the other, using ½ lb. of 50% straight dynamite in each hole. After the cartridges were put down, he detonated them by electric blasting caps and also by the propagation method. In this propagation method, the detonation of one cartridge explodes all the others.

How Fast a Wheel Should Turn

I have a cast iron wheel that I wish to use as a balance wheel. It was used as one of the balance wheels of a stone crusher. The wheel is 4 feet in diameter, has a 15 ineh faee, the rim is ⅝ inehes thick and the wheel will weigh, I should think, about 1200 to 1400 pounds. Now what I want to know is how fast it would be safe to run it. I would like to run it 450 to 500 revolutions per minute. At the stone works where I got the wheel the foreman assured me that it would be perfeetly safe up to 1000 revolution per minute. Another party is equally certain that 250 revolutions per minute would be the limit of safety and not wishing to take any chances I am writing you in hopes that you might be able to help me out. Also I would like to ask how fast a 48 ineh sawmill saw should be run to do good work.—F. A. C., New York.

If you run this wheel at 500 R.P.M., you would have a rim speed of about 6,300 feet per minute and if you run it at 450 the rim speed would be about 5,700 feet per minute. For cast iron wheels, **made in one piece,** a safe speed is 6000 feet per minute. Therefore if a speed of 500 or even more were used, you would not be safe, even, if this wheel may have run at this speed in the past. 450 to 475 R.P.M. would be better.

Another authority gives this table:

Safe revolutions per minute—Cast Iron

Diameter in feet	R.P.M.—No joint in wheel
2 ft.	955
3 ft.	637
4 ft. (your wheel)	478
5 ft.	382

You also ask, how fast should a 48-inch saw mill run? I am enclosing you a copy of CORNELL BULLETIN No. 94 entitled "Fitting Farm Saws." On page 30, the recommended speed of a 48-inch saw is 815 R.P.M.

FIRST LADY (*after the row*): *I wonder if I'll lose my looks, too, when I'm your age.*

SECOND LADY: *You'll be lucky if you do.*

—WEEKLY TELEGRAPH (LONDON)

Save Tools With Paint

Weathering Is Worse Than Wearing

THE farmer who wants to make money and at the same time save money, should be giving care to the wooden things about his farm. I am perhaps rather a crank on the care of farm buildings, but I have been a farmer all my life and have learned the value of keeping things up in shape. I figure that I have made many dollars or rather saved many dollars, because of the care given my buildings, implements, etc.

Suppose that you take a dozen evenings or two or three spare days and first repair the buildings as well as possible. See that the boards are on solidly, and repair the worst cracks and holes. Go to some reliable dealer and buy some of the very best prepared paint and some raw linseed oil. Dont get cheap paint. For the first coat take half a gallon of linseed oil and a gallon of paint. The first coat will be so thin it will soak into the wood and into the checks, acting as the best preservative in the world. Allow this first coat to dry and harden four or five days. For the second coat use more lead. By the time this is on, the result will be a surprise. Except on very close inspection, when, of course, one will be able to see the filled checks and cracks, your building will look about as good as new.

Paint Reduces Overhead on Buildings and Equipment

It is the buildings on the farm on which one can save most. It is a curious fact that I have observed that many farmers give almost no thought to the painting of their buildings which they expect to remain in use for years to come.

The farmer who has not built anything since the big advance in the price of lumber naturally does not take this so seriously into consideration. There are thousands of buildings throughout the country now well on the road to ruin, that could easily be given ten to fifteen years addition to their usefulness if paint were efficiently used upon them before they decay too badly.

The average farmer can, in this way save $50 to $100 each year caring for his farm furniture. Take the mower. Ordinarily, or in many cases, it is exposed to rain and wind, sleet and snow. One hour, and fifteen cents worth of paint will suffice to protect the mower for half the season. Often the beam of the plow is showing the paint cracking and the share is left to rust over. Five minutes work and a little paint and oil will add much to its life and use. The hose, rakes shovels and the many little pieces of farm furniture come for their consideration.

Keeping the Old Car New

Then there comes our faithful old "tin lizzie" and our trucks and tractors. Well it seems that there would be no occasion for mentioning their neglect of painting. I take it for granted that anything that costs money needs caring for, and yet I see many cars and trucks and tractors that are badly weatherbeaten. I do not know how much longer these pieces of farm furniture will last by being kept well painted, as I have not had them long enough to be worn out. If for the lack of paint, mine never would wear out. But I see many cars, trucks and tractors that look old enough to be sold for "junk."

Everything about the farm kept up neat and tidy and well painted increases the farmers influence in the community, I have known of men being turned down for loans at the bank, simply because they did not think enough of their farms to keep them painted up nice and tidy.

—R. B. RUSHING.

An Inexpensive and Durable Machine Cover

ON the farm where I worked one winter, we needed a cover for the gasoline engine. Canvas was to expensive for the purpose, so we solved the problem in this manner.

Ripping open a number of ordinary burlap sacks, we sewed them together into a piece 8 x 10 feet. This was spread flat upon the ground and given a coating of raw linseed oil.

Next day, a coat of lead-and-oil paint was applied; the mixture being brushed well into the fabric. After this had dried thoroughly, another coat was spread on.

Burlap treated in this way, wears for a long time, and sheds water better than most tarpaulins costing five times as much; and it furnished us a durable engine cover for the winter. After being exposed to the weather it became glossy, and drew less dampness than canvas.

Since then, I have used the painted burlap on chicken coops, brooder pens, as well as machinery protectors. Grain shocks, vegetables, etc., can also be protected from the weather in this way; and it comes handy to spread around a separator or huller at threshing time.

Aside from sacks found upon every farm, the only cost is the lead and oil; plus a few minutes time with a brush. The job can be done on rainy days without taking time from regular farm duties; and by so doing a farmer can prepare covers enough to last an entire season.

F. R. COZZENS, Ohio.

Forty Cents and Half A Day

WE had a pond in one of our meadows that could not be drained by ditching, as there was no outlet. It occupied some rich ground, and was a problem to find some way of draining by a deep subsoil blast. I used a dirt auger, to bore a test hole, and I found a tough clay, that would not allow the water to drain.

At a depth of about four feet, I found a loose gravel and sand. I then bored a hole to a depth of a little over three feet more and placed a charge of three sticks of 40 % dynamite in the tough streak. The charge did not need tamping as the hole filled with water. I made the dynamite, fuse and cap connection, waterproof with soap. The force of the explosive shattered the tough clay and allowed the water to escape through the hole into the soft material. I placed some old hay, fine brush, etc., in the bottom of the hole. I did not pack it solid. I used some broken stone and gravel to fill up the hole through the tough clay and covered over the top with good soil. The work was permanent as the water now drains through to the gravel in a wet season. The cost of the material used was about 40 cents and one half a day's work.—C. B. McGee, Ohio.

How Much Cement?

How much cement will we need to buy to make a concrete floor in our henhouse which is 20 by 60 feet?—R. L. T.

A cubic foot of cement or one sack will make from 4 to six cubic feet of concrete. A hen house floor does not need to be as rich in concrete as something which must sustain more weight, so we will figure on six cubic feet. 20 by 60 is 120 square feet. If we make the floor 3 inches thick which is plenty (2 inches may do) we will multiply the square feet by the thickness in feet which is ¼ we will get 300 cubic feet. If each sack of cement makes 6 cubic feet of concrete it will take fifty sacks for the job. It will require 11 cubic yards of gravel and a cubic yard is a big load for most farm teams.

The problem of finding the amount of cement needed for any job is simply the problem of finding the number of cubic feet to be filled, and dividing by the cubic feet of concrete that one sack of cement will make.

A new bulletin that will help those who are planning to apply paint is published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is Farmers Bulletin 1452.

It gives some valuable information about paint, tells how to select good paint and how to apply it.

What makes a battery economical?

LONG service is what makes a battery a good buy. Then, the purchase price is spread thin over enough time to keep your total battery expense low.

Even before the present very low prices were in effect, Exide was known by experienced car owners as the economical battery because of its exceptionally long life. And Exide repair bills are usually little or nothing.

Get your next battery at the nearest Exide Dealer's. You will also find a complete line of Exide Radio Batteries at Exide Dealers and at radio dealers.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Philadelphia
Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, 153 Dufferin St., Toronto

THOSE LITTLE TRUCKS

that you see in railway stations and factories, saving man-power in bearing heavy burdens, are often propelled by powerful Exide-Ironclad Batteries.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

"WELL, what luck, Michel? Are they still leaving?" asked Steele, when his eyes suddenly focused on the shoulder of Michel's capote. "Where'd you get that tear?"

The face of the Iroquois was wooden. "I meet old frien' een de bush. Ah-hah!"

Curious, Steele rose and examined his friend's shoulder. "Why, there's caked blood here! "You have been shot at!" he cried. "Take off that coat!"

"W'en I feenish de moose and bean," laughed the stoic. "Hees gun shake w'en he fire!"

To his relief Steele found that the bullet had grazed the shoulder blade of his friend, barely breaking the skin. When the scratch was dressed, Michel gave him the story of the ambush.

With the sting of the bullet across his shoulder, the cool-headed Indian had sensed that he was not badly hurt, and made the only move that would check a swift second shot from a concealed foe—dropped as if killed or mortally hurt. Sprawled on his face, a knee drawn up to give purchase for a lunge, he had waited for the man in ambush to approach within reach. Had there been two, it would have been a knife fight, with the odds heavily against the man compelled to start from the soft snow.

"Good old Michel!" applauded Steele, as the Iroquois finished. "They can't beat you! He was scared when he fired. Had you ever seen this Indian before?"

"Michel's black eyes snapped tantalizingly, as he played on his chief's curiosity.

"Wal, he look lak' man I see one tam."

"Traded once at Wailing River, you mean?"

"Ah-hah! he come to de post."

"When?"

"He was dere dis summer. He got leg lak' bow ov snowshoe. Hees eye look lak' de mink. He—"

"You mean—good Lord! It wasn't Tete-Boule?" cried the surprised American.

"Ah-hah!" admitted the head-man, blowing a cloud of smoke from his wouth. "Eet was Tete-Boule. I t'ink Charlotte be happy squaw, now."

"He found your trail leading to the lake and took a chance you would backtrack—which you did."

Delightedly Steele shook the hand of the Indian until the sore shoulder protested.

"Tomorrow night we go to de pos'."

"Yes," agreed Steele, his eyes reflecting the joy of victory, hard won. "Send one of the boys for David at once."

CHAPTER XLI

BEHIND the slab counter in the trade-room at Ogoké a man sat at a table. On the table stood a glass and two bottles—one empty. For hours the man had not moved, except to fill and drain the glass. Although it was barely three o'clock, candle lanterns dimly lit the room, for the sun had died in cloud banks and the light had failed early. In the air outside there was snow and the night would be thick.

The yelping of dogs aroused the man from his bitter thoughts. The door of the room opened and a bulky figure entered. The muscles of his hooded face, disfigured by a long scar, twitched nervously. In his eyes was fear.

"I found him," gasped the big man, in French, breathing hard, for he had raced the dusk to the post. "Choked! Not a mark on him—his tongue out and his eyes bulging like a pike's you squeeze in your hand! Ambushed!"

"So they got him, too?" nodded Laflamme, chin on chest.

"It's no good, I tell you," whined Antoine, his voice vibrant with panic. "That makes nine—nine who have gone out. It'll be our turn next. Tonight I leave for the Rouge."

The hard eyes of the trader, lined by worry and red from drink, lit with contempt. "You've gone like the rest. Why didn't you run away with Rose? Want to desert sixty thousand dollars' worth of fur, do you?"

The heavy features of the other filled with blood at the taunt. He leaned and struck the table with his fist, overturning the bottles.

"Soft, am I?" he snarled, "because I leave this hell before they close in and take us—hang us from the rafters here or cut our throats, you call me soft! I tell you we're done! They caught Pierre and the whole valley's after us. They're out there now, waiting." He pointed a shaking finger toward the forest. "It may be tonight—they come."

Ruined by the mystery—the menace of the inscrutable forest from which no man returned, which for weeks had ringed the post, sapping the nerve of his people until they had fled in the night, Laflamme sat, numb with despair. Slowly the whiskey from the overturned bottle dripped to the floor. "Baptiste," he muttered, "and now it's Tete-Boule." He turned to the man who stood before him. "How many did this?"

"One. It was a white man; an Indian would shoot or use a knife."

For a space the man in the chair was silent, then he said: "That tale Tete-Boule brought from down river was true. The men we sent to the Jackfish to stop him lied."

Antoine nodded.

"Steele got through and came back on the snow," continued the trader. "The police are not in this. They'd come straight here."

"This Steele caught Pierre himself," added the other. "When the Indians learned how we had fooled them, they took the trail. The whole valley was ours—until he got the Windigo." Suddenly the speaker faced the door, listening. "What's that?"

As the two watched the door apprehensively it opened to admit a half-breed with drink-sodden face.

"What you eat tonight, M'sieu?" The dull eyes of the cook shifted uneasily from Antoine to his chief.

"You here still, Philippe?" sneered Laflamme. "I thought you and Jean would hit the Rouge River trail when it got dark. All the rats have left."

"They'll hang on while the whiskey lasts," muttered Antoine.

"You find Tete-Boule?" The face of the cook, mottled-gray in the half light, turned to the man who had gone out that morning on the trail over which none had returned.

"He found him—with his tongue out." Laflamme laughed bitterly. "You'd make a pretty picture, Philippe, hanging from that hook, with your throat cut. You'd bleed straight Scotch, you've lived on it for months."

The stark terror in the eyes of the half-breed seemed to appease his chief, who went on: "We'll have bacon and potatoes—if they give us time to eat them. Bring that jug."

The jug was placed on the table between the two men, and the cook, muttering incoherently, shuffled to the door.

"Two left, out of the lot; and they stay for the whiskey!" commented Laflamme, as he filled a glass and shoved the jug across the table. "My friend, I'll give you a toast," he added, as the nerve-shattered Antoine gulped down his drink. "May that damned American rot in hell!"

Laflamme's glass was to his lips when a chorus of howls rose from the clearing.

The startled eyes of the men met across the table. "What's that?" demanded the trader, slowly lowering his glass, untouched.

"The dogs—hear something—out there!" The hoarse voice of the other quavered as he went to the door.

From the murk, the whimpering of the awed huskies reached the straining ears of the two at the door, who stood, nerves strung with suspense—one thought in their brains.

Then from the invisible forest beyond rose a wail—demon-like, blood-freezing, the voice of no clawed creature of the night—to die away, into silence.

"They have come!" warned Antoine, seizing the arm of his chief.

"Quick! Harness the dogs while I get the fur and the grub!" was the low answer.

The nerve of Laflamme had snapped.

Racing desperately against the closing in of a ring of ruthless foes, Antoine caught and harnessed the dogs. At the trade-house door, grub-bag, robes, and the precious pack of black fox were thrown on the sled. The whip cracked at the head of the lead-dog. "Marche, Pete!" rasped the Frenchman, and the team plunged into their collars at a gallop. Then the voice of a dog-driver out on the lake trail drifted back through the thick night.

"There go the last of the rats!" muttered Laflamme. "Now the ship can sink." And they lashed the swift, six-dog team out to the lake ice, and through the gloom that masked the Rouge River trail.

CHAPTER XLII

FROM the blackness of the clearing at Ogoké rose a low whistle, which was answered from the gloom behind the trader's quarters, where the kitchen windows shone, yellow patches in the thick dark night.

The whistle was repeated and, simultaneously, swart faces appeared at the windows of both buildings. Eyes, glittering with hate and the pent excitement of the stalk, searched the rooms for signs of life. But they looked on emptiness—on a table splashed with spilled liquor, a jug, an untouched glass of whiskey; on a stove from which smoked a frying pan with its burning bacon.

Shortly, trade-room and quarters were filled with hooded and sashed men, fingering the triggers of rifles, searching for those who had left at the warning of the Windigo.

"I knew you would stampede them, Michel," said Steele, looking quizzically at the happy Iroquois. "They got out just ahead of us. You did that for David, you rascal!"

The head-man grimaced at his chief. "Eet is bettair Daveed hunt heem alone."

As the Indians scattered to make a thorough search of the post, a hand pulled at the sleeve of Steele. "I go back for my dog een de bush. You see me, tree—four day, mebbe."

The hour of the man from Nepigon had struck. Like a hound at leash he yearned for the Rouge River trail—and the man who traveled it.

Steele gripped the hard hand of his friend in silence. There was nothing to say—no turning the Ojibway from his heart's desire. With a word to Michel, David left them to get his dogs.

When the search parties reported that the post was deserted, Steele ordered a feast to be prepared from Laflamme's rations in honor of the bloodless taking of Ogoké.

"Empty those jugs, Michel," he said, "it won't do to leave any of it around loose for these boys to fool with."

While the inquisitive hunters, jubilant over their final victory and the prospect of taking loaded sleds of Laflamme's trade-goods and supplies back to their waiting families, handled and discussed with wonder the personal effects of the fleeing trader, Michel and Steele with lighted candles climbed the ladder leading from trade-room to fur-loft.

"What shall we do with last year's hunt, if we find he hasn't shipped it" queried Steele.

"Give eet to de Indian. Dey trade eet at Wailing Riviere."

"Yes, he got most of it with his whiskey—by fraud. It ought to go back to them."

To the surprise of the men as they reached the loft, the flickering candles lighted row on row of otter and mink, lynx and fox, marten and fisher pelts, hanging from the rafters.

"Here's his whole last year's trade!" cried Steele. "He never shipped it!"

The yellow light of his candle lit eyes snapping with delight, as Michel looked at his chief. "Much fur here for M'sieu St. Onge! He be happy man, now. De pos' not close."

"Yes, they will trade it at Wailing River, unless—" The Indian waited, wondering at the qualification—"unless Lascelles refuses to sign a certain paper."

"Ah-hah! He not get *her*—now?" The grave eyes of the Iroquois questioned Steele's.

"Not if I can help it!"

Satisfied, the Indian turned to examine the fur. Steele began counting the rows of rich pelts, in an endeavor to make a rough estimate of their value. He had reached the far end of the loft when the dim light of his candle fell on some bulky shapes on the floor in a corner. Curious, he bent over the lashed bundles. On the canvas covering of the nearest there was lettering. He lowered his candle to read it.

"R—F", he said aloud; then, with a gasp, "Wailing River!"

"Michel!" he called, "Revillon Frères, Wailing River! Well, Ill be—The fur-packs from the lost canoe! Murdered—ambushed, they were, for the fur!"

Michel knelt beside Steele. "By gar! our fur!" he said, peering at the wrappings, his voice hoarse with excitement. "Dey keel our men at de Devil's Mile!" The muscles of his lean face knotted. "But Laflamme ees dead man now. Tonight Daveed take his trail."

They rolled out the fur-packs with the eighteen thousand dollars in pelts, which had left the post in the spring only to vanish on the lower Wailing.

"M'sieu St. Onge be happy man dis night, eef he know dis."

"He'll know it as soon as one of the boys can reach him," replied Steele jubilantly. "We'll send him this present in the morning." After the gray days the sun was indeed breaking through. She seemed nearer—more possible of attainment, there in the dark fur-loft at Ogoké,

(*Continued on page* 368)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

STEELE, the American has captured the Windigo which has had the Wailing River Valley terrified with its mysterious and wierd shrieks and howls which have driven the native hunters from the rich fur country, thereby sealing the fate of the trading post of St. Onge, making it necessary for Denise to marry the villianous Lascelles to save her father's post. The discovery of the creature in the bear trap reveals that Pierre, one of LaFlamme's henchmen, has been imitating the monster of Indian fables. Steele plans a silent blockade of LaFlamme's trading post, capturing all those who leave the post. When LaFlamme's hunters fail to return those remaining will soon become suspicious of a hidden power and flee leaving LaFlamme alone. In this blockade Steele has the help of his two guides, Michel and David and a picked band of Indian hunters many of whom have grudges to settle with LaFlamme and his men. One by one LaFlamme's hunters are captured by the blockading band.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

THE degree report cards are beginning to come in much more rapidly than they did during the summer. I expect this is partly because there is more time available and perhaps another reason is the fact that the letters which we have been publishing have stimulated interest in the scouts and so started other members in their degree work.

Perhaps you noticed in the last issue our first lone scout classified ad.

Suggestions are coming in for making the column more interesting. We are always glad to receive these but suggest that you keep them and send them in for the contest. I would like to say that you will have more of a chance to have your letters printed if you will keep them rather brief and very much to the point. We want to print as many different letters as we can possibly crowd in. Here is a list of some of the boys who have passed the degree tests recently.

FIRST DEGREE:

Karl Green, Alfred Station, N. Y.
Frank Vaughn, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Waldo Shipman, Delaware, Ohio.
Ralph L. Koch, McKeansburg, Pa.
Gerald R. Warn, Frewsburg, N. Y.

SECOND DEGREE:

Myron Stahlman, Fairmount City, Pa.
Ralph L. Koch, McKeansburg, Pa.
Henry Klee, Bellaire, Ohio.
Robert Grout, Kennedy, N. Y.
Kenneth Kantz, Cochranton, Pa.

THIRD DEGREE:

Paul Tilford, Smiths Basin, N. Y.
Clifford Williams, Wallaceton, Pa.

New Members

NEW YORK STATE

Chautauqua County—Gilbert J. Reynolds, Earl S. Long, Gerald R. Warn.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Cayuga County—John Trouzek
Herkimer County—Howard J. Smith
Jefferson County—Harold E. Radley
Orange County—Vincent W. Smith
Seneca County—Allan Lisk, William Ackley
Suffolk County—E. S. Tuthill
Wayne County—Irvin Bramer
Wyoming County—John H. Wagenblast

MASSACHUSETTS

Essex County—Harold Spottiswood, Prescott H. Sherburne, Russell Morse, Charles E. Bailey, Clarence H. Poole, Robert F. Metcalf, Jr., Richard Greenleaf.

OHIO

Belmont County—Edwin Johnson, Norman Meager, Karl Klee.
Montgomery County—Victor Powers

PENNSYLVANIA

Clearfield County—Alfred Campbell, Theo. Hullihen, Ralph Taylor, Carl Caldwell, Harold Campbell, Donald S. Bullis.
Crawford County—F. Merle Flaugh
McKean County—Frank Stach

A Lone Scout Should Be

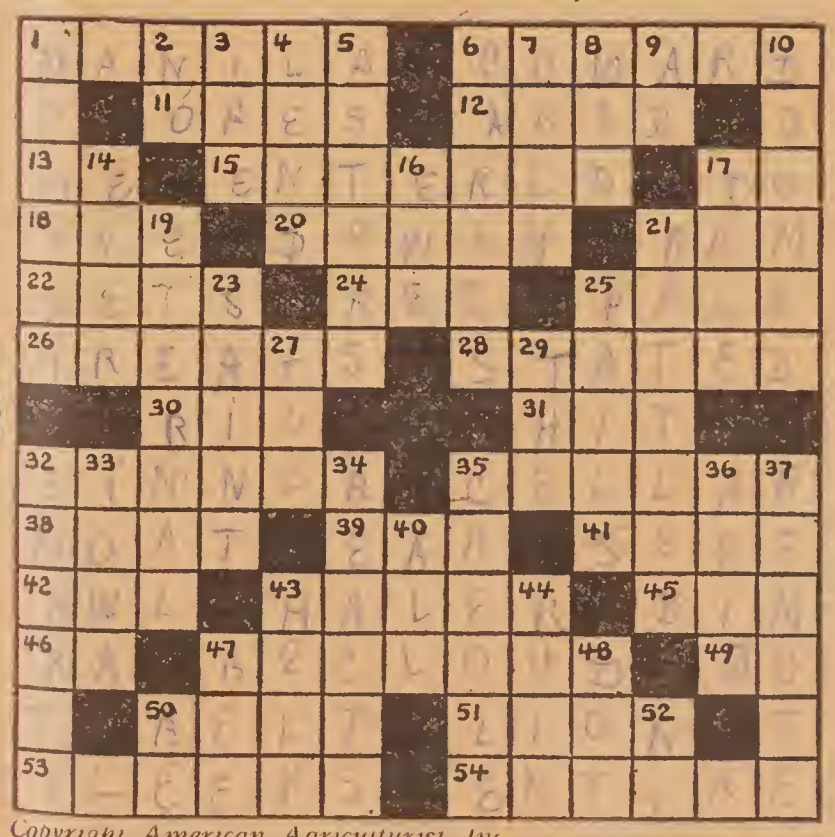
L—oyal
O—bedient
N—oble
E—arnest

S—hrewd
C—apable
O—ptimist
U—seful
T—rustworthy

HARRY AVERILL, (10)
Averill Park,
R. D. 2, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 6, Number 4



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VERTICAL

1—Instant
2—Negation
3—Wrath
4—Loan
5—Flower (Pl)
6—Sign denoting an omission (Pl)
7—Yield
8—Marry
9—Advertisement (Abbr)
10—Consigned to death
14—At all
16—Female sheep
17—Story
19—Everlasting
21—Clattered
23—Holy person
25—Containers for liquid
27—Digit of the foot
29—Definite article
32—Has a stinging sensation
33—Mid-western state
34—Acts in response
35—Native of Louisiana
36—Dry
37—Distant in space
40—The whole
43—Assist
44—Destroy
47—Insect
48—Speck
50—Exist
52—Nickel (Abbr)

HORIZONTAL

1—Capital of Philippine Islands
6—Person lacking in courage
11—Metallic substances
12—In bed
13—Myself
15—Went in
17—Toward
18—First woman
20—American admiral; victor at Manila
21—Male sheep
22—Ensnares
24—Spread flax for drying
25—Whitish
26—Pays for another's pleasure
28—Declared as a fact
30—River (Spanish)
31—Strike
32—One who errs
35—Underground room
38—Trench around a castle
39—Organ of hearing
41—Winter
42—Boring-tool
43—More robust
45—Not bright
46—Royal Academy (Abbr)
47—Darken
49—Perform
50—Waist-band
51—King of beasts
53—Reposes
54—The whole

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

E	R	A		C	R	O	P	S		I	T	S
N	O	S	E		A	R	E		A	S	E	A
D	O		D	A	M	A	G	E	D		A	T
	T	R	I	P		L		N	A	G	S	
S		I	T	E	M		S	O	M	E		S
H	O	P		S	I	D	E	S		N	O	T
E	D	E	N		S	O	D		E	T	N	A
D	E	N		P	E	T	A	L		L	E	T
S		E	V	E	R		N	O	N	E		E
	I	D	E	A		A		S	O	R	T	
I	D		E	R	E	C	T	E	D		A	N
R	O	A	R		L	I	E		S	O	L	E
E	L	M		O	L	D	E	R		F	E	W

UNION CARBIDE

makes "Home, Sweet Home" a farm reality

SINCE the earliest recorded history, in legend and song and prayer, man has always associated light with happiness. It is difficult to think of sorrow, of low spirits, of depression in gay sunshine. And at night in the warm, friendly, sun-like light of carbide gas, the cares of the day and the weariness that comes from labor are easily forgotten.

It is not an idle boast that carbide light is man's nearest approach to sunlight. It is a fact based on the careful investigation of scientists. Think what that means in terms of your farm home. Sunlight on tap, at your call, ready to bring the rest, the relaxation, the genuine happiness that good light alone can bring.

Carbide gas can also be a helper in your work. The chores in the farm buildings that must be done early and late, before and after the sun can lend its aid, are done more quickly and with greater comfort in the clear, safe light of carbide gas. The housework in the kitchen is less a chore when your shadow does not hide your work.

Carbide gas is made in a simple generator that feeds carbide into water and requires attention only a few times a year. Then the gas passes through small, concealed iron pipes to the burners in your home, your barn and other buildings.

Union Carbide, the hard crystalline material from which this wonderful gas is made, is supplied to you at factory prices direct from one of the 175 Union Carbide warehouses. There is one near you.

The blue-and-gray steel drums—each containing 100 pounds of Union Carbide—are familiar sights at freight depots all over the world. They have come to be recognized as a symbol of Best Grade Carbide—Highest Gas Yield—Uniform Dependable Quality.

Why not join the 400,000 happy users of carbide gas? Write for our interesting booklets on lighting, cooking and ironing.

UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY
30 East 42d Street, Dept. 101 New York, N.Y.
Please send me, without obligation, information on UNION CARBIDE Lighting and Cooking.

NAME .....
ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

I am / am not NOW a Carbide user.

Note: Every owner of a Carbide-gas Lighting and Cooking Plant should write us, so he will be kept advised of our lowest direct-to-consumer prices and nearest warehouse address, and his name placed on our mailing list for future helpful service.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1½ to 6 H. P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 133 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

CHIMNEY FIRE QUICK WITH **IMP**

IMP has saved untold property damage from Chimney fires. Safeguards your home. Keep a few packages of Imp on hand always. It is a mighty cheap and safe investment and insurance. "Own your own Fire Dept. for $1.00." It also cleans chimneys and flues thoroughly. Gives comfortable warm house. Aids cooking. Saves fuel. Makes no smell, muss or dirt. No danger, flame or explosion. No work. Just throw package on HOT fire in furnace, stove or fireplace. Endorsed by fire companies. Guaranteed safe—sanitary—sure. If your chimney won't draw, try IMP and save money.

SEND NO MONEY. Write immediately for 2 packages of IMP and pay postman $1 (plus postage). You need it NOW. Money back if not satisfied.

F. C. FOARD & CO., INC.
Dept. A. G. Box 481. Bridgeport, Conn.

Eat Bread Made From

DIET-EASE Gluten Flour

Reduce Your Weight

If your physician recommends Gluten Bread—either make or buy DIET-EASE.

If you cannot obtain it of local dealer

Send $1.50 and we will send a 5-lb. bag, parcel post, Prepaid.

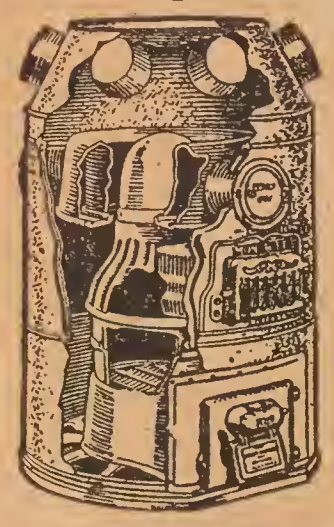
POTTER-WRIGHTINGTON, Inc., BOSTON, 29 MASS.
Established 1876

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES
SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

Who would think it was so Cold Outside?

WITH a good Moncrief Furnace making your house cozy, you find it hard to believe it can be so cold out-of-doors. Nor does your Moncrief consume extra fuel to produce this extra heat necessary for your comfort.

Why is this? Straight-side fire-pot affords better combustion of coal, for one thing. Long fire-travel radiator is another. It imparts the greatest amount of available heat to the circulating stream of air.



A finer degree of comfort is created by the humidifying, or moistening, of the air as it passes over the large pan of water. Then, the air chambers of the Moncrief are extra large.

Near you is a Moncrief dealer. Write for his name and ask for our interesting new book on heating.

Eastern Sales Offices:
E. L. GARNER, Manager
177 23rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., New York
F. H. HANLON, Manager,
Batavia, New York

Made by
The Henry Furnace & Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MONCRIEF FURNACES

Is there a Sleep Thief in Your Bed?

Don't let a poor bedspring rob you of your rest—get a Foster Ideal. Learn the comfort of sleeping upon upright spiral springs. Learn the comfort of perfect spine support. Enjoy the real rest that comes from perfect relaxation—on a bedspring that does not sag. There are 120 spirals in the Foster Ideal and each one does its share in giving you the best night's rest you ever had. Talk to your furniture dealer today about the

Foster IDEAL spring

The Bedspring that Supports Your Spine

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y.
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Foster Metal Beds, Foster Toe Trip Cribs and Quality Spring Constructions. Send for booklet.

Use Native Shrubs

And Plant by a Plan from Year to Year

ONE of the most attractive features in Home Bureau booths at the State Fair was the exhibit of native shrubs in a small garden in the Tompkins County Exhibit. This exhibit grew out of experience which Home Bureau women in Tompkins County have gained recently. It has been practiced at home and abroad, so to speak, as various groups have already beautified the school and church grounds and the library is the next to be so decorated—exteriorly, of course. Since fall is the time to do the transplanting we hereby furnish you a list. If you cannot identify the shrubs now because the berries or foliage may have disappeared, try marking them next year at the height of the growing season and take them up in time for transplanting. The list is as follows:

Barberry—(some object to this because it is the host of the wheat rust, but the Agricultural College has proved that this does not affect an area thirty feet away from the barberry).

Dog Wood—one of the best types is the panicled.

Sumach
The Thorn Apple
Elderberry
The Hemlock
The White Cedar—or Arbor Vitae
The Osier—(both the red and yellow)
The Witch Hazel
The Wild Rose
Vibernums—(the Nannie berry and the Arrow wood are the two best varieties).

The Five Finger Ivy
The Bitter Sweet
The Wild Clematis
The Snow Berry.

Shall We Dye?

RECENTLY the Director of the Home Service Department of one of the largest dye companies wrote to the Household Editor of the A. A. and stated that many, many women write to her after they have made mistakes in dyeing. If you have had the sad experience of getting a mottled and dingy garment from the dye-bath instead of the beautiful, resplendent article which you saw pictured in the columns advertising dyes, you may have been guilty of practising some of the "don'ts" instead of the "does" on proper dyeing. Here are some of the "does" as suggested by the Director of the Home Service Department of the dye company itself:

1. The material should be weighed carefully while it is dry to make sure that the proper proportion of dye solution is used to correspond with the weight of material.

2. The receptacle selected for dyeing should be tin, brass, porcelain, copper or agate ware. Never use iron or galvanized iron. The receptacle should be large enough to permit the goods to spread out without crowding. Have plenty of water in the dyebath to keep the material well covered at all times.

3. Have the dyebath lukewarm when entering materials. One-half hour should be taken to increase the temperature to boiling point. When dyeing wool or silk do not boil vigorously. Simmered just below boiling temperature for one-half hour. Cotton fabrics must be dyed strictly in accordance with the directions on the dye envelopes.

4. Keep the material continually in motion, using smooth sticks, during the dyeing process to prevent spotting and streaking.

Films for You to See

THE BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—The startling fantastic and humorous dream of a struggling musician who sees in it what would happen to him if he married for money. An exceptional film in acting, direction, photography and ideas. Paramount. For the family audience, high school age up.

HOW BAXTER BUTTED IN—Amusing characterization by Matt Moore, of a young man who was always dreaming of being a hero, was a hero and didn't know it. Comedy, pathos and a good idea. Warner. Family audience, high school age up.

THE STREET OF FORGOTTEN MEN—A picture dealing with fraudulent cripples, one of whom adopts an orphaned child. When the child grows up, he sacrifices himself that she may marry without knowing his past and name. Featuring Percy Marmont. Paramount. General audience.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS—Splendid literal portrayal of the Biblical events leading up to the delivery of the Ten Commandments, followed by a far-fetched but interesting modern melodrama. Paramount. General audience.

THE UNHOLY THREE—The unique experiences of three circus people (played by Lon Chaney, a midget and a strong man) who open a bird store as a means to prosecute and conceal their criminal pursuits. Unusual plot with excellent acting. Metro-Goldwyn. General audience.

THE WIZARD OF OZ—L. Frank Baum's fantastic tale in which a scare-crow, played by Larry Semon, helps Dorothy regain her throne in the Kingdom of Oz. Chadwick. Family audience, all ages.

(These films are suggested for your pleasure by the National Committee for Better Films.)

Clothes for Children

During the winter is a good time to get a supply of clothes made up for the little folks and here are some good patterns. The smaller sketches show the details of each garment.

Pattern 1349 *includes a dress, a petticoat and drawers pattern, in sizes 1, 2, or 4 years. The dress gathers on to a yoke, has an inverted plait at each underarm seam and has a back closing. The petticoat is cut in three sections, the drawers in one piece.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 1876 *is a girl's slip pattern with either round neck or straight upper edge with shoulder straps. It comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 years requires 1¾ yards of 36 material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 1910 *shows comfortable pajamas for ages 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The front is in one piece, the back is in two sections with a drop seat. The 8-year size requires a 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 1858 *shows a suit of underwear which may be sleeveless or have long sleeves, the legs may be short or long, the neck high or low. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 1⅝ yards of 32 inch material without sleeves and short drawers. The long sleeves and long drawers takes 2½ yards of 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Modern Uses of an Old Idea

And Other Ideas Useful for "Pick-up" Christmas Gifts

THE old Dutch oven keeps coming back in one form or other. In one case it is an iron kettle with close-fitting iron cover. A strongly constructed bail handle is firmly attached to the kettle, the whole utensil being as stout and sturdy as the worthy lace indicated by its name.

A little cousin of the old Dutch oven has been achieved recently by the manufacturers by the simple device of making a cast iron lid to fit their brand of cast-iron skillets The lids go so far as to have lips to fit those of the skillet. Better still, the handle to the cover is of cast-iron which permits the whole thing to be popped into the range oven for roasting. A series of ridges inside the cover serve as a self-basting device for meats, because the moisture collects on the ridges and drops back on the meat.

The 3-A Service is always glad to answer questions concerning household equipment and appliances. A stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed with the request.

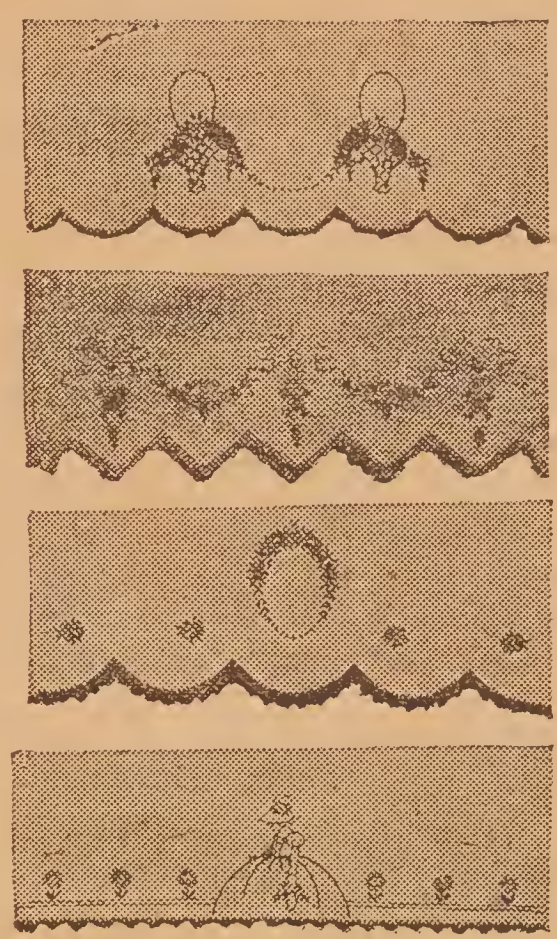
I Am My Own Carpenter

ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

RUBBER tipped base knobs or door bumpers which I found for three cents each enabled me to do some long-deferred carpenter jobs for myself.

I tipped over the too-low kitchen work table, over which I had bent with aching muscles for so many weary hours. With a nail and hammer I made a 'starter' in the center of each table-leg and into this, after the nail was removed, I screwed one of the base knobs, At a cost of twelve cents and a few minutes time I had a table at which I could work with perfect ease. And the table looked so much better than when lifted by means of wooden blocks.

In the same way I raised a kitchen chair. Since we had an abundance of such chairs this was cheaper than buying a high stool and I like it better because the chair back offers a support to the worker who must sit for any length of time. This chair proved so satisfactory that I fixed one of the dining chairs in the same way, staining the bumpers to match the chair. It is handy for children and is a great convenience when a quantity of cutting must be done in the sewing room.



Guest Towels

E 524-11 shows an assortment of stamped guest towels from top to bottom, a, b, c, d. They can be ordered in either yellow or blue huckaback and measure 17 x 27 inches. Any two with floss to embroider $1.00. Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Put the covers on a bed, tuck them in, and completely finish one side before starting to make the other side. The second side can be finished easily, and thus the bed is made with only one trip instead of six or seven around it.

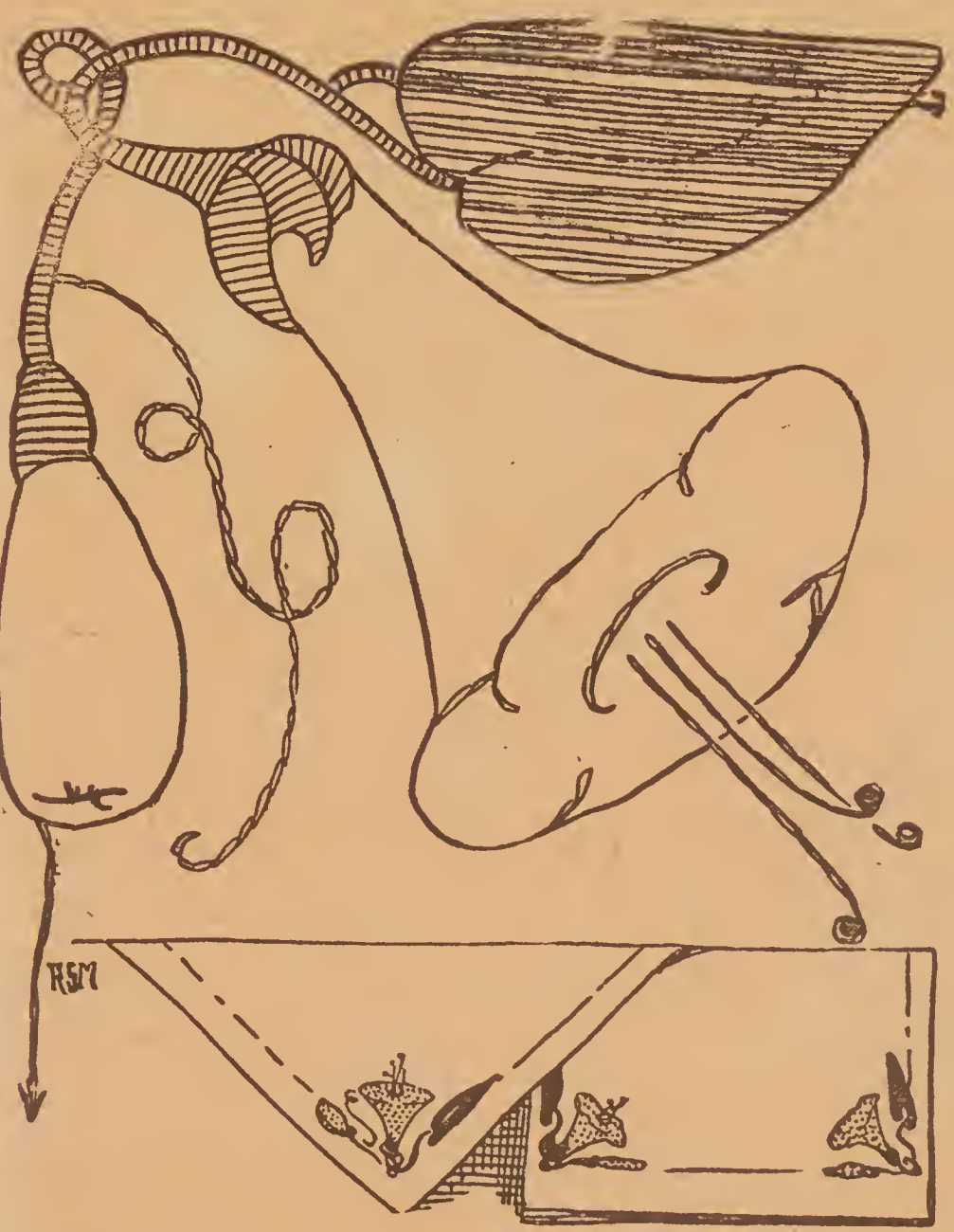
* * *

Remember the children's birthdays—and the children will remember later on in life. A party looms big in child-life, or if that's impossible, a cake with candles counts for lots.

* * *

A tin funnel makes a practical twine holder. The twine may be drawn from the center of the ball through the opening at the bottom of the funnel, and the funnel can be hung in a handy place on the wall.

COLORFUL APPLIQUE FOR SCARF CORNER



Or for any cloth having a square corner into which this merry morning-glory and leaf may fit. Since this design is the actual size for use, you can transfer directly on to muslin or Indianhead, by using a sheet of carbon paper and outlining with a pencil. The morning-glory blossom and bud and the leaf are to be cut from goods of suitable color and appliqued on; the stems and calyxes are embroidered in leaf green, the stamens and other outlines are in black. The two lines that end in arrowheads extend in running stitch around the hems as suggested in the small sketch. This is a real opportunity for you to achieve attractive Christmas gifts at little expense and labor.

Why not make washing easier—with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help?

Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Quick, safe and thorough!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week—especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

SELL to STORES CANDY, GUM AND MINTS

40% to 160% Profit

I will put you in business as my DIRECT FACTORY AGENT AND JOBBER, to take orders for my full line of candies, chocolate bars, mints and chewing gum. Unlimited opportunities for hustlers. No experience needed. I furnish everything. Every store and everybody buys. Work spare time or full time. Write today for catalog, selling plan and FREE SAMPLES. Exclusive territory. ACT QUICK.
MILTON GORDON 938 Jackson St., Cincinnati, O.

—and there's a set of these Cookie Cutters for YOU!

CHILDREN can hardly wait until cookies are out of the oven when they're made with these animal cutters. Four in the set—cat, lamb, goose and bunny. And they'll cost you nothing but the packing and mailing cost—15c. With them we'll send a Davis Cook Book, too.

The cookies you'll make are examples of the many good things made with Davis Baking Powder. Davis is *pure* and *sure*—it makes baking lighter, finer in texture and more easily digested. Biscuits feathery light, cakes and cookies so palatable and pleasing! And in addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high grade baking powder.

Bake it BEST with

DAVIS BAKING POWDER

For these cutters (here shown ¼ life size) clip this coupon and mail today.

Write name and address plainly.

R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. M-3 Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: As per your offer, please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Only one set of these Cookie Cutters can be sent to a family; this offer expires April 1, 1926.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter house dresses, hosiery, underwear, blankets, flannel nightgowns, novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 506, Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

WE PROVIDE a permanent home for elderly people who are practically alone and have an income of their own principal. No institution. Home-like surroundings. Best of references furnished on request. HERMAN R. FRANZEN, Maple Farm Home, Box 22, Akron, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding, Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON, Friendship, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calves, 4 months old. Sire, Maple Glen Rose Laddie, A. R. Accredited herd. Farmers prices. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WANTED—Three pure bred Holstein cows or heifer. Just freshened or will freshen by December. First price must be reasonable. T. PROSKINE, Roxbury, N. Y.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. For sale at sacrifice. Entire herd (or individuals). CLOUD M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL and heifer calves. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, choice blues, blacks, dark grays and natural grays. Pedigreed, $3-$5. Three to five months old. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

OH, BOYS! LOOK!! You will surely want one of those Beautiful English or Welsh Shepherds from my prize winning stock, the world's best, buy now, they'll bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

BLACK AND WHITE COLLIES, nine months old, trained to drive cows, farm raised, perfect marked, they are beauties, from pedigreed stock. A. VAN DYKE, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

IRISH WATER, also Cocker Spaniel puppies, eligible to register. Also Long Eared coon hound pups. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Excellent pedigrees; red or black; priced for quick sale; satisfaction guaranteed. COLEMAN ROUNDS, Montour Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Collie pups, nine weeks old, females, $10; males, $15, from good cow driving stock. MRS. A. D. WATERS, Cuyler, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from a 48 lb. tom and 25 lb. hens. Enclose stamp for reply. MRS. FRED EYSAMAN, Moravia, N. Y.

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

270-300 EGG STRAIN. Have a few cockerels of Pennsylvania Poultry Farm breeding to sell (on approval) before November 20th for $2 each or three for $5. W. L. FANCHER, Houghton, N. Y.

Three Paid--Three More

York, Pa., May 6, 1925

My three time classified advertisement in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paid me well. How much for three more times?

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PUREBRED BUFF ORPHINGTON and light Brahama cockerels, May hatch, strong, healthy birds from high laying strains, Buffs, $3; Brahamas, $5 each. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, N. Y.

JAMESWAY BROODER STOVE $15. Cost $31.50. Used one season. 12 May hatch white leghorn pullets $1.50 each. RAY HENDERSON, Wallace, N. Y.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, fine, large, pedigreed cockerels for sale, $4 and $5 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, 20 lb. young toms also hens, both old and young. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

BOURBON Red and Bronze turkeys for breeding purposes. Write your wants soon. Young and yearling hens. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, large framed, big boned thoroughbreds. Early hatched, healthy stock. Clear markings. Prompt delivery. FLORENCE McNICKLE, La Fargeville, N. Y.

MR. POULTRYMAN: How much time do you spend washing dirty eggs? For 10 cents I will tell you how you can arrange your nests in ten minutes at practically no expense so you will have no dirty, broken or shiny eggs. It makes no difference what kind of nests you are using at present, nothing like it on the market. RAY HENDERSON, Wallace, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

HONEY

HONEY—Pure extracted at our station, 60 lb. can clover $8.00, buckwheat $6.00, 40 lbs. $5.90. buckwheat $5.00, Ten lbs. prepaid in third zone $2.15. buckwheat $1.90. Special price on 5 lb. pails in 40 lb. lots, price list free. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N .Y

HONEY—Beudenton Brand, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3rd zone, $1.10. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y

FANCY LIGHT CLOVER, 5 lb. pail, $1.10, 10 lbs. $2.10; Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.90. Delivered. L. G. SANFORD, Oxford, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pail, $1; 60 lbs. $7.50. Buckwheat, 85c and $6. Postage extra BAKER, LaFayette, N. Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15., 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

PURE HONEY; Special until December 1st. Dark buchwheat extracted, 60 lb. can, $5.50, two $10.50, F. O .B. Here. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A. Dundee, New York.

BUCHWHEAT HONEY—The flavor of flowers in your food, 6 lb. can, $1.20; 12 lb. can, $2.10. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1.15; 10, $2.05; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here, Clover, $7.75; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured, $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON mare, 6 years, $250. Her full brother, $150. 19 Suffolk ewes, $425. Two mature Toulouse geese, $12. MILTON B. SISSON, Almond, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and turnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW New Haven, Conn.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, Paducah, Ky.

FIRST CLASS Watch and Clock Repairing. Prompt service. Valuable descriptive circular and price-list FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—The best story of country life in twenty-five years—THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. This handsomely bound book right off the press will be sent to you postpaid on receipt of $2.00 by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

DELCO LIGHT PLANT for sale cheap, 1¼ Kilowatt 32 volts with batteries, very good condition, running now, also fan and half H. P. motor, cost $650, price $175. F. O. B., E. LORTH, Bellmore, N. Y.

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR No. 12. Complete with Electric Motor, capacity 500 lbs. per hour, nearly new. Obliged to get one of larger capacity. Priced to sell. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

BLACK WALNUTS; New crop, 6 pounds for $1, delivered postpaid. SUNNY BROOK FARM, Winterton, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

USED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES and educational books sold at bargain prices. List free. (Courses bought). Y. HANFLING, 799 Broadway, New York.

"FARM ELECTRIC" LIGHTING PLANT, nearly new, $250 F. O. B., Ithaca, N. Y. J. N. Osborne, R. F. D. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, 100 sq. ft. $1, per roll, seconds. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine, on your stationery free. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal, 63 last season. Will send free. EVERETTE SHERMAN. Whitman, Mass.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville. Pa.

WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

REAL ESTATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR HEALTH. Farms $1000 up. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankins, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

FOR SALE—107 acre farm in Maryland, good land and good buildings, price $6,000. Box 354, care American Agriculturist.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of Ten Room House, in good repair, about two acres of land, artesian well, telephone and electricity available, graded school within five minutes walk, house equipped with steam heat and bath. Excellent place for the production of small fruit and poultry. Location: Allamuchy, Warren County, New Jersey, about fifty miles west of New York City, near Hackettstown on improved highway. Price: $5,000.00. Part cash, balance on mortgage. Apply ARTHUR DANKS, Allamuchy, N. J.

146 ACRES, 10 acres timber, balance alfalfa loam tillage, pastures; near concrete highway, convenient town 3000; Grade "A" Gabrel roof stable, stanchions, concrete floors, gutters; 2 silos, 2 car garage; fine 12 room house, lawn, shade; additional outbldgs. Including 20 cows, bull, 4 horses, machinery, crops. Price complete $13,000; $4,000 down. Is a bargain, come see! Write HENDRICKSON BROS., "Farms, Hotels, Stores, Residences," Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y.

EASTERN OHIO PRODUCTION FARM, 95 acres; coal, limestone, fruit, good buildings, school, churches, $5,000. Terms. W. J. SMITH, Scio, Ohio.

115 ACRES in Albion, Maine, plenty of lumber, a splendid bargain for $3,000. Buildings, 2 never-failing wells. Ideal place for summer home. Beautiful view. Write MRS. T. S. KIMBALL, Weeks Mills, Maine.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, currant, gooseberry plants; asparagus, rhubarb roots; hardy perennial flower plants; privet, barberry, roses, vines, shrubs, tulips for fall planting Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS that make good. Half my last year's sales were to former customers. See them or write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

CHEVIOT rams, very fine individuals and ready for service. Can be registered if desired. EARL D. LANDERS, Upper Lisle, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

FOR SALE—World's Grand champion strain, big type O. I. C. pigs, 10 weeks old, $10 each. Young boars, weighing around 150 lbs., price, $30, pedigrees included. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 364)

than she had been for weeks, to the man who toiled for her.

In the morning Steele gathered his red henchmen together in the trade-room and talked to them, through Michel.

"My friends, we have worked together to drive from this valley the man who would destroy the Indians. We have won. He has gone. You have toiled, you have kept your promises and obeyed orders. You will take to your families what food and trade-goods your dogs can pull. Also there is much fur in the loft, for which Laflamme paid the Ojibways in whiskey. This the government will take, if it remains here. But it belongs to the Indians. You shall have it to divide equally among the hunters of this valley, but first it must be taken to the fork of the Stooping and cached. I am going on the long trail to Fort Albany. When I return, I will meet you at the cache, divide the fur among you, and tell you where you are to take it to be traded—to Wailing River or to Fort Hope, of the old company.

"It was because I came back on the snow, when the hunters were sick with terror, and caught the Windigo, that your families now sleep without fear through the long snows and that you will have this fur to trade. For I did not fear him. Since I have done this for you, I ask you to wait and trade this fur later where I send you. It may be at Wailing River. It may be at Fort Hope.

"In the loft we have found the fur that was lost this summer with the canoe on the lower river. Laflamme murdered the crew and stole the fur, to drive the honest trader, St. Onge, from this valley. This morning it goes back to him. Will you cache the rest of the fur at the Stooping and wait for my return from Albany?"

"E-nh, yes!" The Ojibways, delighted with their sudden wealth, readily agreed, surprised that the man who had caught the Windigo reserved nothing for himself.

Then Steele wrote a report to the authorities, assuming entire responsibility for the campaign against Laflamme. The prisoners were brought in from the camp, provisioned, and turned loose with their captured teams, with the advice to leave the country before the police arrived in the spring.

The following morning, as Michel and Steele watched the last sled fade from sight on the white surface of Ogoké, bound with fur for the fork of the Stooping, a moving spot on the snow, far to the west, attracted their atention.

"It can't be David, so soon?" queried the American.

The Iroquois shook his head. "He not kech dem so queek. Dey drive dog hard to get away."

Steele went into the trade-house and returned with his binoculars.

(*Continued on page* 370)

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS—Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E SWASEY & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, WEAVING Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now as low as $9.90. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solves YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book TODAY! UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

MOTHERS, LISTEN! I make cutest gingham creepers and rompers for your little folks for $1 a garment. Order now stating age and colors desired. MRS. A. C. FIELD, R. F. D. 2, Syracuse, N. Y.

VANILLA—Large size 6 oz. bottle vanilla 60c postpaid. 2 for $1.00. Finest quality. Will not bake out. A. L. WELLS, 1702 Seventh Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HOMEMADE JELLIES — Concord and Catawbas grape, 35c, 8 ounce glass, not prepaid. MRS. H. CRAGER, Fredonia, N. Y.

DINNER SET for 6 people $8.25 gold lined or other designs, wonderful value, goods guaranteed. UNITED CHINA CO., Millis, Mass.

HOUSE DRESSES, flannelette. Switches, etc. Booklet. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y., 15 Mechanic St.

Warmth and Real Comfort Enjoyed by all who wear

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

This old reliable working garment is made with care to give real service and keep you warm on the coldest days. It is cut to fit the body snugly without binding and can be washed as often as desired without losing shape or warmth.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—Jacket with or without collar and vest

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

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True to Name Fruit Trees

Five Years will Tell the Story

First cost of the trees is the smallest part of an orchard's expense. You cannot afford to take chances on inferior stock when Kelly Bros. for 45 years have been furnishing quality true to name trees.

Ask About the Cortland Apple

Perfect delivery is guaranteed, made to you at just the right time for planting provided you order early. Our catalog is ready for you. Send for it today and start to make your plans now

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
1130 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness, Sole or Belt Leather; Calf skins into Shoe Upper Leather, any color. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY AND HEAD MOUNTING

FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED. Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Largest custom tanners and taxidermists in the world.
560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEND $3.00

By check of money order and I will mail prepaid an Army leather vest, blanket lined. Best garment the Army had for outdoor work. Ask any doughboy about them.

Sizes breast measure 38 to 50 inches.

C. S. MARSTON, JR.
Georgetown, Mass.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

Book 1 R free

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St. Springfield, Mass.

The A. A. Insurance Service

(*Continued from page 351*)

Elsie Madison, Sharon Springs, N. Y.	40.00
Myrtle S. McMunn, Campbell Hall, N. Y.	15.70
J. H. Springett, Hubbardsville, N. Y.	30.00
E. L. Dawley, Forestville, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Charles Riches, Bronx, N. Y.	20.00
Harrison Odell, Morrisville, N. Y.	10.00
John Sarnoski, Dalton, Pa.	20.00
Frank Hangey Estate, Telford, Pa.	1000.00
Leslie Reynolds, Springville, N. Y.	20.00
Harvey Combs, Stony Creek, N. Y.	50.00
George Birdsall, Walden, N. Y.	90.00
George Simons Estate, Hillsdale, N. Y.	1000.00
Harland L. Partridge Est., Morristown, N. Y.	1000.00
Ward McCotter, Smyrna, N. Y	32.86
John Hover, Cambridge, N. Y.	20.00
Maude N. Merrifield, Claverack, N. Y.	20.00
Lydia Hemmer, Wayland, N. Y.	60.00
A. O. Hoag, Franklinville, N. Y.	40.00
Frank Wilson, LeRaysville, Pa.	40.00
W. R. Evans, Argyle, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. A. Manning, Potterbrook, Pa.	30.00
Mrs. Blanche Sanders, Forestville, N. Y.	10.00
Clinton Mauger, Gilbertsville, Pa.	40.00
John R. Hutson, Fraser, N. Y.	10.00
W. A. Smith Peggie, Glen Campbell, Pa.	130.00
Samuel B. Sweet, Altamont, N. Y.	60.00
George Eighmie, Dover Furnace, N. Y.	30.00
Mrs. Harriet Sattora, Cuylerville, N. Y.	40.00
Dean A. Hyde Estate, Batavia, N. Y.	1000.00
John Hornbrok, Freeville, N. Y.	20.00
A. J. Patterson, LeRaysville, Pa.	14.28
W. H. Smith, Hector, N. Y.	68.57
G. Reed Miller, Rexville, N. Y.	130.00
John R. Tallon, Pompey, N. Y.	30.00
Hiram P. Steele, Brookville, Pa.	10.00
Ernest Ripley, Sylvania, Pa.	20.00
George Morrell, Brushton, N. Y.	30.00
Clinton Elderkin, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	98.57
Joseph B. Lucas, Pemberton, N. J.	20.00
Glenn Avery, Waterloo, N. Y.	60.00
E. Homer Percival, Canastota, N. Y.	20.00
William Brown, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.	20.00
John Coe, Willet, N. Y.	15.71
Marion Metcalf, Ulysses, Pa.	34.28
Raymond Penner, Waterville, N. Y.	15.71
Herbert F. Jary, Waterport, N. Y.	10.00

Now to be sure, the policy is a limited one and our field representatives are very careful to explain this when a policy is sold. You cannot expect for seventy-five cents to get the protection which most companies charge ten or more dollars a year for. But we repeat that you do get with this policy more protection than you do with many other forms of insurance that we know of, even when the cost is many times the amount charged for this. In order to make this plain, we are printing here a copy of the policy which shows just what you get for your money. Read this over very carefully and you will see why we feel justified in thinking that it is one of the best services we can give our readers.

PART I.

If the Insured shall, by the wrecking or disablement of any railroad passenger car or passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which such Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, street railway car, taxicab, or automobile stage, which is being driven or operated, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn vehicle, or motor-driven car in which Insured is riding or driving, or, by being accidentally thrown from such vehicle or car, suffer any of the specific losses set forth below in this part I, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such loss:

FOR LOSS OF—

Life	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)

PART II.

OR FOR LOSS OF—

Life ..... Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00) provided the bodily injury effected as stated herein shall be the sole cause of death of the Insured and such injury occurs:

By being struck or knocked down or run over while walking or standing on a public highway by a vehicle propelled by steam, cable, electricity, naphtha, gasoline, horse, compressed air or liquid power, excluding injuries sustained while on a railroad right of way in violation of any statute or of any regulation of the railroad company.

Indemnity for loss of life as above set forth shall be payable to the Estate of the Insured.

PART III.

If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in part I which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding three consecutive months, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per week.

Of course, there will be once in a while a person who gets injured in some way not covered by this policy, and then he will be dissatisfied because the company cannot go further than its business agreement stated in the policy. No fair minded person, however, can criticise a company for not going beyond its agreement or for not paying claims that it has not agreed to pay.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is selling this travel accident insurance to you for just enough above the original cost to pay for handling it, and we are not adding a profit, in order to keep the policy as a real service to our readers.

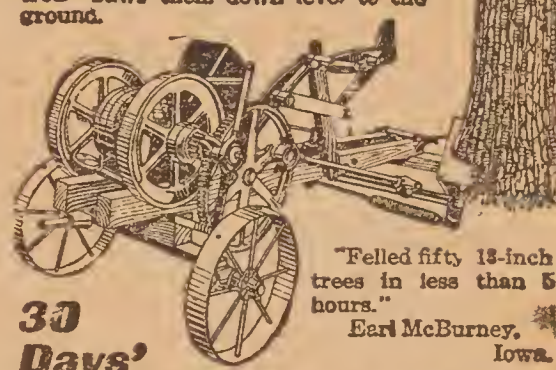
Therefore, in spite of what anyone may tell you, we advise you, if you want to protect yourself with travel insurance at a moderate cost, to avail yourself of this service, remembering that it is not only backed by the North American Accident Insurance Company, but it is guaranteed also by the "Old Reliable", AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 16 to 24 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



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30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

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No Rings To Wear

$5 After 30 Days Trial

Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

Costs Less—Wears Longer

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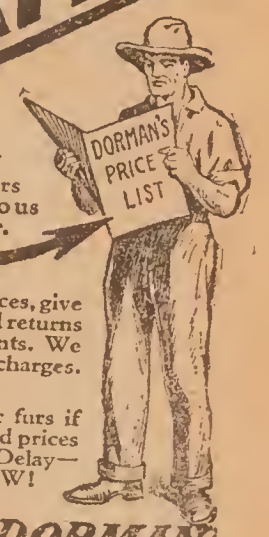

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From White Collar to Dirt Farmer

(*Continued from page* 360)

You can see the results of your labor produce greater returns, than they are now doing. You can increase your income and improve your living conditions. You can turn your house with all its antiquated methods into a home with modern improvements and conveniences. You can put in modern plumbing and electricity, where the old oaken bucket and the oil lamp now serve. You can make the "white hired man" (electric power), conserve your energy and that of your household.

The simple principles of business success can be just as well applied to farm management as they are to commercial affairs. Is it too much to assume that the men who left their farms for business and became great successes, would have made great successes also on the farm! I think we can safely come to this conclusion. We never hear of the thousands of failures in life who also came to the city with an equal determination to win their way.

Farm is Your "Plant"

The brains, knowledge and experience which might develop your earning capacity in the city will be of equal advantage on the farm. Consider your farm area the four walls of your manufacturing plant. Your fields and your livestock are your machinery for turning out the finished product. You buy raw materials in the form of necessary plant food to put into the soil and stock feed to be transformed into the saleable article of commerce.

The type of the machinery will depend upon the resources of the owner, whether in manufacturing in the city or farming in the country. The quality of the product will largely depend upon the efficiency of the management and the grade of the raw materials and the type of machinery used.

A man of small means would hardly think of building a modern factory, with all the latest machinery. He would be foolhardy and lose all chance for successful achievement. On the other hand he would probably rent a cheap location and develop with his business, improving as he goes along, until his methods and management created a large and established output. And what is the difference between building a manufacturing business from a rented or leased location in the city and starting to build up a farm of paying proportions from a rented or partly paid for farm. You must improve the farm as you go along, building from the bottom, improving your herd, adding to your buildings, creating new records in field yields and substituting labor-saving devices for hand work.

Cost Accounts Necessary

Without a proper balance cost of production and selling price, there is no chance for profit. A business that paid out more for materials and labor than was received for the finished article would soon eat up all capital and go out of business. The unproductive expenses should be eliminated. The minor things which eat up profits should be discarded. In their place should come system and before your eyes should always be pictured the balance sheet.

You hear a great deal about the famous men of affairs in America who were raised in the agricultural districts and small towns. You hear and read of business men of wealth who rose to position from farm boys. You hear of great merchant princes who started in the village store and later wrote their names in the department stores of history. But you must remember that it has taken a life time of hard work to do this and that these men are mostly in advanced years before they have reached their peak of success.

You must figure that when they were boys that practically the only place they could come from was the small town or farm community. You must remember that there were not cities as we at present see them, so there were few places but farms and towns for them to migrate from. Conditions are different today. Modern business methods require training from youth. At fifty a man is now old in service. He has usually built his foundation by then or else is destined to fall short of his goal. It is the city chap mostly who will get the business plums of the future. His very training is in his favor.

Richard Dix
who appears in
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Produced by
Cecil B. De Mille

This Paramount Picture is perhaps the greatest example of the power of the screen for good. All parents should see it *with* their children. All teachers should recommend it to their pupils. All preachers should urge every member of their congregations to see it, because no sermon from any pulpit will ever have half the power of this picture. It will never grow old. Tell your theatre manager to get it as soon as possible and let you know when he will show it.

Keeping the Family Together!

THREE meals a day and a roof hold only the bodies of a family together! What about making their hearts beat as one with great entertainment?

You can do this now, because some theatre near you is scheduling the better pictures, Paramount.

This brand name Paramount will come to mean a great deal to you all as you get the motion picture habit, because it will satisfy many of your deepest longings for a more thrilling life.

It may not be possible for you to go traveling all 'round the world, seeing strange scenes and observing the adventures that occur in other people's lives—but you can do all this with Paramount simply by driving down the road to your theatre.

The great organization behind Paramount believes that we all seek a wider view of life, and presents it to you any time you go.

You will find examples in Merton of the Movies, Adventure, Code of the Sea, Worldly Goods, Feet of Clay, Peter Pan, and dozens more—and what's more you'll find Paramount always represents the kind of influence on life and living that meets the ideas of the better people in the community.

Your own theatre manager is scheduling these great shows now and figuring on opening more nights per week. Let him help you keep the young folks on the farm!

Get down there with a party tonight and show him he's headed right! He appreciates encouragement.

This name and trademark always leads you to the better pictures

Lois Wilson
who appears in
Contrabrand
Monsieur Beaucaire
Welcome Home

Jack Holt
who appears in
North of 36
Empty Hands
Thundering Herd

Raymond Griffith
The Silk Hat Comedian
who appears in
The Night Club
Forty Winks
Paths to Paradise

TRADE MARK
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PRODUCED BY FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP
ADOLPH ZUKOR-PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY

Paramount Pictures

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 368)

"There seem to be two sleds," he said, adjusting the glasses. "The drivers are riding. I can't make them out. They may be police." He handed the glasses to Michel.

For a long time the Indian studied the distant spots on the snow. Then he said, drily. "Onlee one man—odder team hitch to front sled. Dogs tired." He returned the glasses to his chief, with a look which aroused Steele's curiosity.

"You think it's David, after all?"

"I t'ink," nodded the Indian.

The two men returned to the kitchen. The man who had spent two nights and a day on the trail would appreciate a warm breakfast. When they again looked down the lake, the familiar blocky figure of David was urging the exhausted teams from the tail of the second sled. Shortly, the dogs turned into the post. Then the curious men who hailed with a shout the return of the Ojibway saw, lashed to the pack on the rear sled, two rifles in skin cases.

In silence the two gripped the hand of the one who had left in the night on his grim quest—faithful to an oath and a memory.

To their questioning eyes he answered: "My brudder—he sleep soun last night."

That was all. But Steele and Michel knew that somewhere on the Rouge River trail, two men had paid—somewhere, two bodies lay stiff in the snow.

(*Continued Next Week*)

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 21, 1925

Thanksgiving Day

By Rev. J. W. Holland

THANKSGIVING DAY is for the coronation of home love and heart devotion. Families separated by distance, gather again about the old home table, warm their hearts anew in the presence of memories that are sacred as life itself. Think of the thousands of parents who will strain their eyes at the front porch, or down at the old front gate looking for the return of footsteps familiar in other days.

Rev. J. W. Holland

If it is possible for you to go home on this Thanksgiving Day, DO IT!

It is a time for consecration to Almighty God. Whoever thinks deeply upon it can see the guiding hand of Providence in the discovery, settlement, development, preservation and present position of America among her sister nations on the earth.

This day is closely related to patriotism. Patriotism is the religion of the love of native land. When you would rather die than see your home land devastated, you are patriotic.

As I look backward across the pages of our history, I can see more than material progress, more than science and invention. My heart thrills with the love of America for what she has been, is and will become. I see Washington, hatless, out in the bleak winter, with his noble face lifted to God for America. I see, amidst the crash of Civil War, a lonely man pacing his room in the White House, his face the saddest since Calvary, praying for this land of ours. In the stress of a World War, in the same White House, I hear another President praying God's guidance upon America.

Home, God, and Native Land:—these are the three great names that adorn Thanksgiving Day. Let us make the day one of gladness, of worship, of renewing home ties, of enjoying the fruits of field and forest, and of sending messages of tender love to the friends whose faces we cannot see.

This is to keep THANKSGIVING DAY!

The "U.S."
BLUE RIBBON WALRUS

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made in red or black—4 or 8 buckles.

Built into every one
—months of extra wear!

IF you are looking for longest possible wear—ask for "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

"U.S." Blue Ribbons are built to outwear any other boot or overshoe made! They look it. Just give them month after month of solid work—*and they'll prove it!*

Thick oversize soles—tough as an automobile tire—that's what you get in "U.S." Blue Ribbons. Into the uppers goes rubber that will stretch *five times its length!* This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

Anchored in this elastic rubber are 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric—the strongest reinforcements ever used.

"U.S." Blue Ribbons are built *right* all through—as only master workmen can build them. They're backed by 75 years' experience of the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

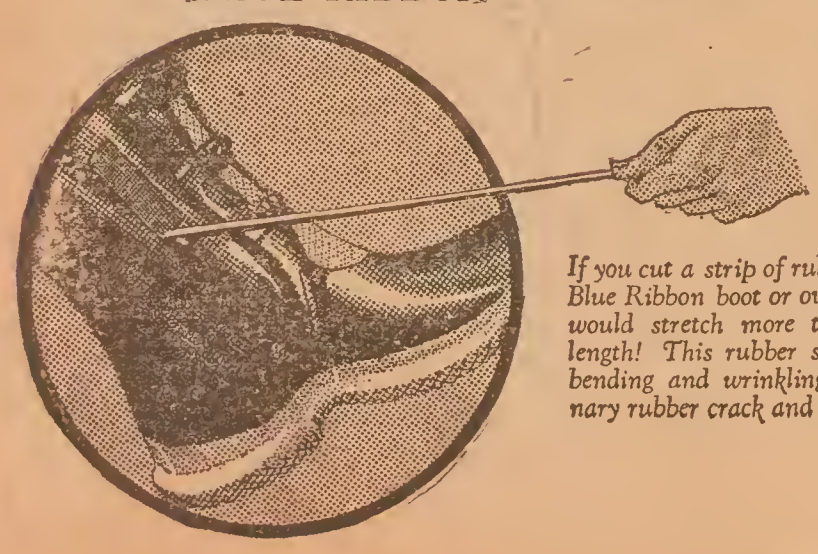
If you've never worn "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes get a pair next time. *It will pay you!*

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Trade Mark



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length! This rubber stands the constant bending and wrinkling that make ordinary rubber crack and break.

Cabbage Prices Climbing

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THERE has been so much "cussing" about the bad weather and its effects of late, that I hope the "cussers" have all said a strong word of appreciation of the fine weather Providence has furnished for the week just closed—the first week in November. Not a drop of rain fell until toward the close of the seventh and most of the days were bright and sunshiny, with only one white frost. It was a wonderful autumn week and meant a great deal to all of us here in Western New York. Without it there would have been further heavy losses. Practically every one has finished apple picking and most growers have their orchards cleaned up of drops. Potatoes are nearly all dug. Cabbage harvest is well under way, in fact nearly half through. Most of us can use another such week to excellent advantage.

M. C. BURRITT

Cabbage Goes Higher

The cabbage market has risen rapidly during the week from $10 to $12 a ton F. O. B. to $20 and $25 a ton. Almost every day has seen a higher price than the day before. This situation has again demonstrated the cash value to farmers of good crops and price reports and of a sales service of their own. The government office reports out of Rochester have showed a strong cabbage market nearly all over the country since heavy loading commenced last week. Those of us who have followed these reports have been well aware of this and slow to sell. Others, and there are many, tempted by two or four dollars more than the opening price, have sold and the dealers are making long profits.

To show the effects of this on farmers, let me sight an actual instance. A grower having about 40 tons of cabbage sold the crop at $12. After settling with the dealer and paying some bills he went to the bank to pay a note and could only pay about half of it. On the day of settlement dealers were paying $18 and $20 a ton. Had this grower got the other six or eight dollars which the dealer made he could have paid the note in full.

In another case one grower with about half the crop of his neighbor got nearly as much money for it as his neighbor. The fields are not forty rods apart. It pays to follow crop and price reports carefully. The fruit cooperative too, which has been loading cabbage all the week, has been from two to eight dollars ahead of local prices. Another effect of rising cabbage prices has been the cancellation of storage space and immediate loading for market. On November 6 more than 200 acres f cabbage were loaded for market in Western New York.

A reader has commented on my statement in the issue of October 17th that nearly 75% of the very large New York State shipments of apples is grown in a narrow belt along Lake Ontario and wants to know what counties these are. In the season of 1924-25 there were shipped from stations in the following four counties, 10,516 carloads: Orleans 3,732; Niagara 3,499; Wayne 1,992 and Monroe 1,293. Only the northern half of these counties produce fruit intensively. If we add Ontario County with 581 cars and Genesee with 424 cars—and only small parts of these counties are heavy fruit producers, we have 11,521 cars out of 16,529 total New York shipments of last season. This year the shipments from these same counties will be proportionally much heavier.

Cider mills and dry houses are filled to overflowing as farmers clean up their orchards. Some have enough now to run until Christmas. The price has fallen off slightly to about 30 cents for cider and 35 to 40 cents for dryers.

Last week I mentioned the effect of the severe freeze of October 30th on apples and stated that little or no injury was apparent. In answer to many inquiries the farm bureau, on the job as usual, had Dr. D. B. Carrick of Cornell who has made some study of this question and published his results as a Cornell bulletin on "Freezing Injury in Apples" in the county for an inspection of the fruit and the results of the freezing. His reports will undoubtedly be of general interest to growers whose fruit was outside during the freeze. Parts of Dr. Carrick's statements follow:

Handling Frozen Fruit

"The Baldwins and Spies examined showed no appearance of freezing on the outside, even though they had been roughly handled during harvest. When cut, most of the fruit showed no browning, except where bruised and apparently the flesh was uninjured. In no case did we find the usual browning of cells characteristic of severely frozen apples except in cases in which the fruit had been handled before, during or after the freeze. However, the texture and flavor were impaired, making them sweeter, less juicy and somewhat mealy, and unquestionably the term for safe storage was greatly shortened. In addition to this condition the loss of flavor and normal texture will also continue. The injured fruit, however, will keep for a few weeks if carefully handled and is thoroughly satisfactory for culinary or cider purposes."

Dr. Carrick's recommendations are: (1) handle all fruit with exceptional care and avoid all bruising; (2) Market frozen fruit as soon as possible; (3) Store only for a short period and at a temperature of about 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The experience of old growers who have had fruit frozen before seems to confirm this report and indicates that if these recommendations are followed little if any commercial inquiry or loss need result.

Chicken Stealing Reported Serious in New Jersey This Fall

ORGANIZED chicken stealing is so general this season that the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, will lend its influence to bring offenders to justice. Complaints against organized bands of poultry thieves have been received from various sections of

(*Continued on page* 380)

FRIEND (consolingly): *Cheer up, old man, there's plenty of fish left in the sea.*

NOVICE (after a bad day off shore): *You said it—and I'm the guy who left 'em there.*—LIFE.

An Easy Way to Size Up Your Dairy

A New Plan That is Practical for Every Dairyman

By C. E. LADD

Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture

MOST dairymen recognize the need of greater knowledge of production of the individual cows in their dairies. Cowtesting associations obtain these figures and are doing splendid work, but it is not always possible or practical for all dairymen to join cowtesting associations. Therefore, the New York College of Agriculture and the county Extension Service have worked out a new plan for the benefit of such dairymen as are not able to join cowtesting associations. This plan works as follows:

C. E. LADD

The county agricultural agent offers a new testing service to any dairymen who wish it and who are willing to cooperate. Each month the county agent sends to each cooperator a weight sheet and a reminder to weigh the milk of each cow and to take a sample of each cow's milk. Sample bottles are furnished through the farm bureau.

The cooperating dairyman weighs the milk from each individual cow for two days out of each month. He mails to the farm bureau office the record of these milk weights. He also samples the milk from each cow and delivers the samples to some milk plant or other agency with whom the farm bureau has arranged for the testing. The agency tests the samples and reports directly to the farm bureau office.

The county agricultural agent secures some additional clerical help to record in a book for each dairyman the weights and tests of the milk. In this way the dairyman receives the same report on each cow that he would receive from the regular cow testing association with the possible exception of the feed records which may or may not be included.

The cost of the work.—The dairyman is charged by the farm bureau with the actual cost of doing the work. This includes a small fee paid to the tester for each sample tested and the wages paid for a part-time bookkeeper for keeping the records. In most cases this will amount to only one-third or one-half the cost of the regular cow testing association work.

The work is under way.—The Extension Service of the State is rather enthusiastic over the plans for this work. It realizes full well that the plan is new and may present many difficulties.

The work has been under way in two counties for over a year. It seems to be working out satisfactorily. The credit for developing the original plans for the work and giving them a work-out in practice belongs to County Agents F. B. Morris of Oswego County and E. L. Chase and Murray Wigsten of Ulster County. These men have been successful in organizing the work in their counties and have blazed the way for other counties.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the State College of Agriculture will cooperate with the office of the State Leader of County Agricultural Agents in putting the plan into operation in several other counties during the next year.

Where the work is needed most.—From the standpoint of New York State as a whole the counties that need this work most are such ones as Essex, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. These counties are rapidly completing their tuberculosis eradication campaigns. Essex is already accredited as a modified area. Many farms in these counties are outside of the fluid milk zone. For these two reasons they are natural replacement areas from which the dairymen of the other sections purchase tested stock.

From the standpoint of the profitableness of the dairy industry in these counties and from the standpoint of the industry in the State it is important that cow testing work be done in these areas.

Several counties have realized this and have already planned to make cow testing work an

(*Continued on page* 385)

Has Something Worth Saying

C. E. LADD, who outlines on this page a new plan by which farmers can obtain production records on their dairies, is director of extension work in the New York State College of Agriculture. No man in agricultural work has a sounder or more practical grasp of the everyday problems of the farmer than has Dr. Ladd. He does not write very often, but when he does, he says something. We think he has this time.—The Editors.

A Radio for Every Farm

What It Is Doing for Farmers---The Kind to Buy

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

ISOLATION has always been the curse of farm life. The increase in the size of farms, brought about by the use of farm machinery, has resulted in larger farms, and the distance between farm homes is greater now than in the days of our grandparents. Farm families are smaller, and as a result, family life on the farm lacks much of the fine spirit enjoyed by older generations.

At the same time other factors have entered into the situation, making it possible for farm people to communicate rapidly with the outside world and to widen immeasurably the distance which may be travelled in a day. Rural free delivery brings the mail to the door. The telephone brings help in time of trouble and sickness and the family car takes some or all of the family to the nearby village or city to see a "show."

Now comes radio, the greatest development of all to enable the farmer and his family to keep in close touch with the world. I am particularly enthusiastic about a radio on the farm, because it keeps the family together at home, and enriches the family life instead of destroying it. Through it, entertainment is available which will interest every member of the family. Bedtime stories for the youngsters, reports of baseball and football games for the boys, music at mealtime for everyone, college extension courses, plays, operas and lectures; all are there, ready to be received at the mere turning of a dial.

The isolation of farm life is greatest during the winter. On most farms, the car must be put away until spring. Evenings are long and travel at night with horse and cutter is slow and tedious. But impassible roads or blizzards interfere little with radio programs, and the family may stay at home before a roaring fire of seasoned beech or maple wood and tune in on all the world. It is a fortunte coincidence for farm people that radio reception is better in winter than in summer.

There are stronger reasons for a radio in farm homes than there are in cities and villages. In addition to the greater isolation on farms and the entertainment secured, the farm business may profit from it by the up to the minute market information which is received through it. The radio gets it to the farmer while he can still make use of it. This is particularly true of perishable products where market gluts are frequent and where the price fluctuates widely. In spite of all the information printed this fall on such a staple crop as potatoes, many farmers sold potatoes at a price less than their real market value. The farmer who owns a radio is less likely to lose money this way.

Radio Reception Best in Country

Conditions for receiving in the country are better than they are in city or village. There is less interference from other receiving sets and the absence of a maze of electric light and telephone wires also helps. This makes it possible for the receiving set in the farm home to bring in programs from greater distances, and much clearer than the same set in the city. I have had some experience with two sets of the same size and make. I installed one on the home farm. I knew nothing about radios, but followed directions and with the little two tube set with headphones, we received programs at any time they were "on the air". They came in from New York, Chicago, from Springfield, Mass., and from Washington, D. C. With the same set in a city, we get nothing during the day, sometimes we have fine programs in the evening, at other times we get nothing.

Radio receiving sets on farms are rapidly increasing in numbers. This would indicate that farm people realize their value. Before we owned a set, however, we were not especially enthusiastic about a radio, and I feel sure that many farm families who do not own sets would buy one, if they could have one in their homes for a few days.

There is always a problem as to the kind to buy. Farmers are not troubled with the problem of annoying their neighbors with tuning in with regenerative sets. This type gets better results than other types with the same number of tubes. Better receiving conditions make it possible to get fine results with a two tube set with headphones for distant stations and with a loud speaker if desired for nearby programs.

Many are undecided as to whether to buy parts and build a set, or to buy one ready to hook up at once. There is little saving of money by building a set and better results are likely to be secured from a set already assembled.

The choice of power supply will depend largely on local conditions. A storage battery may be used and will be found to give very excellent results. Some prefer the storage battery under any circumstances. However, dry cells are equally as good as long as the proper tubes are employed. Dry cells are an advantage to those who are not convenient to a recharging service station, as they require only one trip to town. It is all up to your own circumstances.

There is every reason to believe that the number of radios on farms will continue to increase. It may not entirely solve the problem of keeping the boy on the farm, if there is such a problem, but it will make life more pleasant and profitable for the fellow who does stay as well as for his entire family.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Founded 1842

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VOL. 116 November 21, 1925 No. 21

Taxation Is Destroying Agriculture

IN his address before the National Grange session, which met this month in Sacramento, California, Master Louis J. Taber had the following to say about farm taxes:

There is no one problem more universal in its application than the effect of taxation on agriculture. Taxes have increased enormously—out of all proportion either to the farmer's income or the selling price of his land. Taxation as it affects the farmer in a direct way, is almost entirely local. In some states practically all of the farmer's direct tax remains in his county, township and school district; consequently, relief can come only through economy and efficiency in the county and smaller units of government, and by seeing to it that every class of property contributes its proportionate share to the support of government. In some sections of the nation we have found agricultural taxation almost confiscatory in its nature.

Road and school taxes constitute the main burden. Good roads an good schools must be secured and maintained, but they cannot be long maintained at the price of a taxation rate which destroys initiative, depresses land values and injures agriculture. In some sections of the nation it will be necessary to marshal the entire wealth of the state to assist in meeting its educational burdens, for education is more than a local problem. Ignorance is always more expensive than education. No child should be deprived of a fair chance because of the poverty of the taxing district in which it may happen to have been born.

While the Federal government has been showing commendable economy and Federal taxation reductions have been possible, yet in too many states governmental expenses are still on the increase. Sometimes this may be justified because of a delayed building and construction program during the world war period, yet states, counties and municipalities will be compelled to learn the necessity of living within their income. The increase of bonded indebtedness is becoming a curse upon the taxpayer. The elimination of extravagance, the squeezing out of graft, politics and inefficiency from the local units of government, will bring sunshine again to the property owners in the various taxing districts.

Our county government is now the most inefficient and out-of-date branch of our American system. In practically all states there is no directing county head that can be held responsible. Each elective official has his own political debts to pay and his own record to make, independent of the county's good. This multiplies official positions, increases the cost and decreases the efficiency. Sometime we will place definitely the responsibility in our county government. There are few problems that Pomona Granges and county organizations could study with more profit than increasing the efficiency in our county government.

This agrees so almost exactly with what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been saying for three years now that we urge its consideration upon every reader of this paper.

Farm Markets To Date

THE United States Department of Agriculture says that the old recipe for an all around favorable combination is to have food crops and fibers selling well while animal products sell at a reasonable spread above feed crops. That is about the situation this fall. Potatoes are high, and seem to be going higher, and those producers who have a crop are due for fine prices. Wheat and various lesser foodstuffs are selling well. The same is true of cotton, although the price has sagged some of late. The prices of hogs, sheep, beef and dairy cattle are all on the upward trend. On the other hand, corn prices are discouraging to corn growers but encouraging to those who buy large quantities of feed. On October 15th, the farm price of corn was eighty-three cents a bushel compared with ninety-nine cents in September and with over a dollar in October a year ago.

The dairy business is still in a strong position, with no indications of any large setback. Butter has been around ten cents above last year's prices. The storage situation is particularly strong. On October 1, stocks of creamery butter in the United States were reported at more than 14,000,000 pounds less than they were a month previous, showing that the market not only is taking the regular supplies of butter but is also making inroads upon storage holdings.

Apples started the season fairly high in price, and the market has continued strong in the face of fairly heavy supplies. The crop is a little larger than last year and the quality is good.

The Department of Agriculture points out, however, that industrial wages, prices and charges stay at relatively high levels and that the purchasing power of farm products was lowered somewhat in September.

Sold His Cabbage For Half Price

THE best example of how it pays to study market reports is given in M. C. Burritt's Farm and Home Notes in this issue. This shows how one poor farmer in western New York sold his cabbage crop this year for less than half of what he could have received for it had he studied market conditions and waited even a short time.

We cannot emphasize this point of knowing your markets too strongly. No one, of course, can predict absolutely what the future market and prices will be, but there is enough information available in these days to show whether there is a large or small crop and to tell with a reasonable degree of certainty whether to sell or to hold.

This is the reason why we devote so much space in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to give you the latest and best obtainable information on markets. You will find this information regularly in Burritt's Farm and Home Notes, in our editorials, in our feature articles, and in much detail every week on our Market Page.

Put This On Your Programs

THE Ohio State University calls attention to the fact that in eighty-eight rural townships in 1924, taxes were $31.73 per capita, an increase of four hundred and twenty per cent since 1880. The same statement also says that a careful comparison of taxes in cities with country districts shows that rural taxes climb much faster than urban.

May we suggest again that the outstanding topic on every Grange and other local farmers' meeting program for the coming winter should be the great problem of farm taxes. Let us study the facts and be ready to act at the proper time.

Worth Reading

ONE of the commendable things which many reliable manufacturers of farm products do is the publication of much valuable information and data for help in solving the various farm problems. This is called to mind by a bulletin on spraying just published by the B. G. Pratt Company of 50 Church Street, New York City. Of course, the purpose of this bulletin is to set forth the advantages of the spraying material sold by this company; but in addition to this, the whole problem of spraying is discussed and illustrated so attractively and yet correctly, that it is worth reading by everyone interested in the growth of good fruit.

Keep Diseased Potatoes Out

THE Department of Agriculture announced that it has no intention of removing or modifying the embargo on potatoes from countries where the potato wart disease exists.

The Department is exactly right in this, for the potato wart is widespread in Europe and it is a dangerous disease. In every case where it has obtained a foothold in this country, it has been from imported potatoes. Perhaps it is a selfish viewpoint, but we must add that the producers of this country are capable of producing more than our own markets will take. We do not need importations, particularly when there is danger of bringing in new diseases. We have plenty to contend with now.

Pay For Good Letters

ON the opposite page we are publishing again the set of a few questions to find out what you like and read in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and what you do not like. We are exceedingly anxious to give you the kind of a paper that you want and that will be the most valuable and entertaining to the whole farm family.

If, in addition to marking the departments which you like, according to the instructions, you will also write us a letter, we will pay one dollar for every good letter that we can use, telling what you like and do not like in the paper and making any suggestions which you think will help us give you a better one.

Eastman's Chestnuts

PROBABLY nearly everybody has heard the old story about the man who got into a fight with the grizzly bear and hollered for somebody to come help him "let go of the bear."

The DeLaval Monthly tells a similar story about two Cornish miners who had long wanted a cow which belonged to a neighbor, so finally they laid plans to steal it. On the chosen night, it happened that a traveling player with a trained bear had asked for and obtained lodging at the neighbor's house. The owner put the cow in the barn in order to give the bear the run of the orchard.

When the thieves arrived, one went to secure the cow while the other kept watch. After a little, a great hullabaloo, with sounds of loud cries and blows came up from the orchard. The noise filled the night and the lookout cried:

"Tam! Tam! Hae gotten 'im, Tam?"

The horror of the unknown was in Tam's voice when he replied:

"Gotten 'im? Gotten 'im? Nae' 'E's GOTTEN ME!"

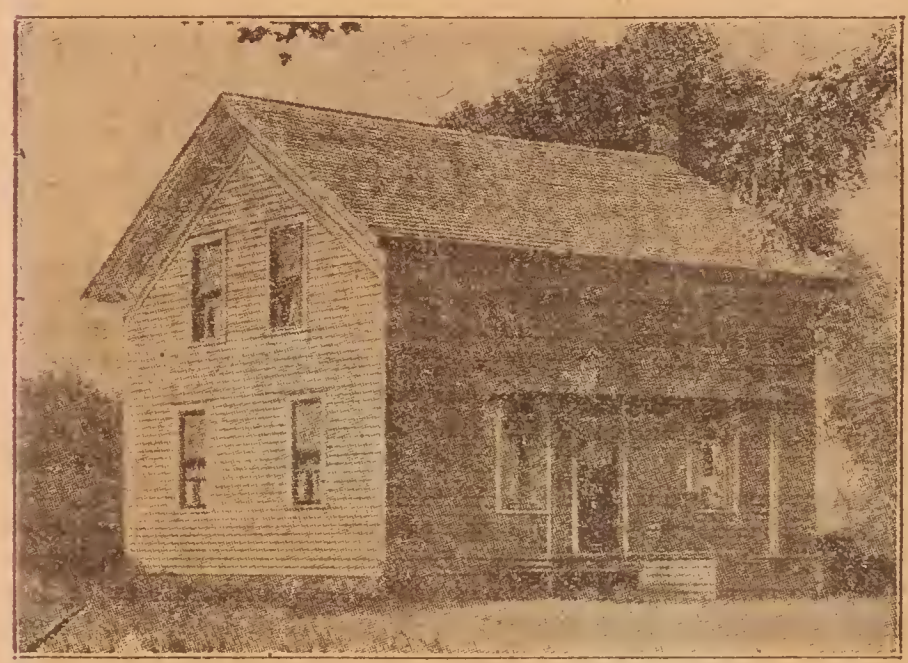
The Disappearing Hired Man

Our Readers Reply to the Article by an Ex-Hired Man

In a recent issue we published an article by an ex-hired man who gave his rather discouraging experience in working for farmers over a long term of years. This man said that it was his experience and observation that the treatment that hired men had received from their employers in years past was the chief reason why he had disappeared from American farms.

We suggested that we should like to have both sides of this question discussed and would be glad to have letters from any readers on such an important subject. Quite a large number of letters were received, the best of which are printed on this page. They are worth reading.

—The Editors.



Here is a typical hired man's cottage, unattractive and box-like. A little remodeling would not only improve its appearance but make it more inviting and home-like. Cut out the picture below and paste it over the lower half of the one above. Note how the addition of the porch and side kitchen improve it. A little native shrubbery gives it the final touch.

I WAS much amused at ex-hired man's article on "Why hired men leave"—and I'm still wondering where all this took place, and why a man of his ability stood such conditions for eleven years.

I would like to relate my experience as an employer for the past eleven years. In this time I have had three different men by the year. Of course I have employed hundreds of others during this time, harvesting crops, which amounts to a great deal on an 100 acre fruit farm. I could write a big book about these "transients" but it is of the three I wish to write.

The first one, an Englishman, straight from London, single and who lived with the family for four years—a fine chap but every little while he would get to "owning the farm"—dictating to the family in general when I would have to remonstrate and he would adjust himself to our methods. He left us to get married and is prosperous and happy.

The next—a big husky fellow, married to his third wife, two days before he came here. He had a small load of furniture, bought on installment and 37 cents in cash. His year was not to begin until April 1st, but as he had no place to stay until that time (this was about February 18) he moved in our tenant house. From that time until he was to begin work, I furnished him wood, and invested about $60 for food and proper clothing.

I agreed to pay him $600 per year. Now please note how things worked in his case. As he was a splendid worker, always on time in the morning, always happy and good-natured, I paid him $200 more than I had agreed to.

The second year we agreed on $800 and at the end of the year I made it $100 more. These two years he had wood furnished for one stove, and a fine garden which he worked on his own time after 6 P. M. Toward the end of the second year he bought and paid for a second hand Ford. The third year I gave him $1000, and 5 gallons of gas per week. He sold the old Ford, bought a new one, had no garden, and while his work was just as satisfactory as ever, discontent began to creep in. His wife said they could not save any money and ended by calling me a ". . . . shyster." Told me her husband had made my farm what it was, and said they were going to farming for themselves, which they did. Before the end of their first year, the Ford was gone and they were back in the city. The last I heard from them, she telephoned "Harry" was on his way out to pick fruit for me, but he never came.

Now a word about my last and present man. He has done well. Started at $700 with wood, garden, etc. Wife earned $85 picking fruit. I have kept increasing salary until this year—his fourth. He now has a Ford, no garden; his wife does not pick fruit, and buys all her baked goods from bakery wagon which passes three times a week. He arrives 6:30 to 7 A. M. The horses are half cared for, and not cleaned off, unless I remonstrate at least once each week, and he is in debt more than he can pay. He is anxious to stay another year, but I think I shall not keep him.

Now this is my actual experience and can be verified by any of my neighbors, and I feel I have a right to say not a bad record. But what does it all indicate, simply an unrest among help in general. It seems to be the spirit of the age.

I'm pretty well convinced it isn't raising wages, living conditions, or any of these things that will settle the problem. We seem to be drifting somewhere, I wonder where?

My honest conviction is we need to get back to the faith of our fathers—get hold of something stable, fasten our anchor, and weather the storm which to my mind seems turbulent. A question of both employer and employee turning to the word which says: "As ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them."

An Employer.

Do Away With "Privileges"

THE article under "Why Hired Men Leave," which appeared in the recent issue, brings out clearly some of the unbusinesslike principles still applied to a great many farms. It also brings out the undesirability of the cash plus privilege plan. The privileges as the author of the article states, is an unknown quantity and is a bone of contention and a continual trouble maker.

If farmers would pay wages like other businesses and let their help pay for what they get, it would go a long way toward harmony between them. The garden is too large or too small and it requires too much work and produces too little for which the farmer is invariably to blame. The wood pile is seldom of the right size or quality and is treated as something of no real value anyway since the farmer has plenty of it which apparently costs him nothing. And as to milk, meat and fruit, which is sometimes furnished, the sky is the limit to what can be used if the family happens to be so inclined. Thus some limit must be placed which the receiver thinks too small since it costs the farmer nothing.

What grocery or dry goods merchant would think of hiring his clerks with the privilege of their families living and dressing out of the store. The sooner the farmer applies business principles to his business, the sooner will his business become a paying business. These are cash days and the farmer who is still trying to pay his help by the old trade plan is running in low gear.

—R. H. S., New York.

Hired Men Not All Alike

I HAVE been reading your article, "Why Hired Men Leave." I am a vegetables farmer and have several men and some women working during the growing season and harvesting season. They are made up of different walks in life. The wage has been from $20 to $25 per week for nine hours and 40c per hour for over time, so those who care to put in some over time receive a good week's wage.

"Working people are not all alike. Some with small families save more of their wages than those of man and wife, or even the single man sometimes. It is not the matter of what the man or woman gets, it is what he has or what use it

(*Continued on page* 392)

Which Do You Prefer?

WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in American Agriculturist and are asking you to check those which you read regularly. Mark with a cross that which you read first. Cut out this item and coupon and mail it to us. Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

	Father	Mother	Children (Give Age)				
General Articles							
Editorial Page							
Eastman's Chestnuts							
What Readers Want to Know							
Dairy Question							
Advertisements							
Market Articles							
Market Page							
Among the Farmers							
Serial Story							
Crossword Puzzle							
Patterns							
M. C. Burritt							
Service Bureau							
Legislative Articles							
Fruit Articles							
Lone Scouts of America							
Women's Page							
Radio							
Letters from Readers							
Poultry Articles							
Contests							
Sheep Articles							
Farm Engineering							
H. E. Cook							
Jared VanWagenen							

By way of possible improvement in the American Agriculturist, I would suggest _____

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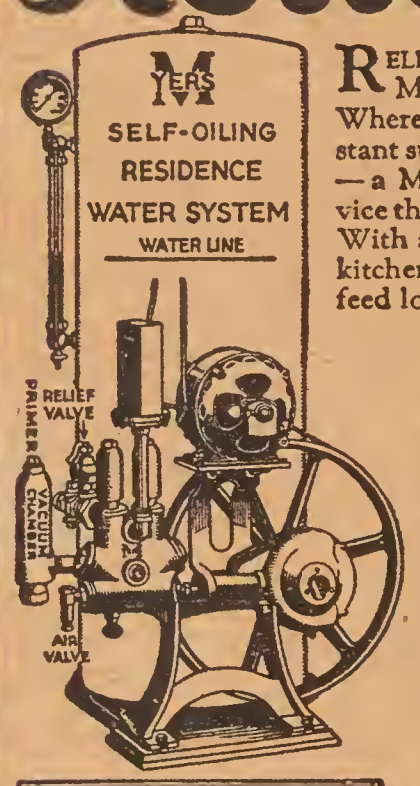
Name _____ Address _____

Reliability



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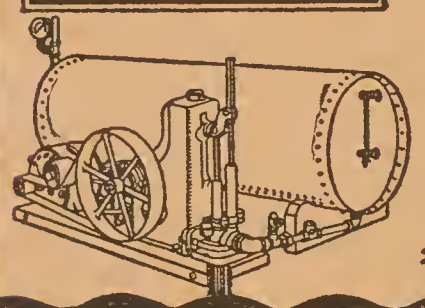

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The European Corn Borer

State Suggests Program for Its Control

GROWERS and canners of sweet corn in the western end of the State of New York have this past year been suffering losses of from 50% to 100% of the crop. Indications are that losses of this kind will be materially extended and increased next year, unless individual farmers take immediate steps toward controlling the pest.

That the corn borer now presents a real menace, especially to the valuable sweet corn crop, cannot be denied.

The Department of Farms and Markets takes this opportunity to issue a warning and present a definite plan of control for those growers who wish to protect themselves.

The Corn Borer is with us to Stay

Starting in Massachusetts several years ago, the pest appeared in eastern New York in 1918-19, when the Department waged a vigorous campaign of eradication, followed by quarantines which have been continued to date. A year later it appeared in Canada on the northern borders of Lake Erie. It has now completely surrounded Lake Erie with a wide belt. In New York State it has moved from Lake Erie eastward to a line running north and south through Ithaca. The heaviest infestations are around Silver Creek, in Chautauqua County.

This Department has co-operated with the Federal Government in control and eradication measures, since its first appearance in the State. During the past season, two important conferences have been held at which were represented all the States threatened by the pest. The years of experience of all workers was brought together at these conferences, and a program for the control of the corn borer was outlined. This program has been adopted for the State of New York and is recommended to every farmer as a means by which he can protect his crops with the expectation of a reasonable degree of success. The procedure outlined in this program is based on the fact that the corn borer winters in the corn stalks where they are found almost entirely in the parts above ground early in the Fall; hence, the destruction of the corn stubble early in the Fall is effective, and the complete destruction of all corn stalks before the borer starts to emerge in the Spring, are effective control measures.

A Program for Control

The following is the control program recommended:

1. Sweet corn stalks must be cut at a height not to exceed two inches, within two weeks after the ears are harvested, removed from the field and fed direct to livestock or placed in silo, shredded or burned.

2. Field or silage corn stalks must be cut as low as possible, not to exceed six inches in height, and should be removed from the field soon after, if possible. If impracticable to cut corn stalks at the beforementioned height, such stalks must be broken off at a level with the soil surface during the winter, using preferably a heavy pole or metal rail for that purpose, then raked into windrows in preparation for destruction by burning.

3. All corn stalks, corn cobs, and other corn remnants, not including silage, remaining on premises must be destroyed by burning on or before May 15 of each year; therefore, these corn stalks, corn cobs, and other corn remnants, unless finely shredded, should be kept separate from manure piles and away from barn yards.

As the borers winter over and survive in stubble and any corn remnants above ground, we strongly recommend that all stubble and debris be plowed under thoroughly to a depth of at least six inches before May 15 of each year. The practice of seeding on disced corn stubble is strongly condemned. However, under existing circumstances, if corn stubble land must be seeded, without plowing, such seeding should be limited to fields in which the corn stalks have been cut or broken off at the ground level, and all corn remnants removed.

Storing Potatoes in Pits

Can you give directions for storing potatoes in outdoor pits? Is there any danger of loss when stored by this method?—H. W. H. New York.

THE FIRST essential for an outdoor pit is a well drained site. Sandy or gravelly soil is best, though if the pit is on a slope and the soil is heavy, a tile may be used to carry away surplus water. The potatoes should be piled in a conical pile, or a long peaked pile, not over six or eight feet wide at the bottom, and four or five feet high. A square hollow box with plenty of holes in the sides should extend from the bottom of the pile to above the protective covering to provide for ventilation and this ventilator should be covered at the top to prevent the entrance of rain or snow. If a long pile is used put a ventilator every 8 or 10 feet. If there is no provision for ventilation, the tubers are likely to turn black in the centers.

As the weather grows colder the potatoes are covered with alternate layers of straw and earth, till there are five or six layers, each layer being two or three inches thick. If this work is carefully done, and good healthy tubers are stored, there should be no more loss from this way of storage than from any other. An underground storage cellar is better because it is permanent, the potatoes can be taken out at any time, and less work is involved. Of course the first cost is greater.

Transplanting Asparagus

I have an asparagus bed that has been producing for two or three years. I am going to move this fall and would like to know if I could take up these roots and put them in a bed on the new place. If so, should this be done this fall or should I wait until spring?—L. M. H., New York.

IT is not generally regarded as worth while to remove asparagus plants that have been established in the ground. It is impossible to lift a very large portion of the root as can be done with rhubarb, and I think you can possibly do just as well to secure good one-year old roots and start them next spring. If you decide to keep the old ones, it would be just as well to dig them in the spring before growth begins, but if you prefer you could take them up this fall, keep them in a cool cellar or heel them in over winter, then set them in the spring. —Paul Work.

"Hullo, Robidsud. Dot lost yoir co'd yet? Dow you go hobe, have a hot bustard bath ad thed sub hot rub in bed. That cured bide."—JUDGE.

The 100 Best Grade Cows

Fed Corn Gluten Feed—Win 118 Prizes

The five champion and first prize cows—from photograph

The Facts About This Record-Breaking Herd

Last June we set out to find the 100 best grade cows in America. With the help of Cow Testing Associations we selected them from 200 herds in 11 States. We showed them in three big shows—at Springfield, Waterloo and Indianapolis.

The result was a sweeping victory for Cow Testing Associations, Pure Bred Sires, Grade Cows and Corn Gluten Feed. These wonderful cows were seen and admired by nearly a half million farmers and feeders from 36 States.

118 Ribbons—$2985.00 in Cash

Out of a possible 126 ribbons and $3120.00 cash, the cows and heifers in this herd won 118 ribbons and $2985.00 of the prize money—all but $135.00. They won all firsts and championships as follows:

First prize and champion—Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cows.

First prize—Guernsey and Holstein heifers from Cow Testing Association Record dams.

First prize—Every group, including gets-of-sire for each breed, dairy herds and groups of five cows from single Cow Testing Associations.

First prize State herds—Grade Jerseys by Vermont, Grade Guernseys by Wisconsin, Grade Holsteins by Minnesota.

This herd also won 20 second prizes—19 third—13 fourth—7 fifth—6 sixth—5 seventh—3 eighth—5 ninth—and 5 tenth prizes—a total of 118.

Mat Domaszek of Wisconsin won 2nd, 5th, 6th and 8th prizes on grade Guernseys over four years. They were fed Corn Gluten Feed; therefore the Corn Gluten Feed cows won a total of 122 ribbons out of a possible 126—all the prize money but $70.00.

The Big Auction Sale

The 25 Vermont Jerseys were exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. The other 75 were shown at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa. The herd was combined at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis—October 10-17.

These cows were all taken from their homes and regular farm care after September 1st. None was specially fitted for show or sale. On October 15th the owners of 52 of these cows consented to their sale at auction.

The opinion of men who milk cows for profit matched that of the judges who awarded the prizes. These cows were sold within four hours. They brought $7417.50—an average of $142.50 each.

Clara—first prize grade Guernsey at Wisconsin State Fair and winner of fourth at Indianapolis—topped the sale at $250.00—probably the record auction price for grade cows. Her companion, Sukey, winner of first prize at Indianapolis, brought $240.00.

Molly—Champion Holstein Cow—was not included in the auction, because her owner refused to sell. After continued pleading over long distance telephone, Glenn Hayes purchased her privately for $325.00—a sensationally high price for a grade cow.

CORN GLUTEN FEED
23% Protein
The Protein Product of Corn
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—Just what you need to balance the ration.

—It is always safe—always a money-maker.

—You can buy it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer.

The Needs that Inspired Us to Show These Cows

About 96% of our dairy cows are grade animals. For this reason commercial dairymen needed to know more about grade cows of the better class and how to raise them. This herd has supplied their need.

This exhibit has proved that the Cow Testing Association is an organization which helps dairy farmers to manage and feed their herds, test their cows and make more money in their business. Every county should have one or more of these associations.

Grade cow owners need more pure bred sires. This herd stimulated that need by showing the influence of good blood. As a happy result hundreds of cow owners are now in the market for good bulls.

Corn Gluten Feed Wins

Dairymen everywhere have been seeking a better ration. This herd shows what can be done with Corn Gluten Feed as the protein supply. The total annual income of these cows—after deducting cost of feed—is $13,498.00—an average of $134.98 per cow.

This famous protein product of corn is very largely responsible for the high production and wonderful condition of these cows. Every one was fed on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed during the year in which their official records were made.

Some of them were fed the previous year on a ration without Corn Gluten Feed. When Corn Gluten Feed was added to the rations, they almost doubled their production.

Your Best Winter Ration

This year we have a marvelous crop of corn. You cannot afford to be deceived—either by its high quality or the low farm price. Corn is the basis of good feeding, but it does not supply as much digestible protein as your beef cattle and dairy cows need.

The more corn you feed the more protein you must have to balance the ration. When you have fed all the corn your animals need, any additional amount of this grain is wasted.

To make your best Winter rations you should sell some of your corn and invest the proceeds in Corn Gluten Feed to balance your grain. Then you will use less feed, make more money, and have better animals.

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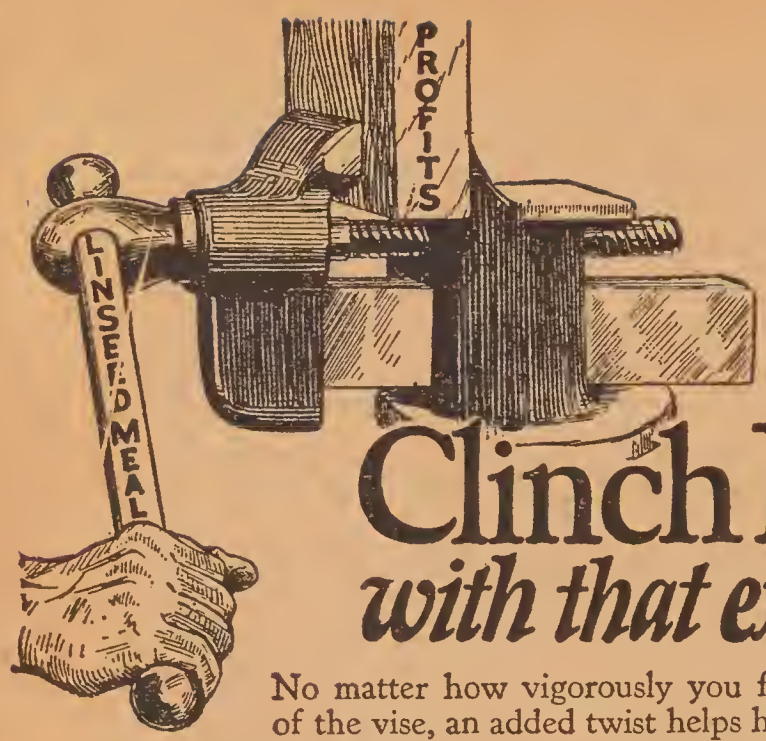

Clinch Profits *with that extra twist*

No matter how vigorously you first turn the handle of the vise, an added twist helps hold 'er tight. That's the way it is with feeding—up to a certain point, the feed merely serves to maintain the bodies of the animals. But add Linseed Meal and you jump ahead in gains of milk, meat, wool and eggs.

Thousands of Endorsements Like These Prove the Practical Value of Linseed Meal

A Dairyman says: "I have never been able to hold my cows up to maximum milk flow without Linseed Meal."

A Cattleman writes: "Linseed Meal shortens the finishing period from 30 to 40 days, over straight corn and clover hay."

And another says: "When I recently put my 25 cattle on Linseed Meal, they ate less corn until I was able to save 3 bushels a day."

A Hog Grower says: "We find Linseed Meal the best of all commercial feeds. Last year it proved worth $75 a ton in feeding value."

A Nationally Known Sheep Buyer writes: "I think Linseed Meal the best rationer I know of for keeping lambs healthy, producing economical and big gains."

A Poultry Specialist states: "Linseed Meal is widely recommended as an excellent feed during the molting period."

A valuable feeding guide by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry, of "Feeds and Feeding." YOURS for the asking.

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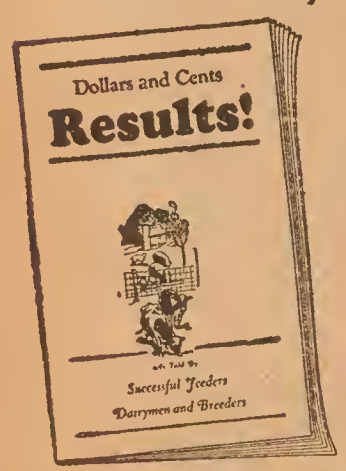
Get the books shown herewith. Learn how much better use you can make of the feeds you now have. And if you have any special problems, write to our Secretary, who has had extensive farm and experiment station experience.



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Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.

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Dairy Questions

Should a Cow Rest?--Other Problems

What is the best way to dry up a persistent milker? Is there any harm is allowing her to produce milk until she has another calf? We have tried milking but once a day, but some cows are producing so much milk six weeks before they are due to freshen that it is difficult to dry them off.

THE State Farms and Markets law defines milk that is produced within fifteen days before calving as adulterated. This may not be convincing proof that it is injurious to use, but a host of dairymen will testify that it is not good for the cow. I remember a cow owned by my uncle that gave milk in some quantity the day before her calf was born. The damage done is due to the great drain on the cow's system. The calf makes a large part of it's growth during the last two months, and if in addition to eating feed for this growth, the cow is forced to produce milk, both the calf and the cow are likely to suffer. The cow should have a six weeks rest in order to build up her body.

Admitting that this is true, it is not always easy to dry off the cow. She will continue to give milk, even at the cost of a loss in weight in her own body. Some cows are so persistent that when the grain ration is cut off they will still produce milk, taking the nutrients from their own body. The usual procedure is to start milking once a day, then as soon as possible dropping to once every other day. If she does not drop in milk flow, cut down the grain ration, omit it entirely for a few days, or feed a ration high in carbohydrates. No damage will be done if quite a large amount of milk is left in the udder.

Throwing a Cow Off Feed.

I once heard a man say that he dried off persistent milkers by overfeeding them with grain, and throwing them off their feed. By milking once a day, they would be almost entirely dry by the time they were back on their feed. I have never done this or seen it done, so I cannot vouch for it as a method.

I suppose a man should be glad his cows are hard to dry off. It is the mark of a good cow. Many of them dry up naturally after they have produced seven or eight months. Their owners miss this problem, but they have the problem of making a profit from their dairy.

Milk Production and Value in United States

	Pounds of Milk Produced	Value of Dairy Products	Number of Cows
1909	75,933,000,000	$1,192,827,000	22,110,000
1919	90,057,000,000	2,969,862,000	24,598,000
1920	89,657,000,000	2,884,538,000	24,858,000
1921	98,862,000,000	2,216,765,000	25,038,000
1922	102,562,000,000	2,096,685,000	25,460,000
1923	109,736,000,000	2,652,419,000	25,812,000
1924	114,666,000,000	2,568,148,000	26,252,000

THE above table shows the amount of milk produced and the total value of dairy products from 1919 to 1924 as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. It shows also the estimated production and total value for 1909, based on the census returns for that year, modified in accordance with the figures of the Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of cows in milk each year is given also.

In 1924, dairy production in the United States reached the highest point on record, but 1923 was the year of largest returns, barring the war period.

Exercise for the Herd Sire

THE practice of keeping the herd sire in a pen or paddock with no provision for exercise is too common. Two bad results are likely to follow. His disposition suffers and his activity decreases. He becomes fat and ill tempered and some day is likely to turn on his keeper when it is least expected. His value as a herd sire will diminish because of uncertain breeding and his life of usefulness will be shortened.

Several methods have been tried out for giving the necessary exercise, none of which are entirely satisfactory but which are much better than nothing. On several farms the bull is worked regularly in a treadpower and the power used for pumping. Reports say that the bull seems to welcome the change from inactivity rather than to regard it as a hardship and that his disposition improves.

We know of a few cases where a bull is driven or worked, but this would seem to be impractical under average conditions. Some owners say that an empty keg in the pen gives the bull a lot of exercise and that he enjoys butting it around. Another man has a large block of wood suspended by a chain at about the height of the bulls head. The bull spends hours every day in bunting and contrary to what one might expect it seems to make him less ugly rather than more. He seems to look at it as something to play with.

Staking Out A Bull

Where a bull is tied out we have two possible ways of allowing him some freedom without danger of becoming entangled in ropes or chains. One way is to string a heavy wire between two strong poles about the size of telephone poles set solidly in the earth. The wire is strung at a height so that the bull will not touch it with his head, and the chain which is tied around his neck, and which has a chain from it leading to the ring in his nose is attached to the wire by a ring which slides along the wire. The second way is to have the wire stretched along the ground, fastened solidly to short stakes at each end and having the chain with which the bull is tied arranged so a ring will slide along the wire giving the bull the run of a space as long as the wire and for some distance on each side of it.

It frequently happens that a bull will not move around much when alone in a paddock, even though he has the opportunity. Two bulls may be put in the paddock if their horns are removed. The bull should receive as much or more care than any individual in the herd, because improvement of the herd depends upon him.

Breeding Trouble

What causes retained afterbirth? Is it advisable to remove afterbirth, and can the operation be performed by one not a veterinarian? Is there any way to prevent retained afterbirth?—H. J. W., Penna.

THE afterbirth is connected to the inside of the uterus by from fifty to one hundred cotyledons or "buttons" as they are commonly called. These buttons have a number of small depressions, and corresponding depressions on the afterbirth fit into them. These are normally released soon after calving and the afterbirth passes away.

The conditions which may cause its retention are numerous and not completely understood. A poorly nourished

cow is likely to be troubled because the uterus does not quickly regain its tone and ability to contract. An old cow is believed to be more subject to the trouble. Large amounts of cold water or cold food after calving is likely to bring on the trouble and it is very likely to occur after abortion. The inflamation causes the formation of false membranes between the afterbirth and the uterus, which results in unnaturally firm adhesions.

It is always wise to have the freshening cow in good health, and flesh. A bran mash before and after freshening, a dose of salts, and plenty of warm water if the weather is cold will help to prevent the trouble. If contagious abortion is present the problem is not so simple. Cleaning out this disease from a herd is likely to take some time.

Call A Veterinarian

Authorities do not agree as to the widsom of a forced removal of the afterbirth. It is probably wise not to do so without the advice of a veterinarian, and not to attempt the operation unless one has had some experience with it. The adhesion at each cotyledon must be removed separately and carefully. Traction will sometimes stimulate the uterus to contraction, and sometimes a weight is attached to it. These measures must be tried before the tissue is rotted. Care should be used not to tear off the cotyledons, and also to prevent eversion of the uterus. Walking the cow will help to reduce the contractions of the uterus.

In case it does not seem advisable to remove the afterbirth, about all that can be done is to use disinfectants to limit the decay of the tissue. A .5% solution of lysol may be used to flush out the uterus. If the disenfectant does not drain away, it may be siphoned out. It is a good plan to introduce an iodoform capsule after flushing. When the tissue decays, poisons from it are absorbed by the animal, resulting in loss of flesh, and a decreased quantity of milk.

Curing Leaking Teats

What can be done to cure a cow of leaking her milk? Can anything be done to make a cow milk easier?—F. J. B., N. Y.

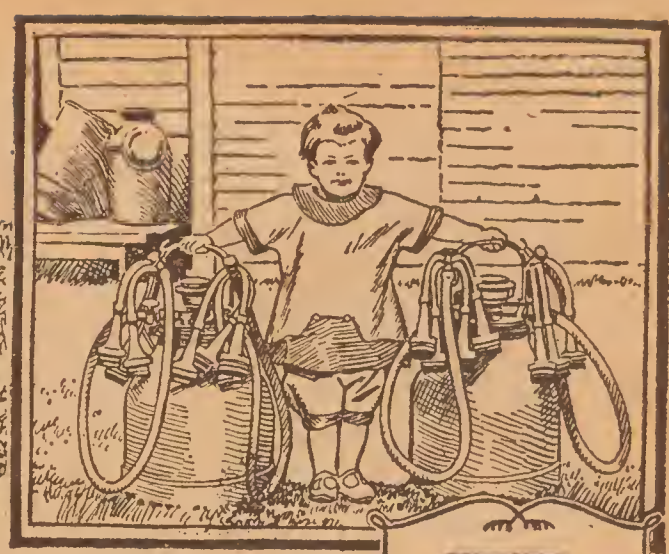
COWS give their milk with ease or difficulty depending upon the strength of the muscle which keeps the teat canal closed. If it is weak the animal milks with ease but may leak milk. There is no cure for the condition, so far as we know. A teat plug may be used as a preventative but if not used with care may cause infection of the udder. You may be able to prevent it by buying collodion at a drug store and putting a drop over the teat canal after each milking. This quickly dries and keeps the milk in.

When cows milk hard, a teat plug may be used to enlarge the opening, or the muscle may be cut by using a bistuory.

Variation in Cream Tests

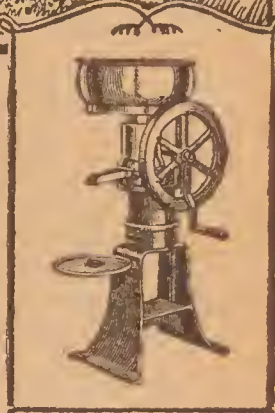
FARMERS who sell cream usually find that their cream test varies considerably, and they are likely to believe that the creamery is beating them on the test. This may occur in some instances, but there are many causes for the variations. One creamery manager says that every time the seperator is operated a thin film forms around the edge of the skim milk hole. Unless the separator is very carefully washed each time, this will gradually cause a drop in the cream test until it is thoroughly cleaned. The dairyman blames the creamery, when it is the fault of the separator.

Dairymen are likely to be pleased with a high testing cream, while as a matter of fact there is likely to be less loss in the skim milk if it does not test too high. A cream which tests from 30, to 35% butter fat is about right.



No, she doesn't really do the milking—yet!

On the farm of C. M. Garber, Morenci, Michigan.



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER BARELY STEADY

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 10	Nov. 2	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	.50 -50½	50½-51	41 -41½
Extra (92sc)	-49½	50 -	40½-
84-91 score	.44 -49	44½-47½	31½-39½
Lower G'd's	43 -44	43 -44	30½-31

The butter market has been experiencing some hard going. Prices are a shade under what they were a week ago and there is a decided loss of tone to the market. The situation is barely steady. On the 9th it looked as though things would improve but a half cent decline in Chicago on the 10th put a dampening effect on hopes for a better market. As a matter of fact New York's total of fresh receipts is not very heavy but the consuming demand is not sufficient to absorb the fresh goods.

The storage situation is much more favorable than it was a year ago. Cold storage holdings are about half what they were in 1924. In spite of the easy tone in the market butter prices are still 9c and better above those of last year.

CHEESE STILL EASY

STATE FLATS	Nov. 10	Nov. 2	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-26½	26 -27	20 -21
Fresh av'ge	.24½-25	25½-25	19 -19½
Held fancy	..27 -28	27 -28	21 -21½
Held av'ge	..25½-26½	25½-26½	20 -20½

The cheese market has experienced a little less firmness of late. Fancy fresh whole milk flats from up-State are a half cent under last week's quotations. This has been primarily due to a slightly heavier make up-State and advices from Wisconsin that indicate an easier situation out there. Trading has been quite in general, although with a slight decrease in price a little more buying was reported. Average fresh flats are not meeting a particularly active market, the demand being for fancy goods.

EGG BUYERS CRITICAL

NEARBY WHITES	Nov. 10	Nov. 2	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	85-88	84-86	81-84
Av'ge extras	82-85	82-84	76-80
Extra firsts	72-80	72-80	70-75
Firsts	62-70	62-69	62-69
Gathered	50-79	63-79	52-73
Pullets	40-58	40-59	42-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	68-75	62-68	60-70

With closely selected extra fancy, nearby hennery whites quoted at from 85 to 88c a dozen, buyers are becoming more critical and discriminating in their purchases. Before they pay existing prices, eggs have got to pass very rigid inspection, must show large size and uniformity in color as well as good interior quality. This is quite natural, especially since medium grades have been a little freer in supply. Furthermore when he pays 75c or better per dozen, a retailer has got to do some close figuring in order to come out even on his deal.

Medium and lower grades, especially mixed sizes and small eggs are meeting a weaker market. Even some lots which showed a few cream colored eggs of irregular sizes are hard to move even when closely graded as to freshness.

TURKEYS REPORTED SCARCE

FOWLS	Nov. 10	Nov. 2	A Year Ago
Colored	20-26	25-27	19-26
Leghorns	13-16	17-20	16-19
CHICKENS			
Colored	17-19	25-27	25-26
Leghorns	16-18	22-24	25-26

With the approach of the Thanksgiving holiday, increased interest is aroused relative to the probable supply of turkeys and what effect this supply will have on the live poultry market. The turkey crop as a whole is reported to be much lighter than a year ago, indicating that prices will be more favorable. We voiced this opinion in these columns in the issue of October 17 and subsequent reports confirm these early statements. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as New England will not have enough for home consumption. Other states that are heavy shippers report that their crop is short and a larger percentage of their birds will be held for the Christmas trade, many not being in shape to ship at present. Texas is reported to be very short due to the extended drouth. Canada has a short crop and birds from that territory will stand a 6 cent duty.

Following are prices that prevailed for the week previous to Thanksgiving for the past 3 years:

	1922	1923	1924
Thursday	...55 to 58c	42 to 45c	37 to 40c
Friday	.....55 to 59c	42 to 46c	38 to 42c
Saturday	....56 to 59c	42 to 46c	39 to 43c
Monday	....59 to 60c	35 to 40c	38 to 43c
Tuesday	....59 to 60c	30 to 35c	37 to 43c
Wednesday	.58 to 60c	27 to 35c	37 to 44c

A study of this table shows as we approach the holiday, prices increase.

It is very difficult to get any line on what prices will be this year. Of course, quality has everything to do with that. The consensus of opinion seems to be that turkeys will bring anywhere from 45 to 50c a pound this year. On November 10 express turkeys were worth from 35 to 40c but we still have two weeks to go.

Plan your shipments carefully, delivering your birds to the railroad so that they will arrive in New York on the 23rd, or 24th. The 24th will no doubt be the best market day.

Turkeys have most attention at Thanksgiving but there is an increased demand for fancy poultry of other kinds, such as ducks, geese and roasting chickens. If turkeys go extremely high we will see a much better market on these other descriptions.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 10	Nov. 3	A Year Ago
Wheat	.....1.50⅞	1.52	H'day
Corn	..... .75⅜	.75½	"
Oats	..... .38½	.38⅞	"
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.74	1.74	1.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.1.02⅝	1.00⅞	1.32
Oats, No. 2	..... .48½	.48½	.60½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	
Grd. Oats	.....27.50	27.50	——
Sp'g Bran	.....30.00	29.00	——
H'd Bran	.....32.50	32.00	——
Stand'd Mids	.....30.50	30.00	——
Soft W. Mids	.....38.00	36.50	——
Flour Mids	.....37.50	37.00	——
Red Dog	.....44.00	43.00	——
Wh. Hominy	.....33.00	32.00	——
Yel. Hominy	.....32.00	31.50	——
Corn Meal	.....35.50	35.00	——
Gluten Feed	.....41.75	39.25	——
Gluten Meal	.....50.75	48.50	——
36% C. S Meal	.....37.00	37.00	——
41% C. S. Meal	....40.00	39.00	——
43% C. S. Meal	....42.00	42.00	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	.....45.50	45.50	——

POTATOES SLIGHTLY EASIER

The whole potato market is in an unsettled condition. Values are not at all well defined and it is pretty hard to say what is going to happen in the near future. There is an embargo on potatoes coming into New York City due to the congestion in the yards. A lot of potatoes are going into storage on receivers' accounts to be held for a later market. The speculators are at work. States are now bringing from $5.75 to $6 per 150-pound sack, while bulk potatoes are bringing from $6.75 to $7 per 180 pound. Riverhead prices and prices on the South Shore around the Hamptons went to $3 last week but farmers held in spite of that. Dealers thought they could induce hauling by decreasing the price to $2.50 but farmers are sitting tight. Some predict $10 per barrel market before the end of the shipping season. The situation continues very favorable in Maine, with the growers in control of the situation.

The present condition in New York market is considered only temporary due to the fact that shipments have been so heavy that the trade has been unable to absorb them.

We are receiving a number of inquiries relative to the advisability of holding for higher prices on the part of up-state growers. No one can tell how high the market is going to go. From the comments we have available it looks as though prices would go higher. A man's own financial circumstances, his storage facilities and access to the railroad will determine in the end just how much and how long he should hold.

Canada is not expected to be important in the potato deal. The Canadian crop is short and thus far Canadian receipts which stand an import duty of 50c per cwt., have not shown anything beyond average quality. Reports that the embargo on European potatoes will be lifted is without foundation.

On the whole the situation looks very favorable for the farmer and if the consumption demand holds up, the chances are we will see a much better market later on, particularly after the first of the year.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

The apple market is very irregular. The demand is for real fancy stock in larger sizes. Medium grades and even some good marks are working out a little more slowly and the market on these is more in the buyer's favor.

Fancy onions are becoming scarce. Up-state reds and yellows are bringing $2.50 per hundred for real fancy stock. Poor to average quality are having a little harder time finding buyers. Only a small per cent. of State onions show good enough quality to bring better than $2.25, with Orange County reds and yellows slightly easier.

The bean market is turning easier and red kidneys are now quoted at $11.25 to $11.75 whereas a week ago the top of the market was $12. Pea beans are bringing anywhere from $5.50 to $6.

The cabbage market has turned sharply higher, bulk stock bringing anywhere from $35 to $40 a ton. Reports indicate that a lot of the western crop has been injured by the weather.

Chicken Stealing Reported Serious In New Jersey This Fall

(*Continued from page 372*)

Mercer, Monmouth and Hunterdon Counties, and reports of a more general nature have come to the Trenton Office of the Federation from various other sections.

In order to meet the situation, the Federation is developing a definite program of assistance to farmers of the State, cooperating with the State Police, a contact which it has enjoyed since the organization of that body several years ago. Through connections in the nearby poultry markets, the Farm Bureau hopes to trace wholesale shipments of stolen poultry. The concluding step in the program against chicken stealing is to show the courts, where chicken thieves are on trial, of the need for the extreme penalty of the law upon conviction.

Commenting upon the seriousness of the situation, Secretary H. E. Taylor of the New Jersey Federation said:

"Petty thievery of farm products has always been a problem among farmers adjacent to large city markets. The fall season brings the added trouble from chicken thieves. When the thefts are small and scattered there is little opportunity for united effort in apprehending the vandals. However, when organized bands are stealing an entire chicken roost of 500 to 1000 fowls in one night, the situation presents a new aspect."

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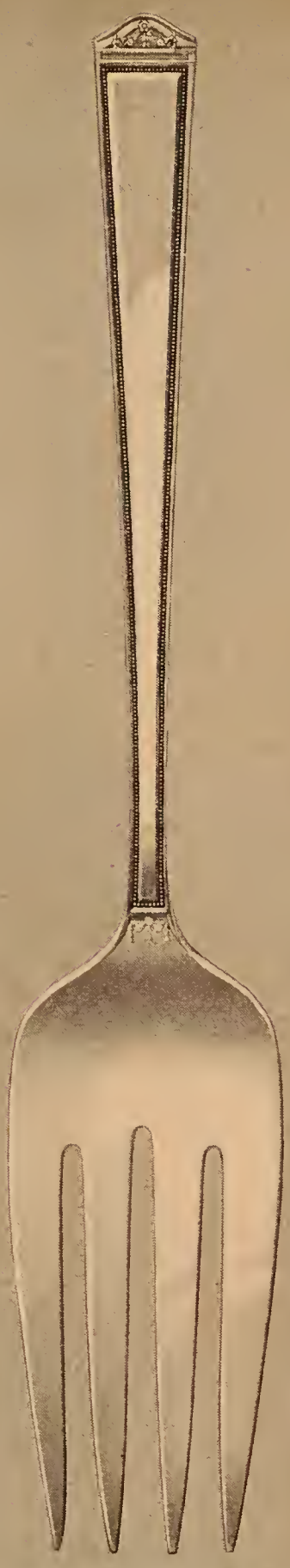

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½ GRAY AND ½ LIGHT BLUE
½ VERMILION AND ½ WHITE
½ GRAY AND ½ DEEP BLUE
½ GRAY AND ½ BROWN
½ IVORY AND ½ DEEP GREEN
½ DEEP RED AND ½ LIGHT BLUE
½ BLACK AND ½ MEDIUM GREEN
½ MED. GREEN AND ½ DEEP GREEN
½ BLACK AND ½ BROWN
½ MED. BLUE AND ½ DEEP GREEN

½ DEEP RED AND ½ BROWN
½ GRAY AND ½ YELLOW
½ DEEP RED AND ½ YELLOW
½ BLACK AND ½ LIGHT BLUE
½ BROWN AND ½ VERMILION
½ MEDIUM GREEN AND ½ WHITE
½ VERMILION AND ½ YELLOW
½ GRAY AND ½ IVORY
½ BROWN AND ½ IVORY
½ MEDIUM BLUE AND ½ IVORY
½ LIGHT RED AND ½ WHITE
½ LIGHT BLUE AND ½ DEEP GREEN
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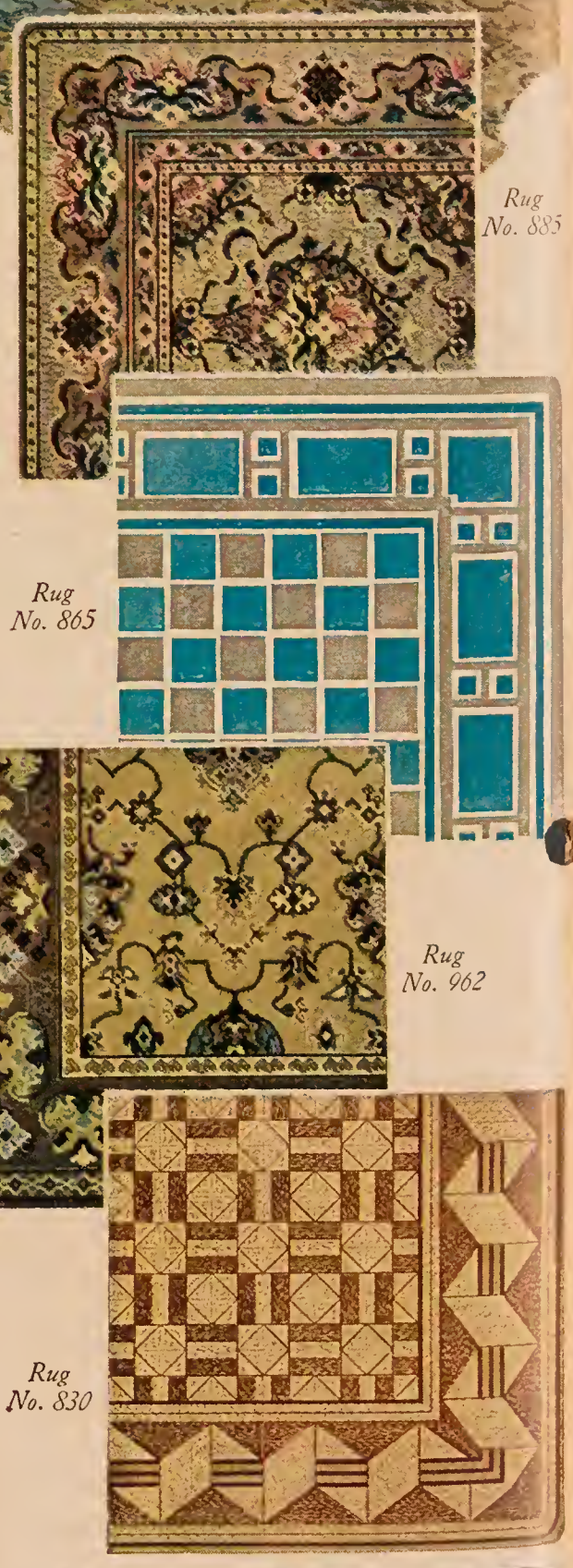

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News From Among the Farmers

Farm And Home Bureau Federations Meet at Syracuse

PETER G. TEN EYCK of Albany, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Farm Bureau Association at the tenth annual meeting of the association held in Syracuse on November 10 and 11. Mr. Ten Eyck succeeds Enos Lee of Yorktown Heights, who declined renomination. The new president was formerly United States Congressman and a member of the Joint Agricultural Committee. He owns and operates a large dairy farm near Albany.

The other officers elected were C. R. White of Ionia, Ontario County, first vice-president; E. H. Smith of Oneida County, second vice-president; R. H. Thompson of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, treasurer (rcelected); and E. V. Titus of Glen Head, L. I., director. Mr. Lee and Mr. Ten Eyck were elcted directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Tax Program Adopted

The tax program recently adopted by the Agricultural Conference Board and outlined in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at that time was adopted by the delegates without change. Commenting on the program, Mr. Ten Eyck, chairman of the federation tax committee whose work it is said, "The farm bureau has with a nicety drawn a division line between the Pay-As-You-Go Plan and the raising of funds for permanent construction. The fundamental goal to which it has worked is an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation to pay the cost of government with the idea of taxing the entire wealth of the country and thereby relieving the burden on real estate."

The delegates adopted the recommendations of a committee appointed to suggest ways and means to stop the raiding of chicken houses and the stealing of fruit, vegetables, and other farm products. Following the committee's recommendations the federation will offer a vigilance service to members, posting a sign on farms protected, and will offer a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest of any individuals guilty of grand larceny on this property and $10 for information on any guilty of petty larceny. A fee of 10 cents per year will be charged for the service, to cover the rewards.

A resolution was passed opposing the raising of the embargo on potatoes from certain countries, because of plant disease. Another resolution requested that the legislature appropriate early in the session the balance of the funds needed to carry on tuberculosis eradication work until July 1, 1926.

A prosperous future was pictured for New York agriculture by Frank Evans, marketing counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the chief speaker at the meeting. Mr. Evans congratulated the New Yorkers on their conservative program and declared that other states look to New York and its farmers and farm leaders wtih respect and follow New York agriculture. He urged that farmers should

Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, newly elected President of the N. Y. S. Farm Bureau Federation.

Other speakers were H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange; and Jay Coryell, state leader of county agents. President Lee and Secretary E. V. Underwood reported on federation activities during the year past and stated that the membership has taken a decided upward trend in numbers. At a joint session of the farm and home bureau, Owen Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, spoke on farm lighting, and the home bureau entertained the farm bureau at a "birthday party" in honor of the tenth anniversary of the farm bureau federation.

Farmer's Meetings

Nov. 18-20. Farmer's Week at the State School of Agriculture at Canton.

Nov. 21. Chenango Co. Annual Farm Bureau Meeting at Norwich. Speaker, E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Nov. 30-Dec. 5. Essex County Annual Poultry Show at Bloomfield, N. J.

An Easy Way to Size Up Your Dairy

(*Continued from page* 373)

important part of their program this year. Some will do this through regular cow testing associations; some through this new method of doing work, and some through a combination of the two. This work can be organized in any county in the State if enough dairymen ask for it.

To succeed you must cooperate.—This whole plan is a good example of the way in which dairymen can cooperate to solve their own problems. The plan is entirely feasible as already demonstrated if dairymen cooperate and do their part of the job on time when reminded of it by the farm bureau. It falls down entirely if the dairymen does not do this.

The new plan provides for a specialized service in handling the recording and statistical part of this work. It lacks the element of personal visitation and service by the tester. Under this plan the dairyman pays less and receives less. Will this method work out practically in all parts of the State with many different dairymen and with different county agents? It may not. The Extension Service believes that the possibility of success is great enough so that it should be given a trial.

Keep the cow testing associations and start more.—There is nothing in this plan which contemplates breaking up any of the regularly organized cow testing associations, properly known as the Dairy Improvement associations. These associations are time tried. They have proved their worth. We know what results they can produce.

Just now there is a fair supply of testers available for these associations and it seems entirely possible to increase the work during the coming year. The Extension Service hopes to see two definite things accomplished along this line during the next twelve months. First, organize more regular Dairy Improvement associations and increase the efficiency of the service in those already organized. Second, start a relatively large number of dairymen in a half dozen or more counties on the new cow culling plan. The result of the next year's work should show just what we really want in this State along this line and how far it can be developed.

Three of the Rams recently purchased from western sheep breeders by the Russian Soviet Government. These Rams were sent to Russia to improve the wool bearing qualities of Russian sheep. An account of their purchase was printed in the November 14 issue of American Agriculturist.

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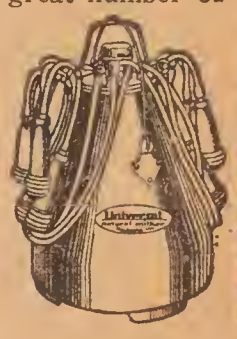

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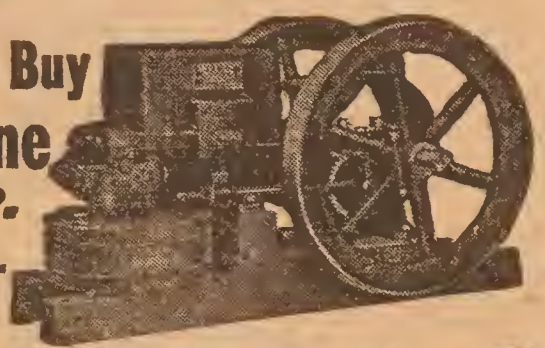

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What Readers Want to Know

Storing Seed Corn---Spraying for Pear Psylla

Where should seed corn be stored? I have seen a lot of it braided together and hung under the eaves of the barn. Is this a good place?—F. D. T., New York.

THE only things to recommend storing seed corn under the eaves is that it has good air circulation and is fairly free from damage by mice. The conditions under which seed corn should be stored are as follows. Corn should not be subjected to freezing temperature until it has been thoroughly dried out. It is advisable to store the ears so they will not touch each other and it should be protected from rats and mice.

A satisfactory way to store is by taking woven wire fence, cutting the vertical staywires with several inches of the horizontal wires on each side, bending up the horizontal wires to an angle of 45% with the vertical wire, and putting an ear of corn on each wire by shoving the cob on the wire. Each such hanger containing perhaps a dozen ears can be hung up. The ears do not touch each other and they are not bothered by mice. Perhaps a simpler way is to take binder twine and tie on an ear every five or six inches, and then hanging it up to a rafter or joist.

Fall Spray For Pear Psylla

WHERE the pear psylla is unusually abundant a number of growers in the Hudson valley have adopted the practice of a fall spray to control them. The best results have been obtained by delaying the application until the latter part of November because at this time most of the nymphs have changed to adults, but have not then sought winter quarters. At the same time, most of the leaves have fallen which make the application more thorough. Best results were secured when the spray was applied on dull cloudy days, because the insects were less active and were more easily hit. When miscible oil is used the temperature should not be below freezing because this causes the oil to separate from the water with probable damage to the tree. A thorough application of the spray is essential.

Experiments have been made with several sprays, Miscible oil 1-20 gave good results. A mixture of 3 gallons of miscible oil, pint of nicotine sulfate and 100 gallons of water was not quite successful while 6 pounds of fish oil soap 1 pint of nicotine sulfate and 100 gallons of water gave better results. The soap does not depend upon volatile compounds for its action and so works well in cold weather, but must be applied in quantities to thoroughly soak the insects.

Using Lights on Cull Hens

Would it be profitable to buy cull hens and use lights on them during the fall? We have some space that will not be filled, unless we buy some stock. Pullets are scarce here and high in price.—W. R. J., New York.

CULL hens may be profitable if lights are used on them. They will usually respond if fed liberally and will lay quite heavily for two or three months. They should be watched closely and sold as soon as they stop laying, perhaps selling a few at a time as they stop production. By no means plan to keep them. They are culls in the first place and heavy production during the fall will mean that they will be likely to be boarders all the spring and summer if kept. Some men who have the space keep the hens culled from their own flocks under lights until they stop laying before selling time.

Use the Oil From the Crank Case

OIL drained from the crankcase still has a number of uses and should not be thrown away. After use in the engine it is likely to be thinned by fuel oil and to contain particles of carbon, as well as very fine pieces of metal worn from the engine. If allowed to stand for some time, a part of the fuel oil will evaporate and the sediment will settle to the bottom. It is likely to be too thin to put back in the engine, but is suitable for lubricating farm machinery that does not need so heavy an oil as was used in the crankcase.

The residue after the top oil is removed can be used for protecting plowshares and other bright metal surfaces of tools from rust. Crank case oil is one of the best materials for painting the roosts in henhouses to control red mites. If there is no other use for the oil it can be applied to the surfaces of stagnant pools of water and will help to prevent the breeding of mosquitos.

Stored Apples Need Ventilation

APPLES for home use must be stored in a well ventilated place to prevent scald, the humidity must be relatively high to prevent shrivelling and the temperature must be kept low.

One square foot of ventilating opening is advised for each 100 cu. ft. of storage space. A good way to provide this is to have a large doorway at each end of the cellar and have them open on all fall days unless the temperature is higher outside than it is inside. A good plan is to have a false floor, with large cracks between the boards and raised a foot or 18 inches above the ground. If the floor is of dirt the humidity will be maintained naturally. If the floor is concrete it will need to be dampened every few days. Any shrivelling of the fruit is a sure sign that the air is too dry.

With proper storage, Delicious and Baldwin should be kept until January first, and Rome beauty, Winesap and Stark until February or March.

Growth on Horse's Hoof

I would like some advice as to curing my horse of a growth just above the hoof. I have tried to take it off, but it keeps on growing. Can you tell me anything that will help?—J. B., New York.

FROM the description we believe it advisable for you to have your local veterinarian operate on the horse for removal of the growth. Its present condition has a tendency to cause pus formation which may rot the hoof and in time make it necessary to destroy the horse.

Making a Granary Rat Proof

Can you tell me how to make a granary mouse and rat proof, when the granary is inside the grain barn?

WE had an experience a few years ago in making over a granary in a barn, and succeeded in making it rat and mouse proof. In this case, the sill was badly rotted, so we first cleaned out the old wooden floor and put a wall under the outside. It happened that the granary was in one corner of the barn. We then put in a concrete floor, and covered it with a board floor so the grain would not mold.

If I were to do this again, I would put a layer of tar paper under the floor to keep out the moisture, so the wood floor would not be necessary. We then covered the inside of the granary with tin, which we cut from an old maple sap storage pan, which was originally a cheese vat. New tin could be purchased, but this would add to the cost.

It will be impossible for rats and mice to get in except through the door, if this procedure is carried out. A tight door, and care to keep it shut will take care of that, but it is always wise to have as little cover as possible for them in the shape of bags boards or boxes laying on the floor.

In case it is not possible for you to put a concrete floor in your granary, we would suggest that you cover the floor with tin as well as the sides and ceiling. We know of no better way of keeping out the rats and mice.

Keep the Henhouse Dry

Dampness Is Hen's Mortal Enemy

HENS are always likely to be troubled with colds when first put in the houses in the fall. The prevention of this trouble is important because of fairly definite proof that contagious roup will not attack a hen in perfect health. It is only when the nasal tissues are inflamed from colds that it is possible for the bacteria that cause roup to gain entrance. Anyone who has seen a flock affected with a bad case of roup will certainly take all possible precautions to prevent it.

There are three essentials to bear in mind. Keep the house dry. Avoid direct drafts on the hens. Give plenty of fresh air. I have found that a damp house is not always recognized by the owner. If there is moisture collecting on the windows. If the litter soon becomes soggy and heavy, or if the hens take cold, it is likely that the house is damp. Just two things can keep it dry. Proper construction so that no moisture can enter through floor walls or roof, and proper ventilation to remove the moisture given off in the hens breath. Hens are healthier in a dry cold air than they are in warm moist air, and error is much more frequently made in having too little fresh air than in having too much.

Wide Houses are Best

A wide house is an advantage because drafts are less likely to reach the hens on the roosts. The question is frequently asked whether or not it is advisable to hang a cloth curtain in front of the roosts. This usually is worse than useless because it holds the moisture near the hens, rather than allowing it to escape. Frozen combs are more likely to occur where such a curtain is used.

It is important, especially when the hens are first put in the laying house to see that none of them stay on the floor all night. This is an almost sure way to give them colds. Frequent change of litter helps to keep the house dry, but it adds to the labor and is not a satisfactory substitute for proper ventilation. Some houses are constructed on wrong principles and it is impossible to keep them dry without some remodeling. This is usually inexpensive and should be done as soon as possible. In other cases it is a question of using the provisions for ventilation that have been provided.

Treatment for simple colds consists of isolating the birds, and keeping them in a dry place. If detected and separated at once they will recover in a few days. Prevention is always best, but treatment for colds is a simple matter compared with treatment for contagious roup which is likely to develop if no attention is paid to colds.

Give Hens Plenty of Water

THE importance of a constant supply of water for hens during the winter is often underestimated. The majority of houses are so cold when properly ventilated that water soon freezes if put in open dishes or pails. We think it is especially important that the hens have water as soon as they come off the roosts in the morning. One way to do this is to be on hand when they get up and fill the water pails the first thing. If this method is relied upon, it is likely to be neglected at times, and especially on the farm where hens are of secondary importance, the owner may not think the matter of sufficient importance on cold winter mornings, particularly if there is no other reason for getting out before daylight.

Where a farm has an electric lighting plant the solution of the problem is simple. I once arranged a box to hold a water bucket with a compartment under the bucket for an electic light bulb. This bulb was kept lighted all the time, and kept the water from freezing. I have heard reports from some men who put the bulb directly into the water bucket. There is a small oil heater on the market advertised for the purpose of keeping water from freezing, but I have never had experience in its use.

If some form of artificial heat is not used, the problem is one of supplying water frequently, warming it so it will not drop to freezing temperature so soon or of protecting it in some way. Merely putting the water in large dishes, for instance pails rather than shallow pans, will keep it from freezing for some time. It is a good plan to warm the water slightly. Insulated water fountains can be purchased on the market, or they can be made at home. If some means of keeping water from freezing is not used, the water supply should be watched and renewed as often as necessary.

Eggs are composed, largely of water, and in addition to this use, water is needed for digesting and absorbing food. It pays to supply plenty of it.

Feed Pullets to Maintain Body Weight

THE New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick has been studying the relation between body weight and production by weighing very carefully the leghorn hens that are entered in the Vineland egg-laying contest. The results emphasize the general opinion that loss in body weight lessens production, and in addition makes it possible to make more definite recommendations regarding the management of the hens.

During the pullet year the production was heaviest for the heaviest birds, emphasizing the importance of properly maturing the pullets before they begin production. This is commonly done by restricting the mash as soon as they show comb development or by cutting down on the amount of meal scrap in the mash, increasing the amount of whole grain fed, and at the same time adding a mineral mixture in the proportion of 3% of the weight of the mash, so that bone and feather development will not be retarded. It was found advisable to feed a fattening mash to pullets during the spring to prevent loss in weight. This can also be done to some extent by feeding heavily on grain, as much as 14 pounds for each 100 hens. This is especially necessary where birds have had a partial molt.

The best production was secured from hens weighing from 4 to 4½ pounds. While there seemed little danger of putting too much weight on the pullets there is a possibility that the yearling hens may become too fat for good production. Where lights are not used on yearlings it is seldom necessary to feed a fattening mash during the spring. Where lights are used pullets and hens may have the same feed and management.

Why Lights Bring More Eggs

We have heard a lot about using lights with hens and some of our neighbors seem to find that it makes them produce more. Can you tell us the reason back of this?
—A. F. W., New York.

LIGHTS on hens will surely make them lay more eggs in the fall and winter through it probably does not increase their total year's production very much. The reason for this is that hens originally came from countries near the equator where the days and nights are about equal in length. A hen's temperature is higher than other farm animals and she digests food faster. In the long winter nights her crop becomes empty and she becomes cold. Her capacity is not large and she can not eat enough to last all night. Using lights will not help egg production unless more feed is given the hen. They should be fed the usual amounts during the day and then a heavy feeding of grain either early in the morning or in the evening depending on when the lights are used. The lights have nothing to do with it except as it allows the hens to eat more. If they are kept on too long the hens are likely to be harmed by laying too heavily for a time with a consequent loss in weight.

PAN-A-CE-A

starts both pullets and moulted hens to laying

ARE YOUR moulted hens back on the egg job?

Are your pullets laying?

Is their feed going to flesh or eggs—which?

What you want is to start the feed the egg way.

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Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic that puts the dormant egg organs to work.

That's when you get the eggs.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration once a day and your hens will give a good account of themselves in the egg basket.

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100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
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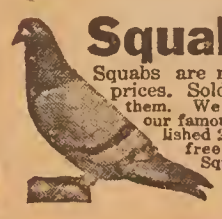

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

STEELE, the American has captured the Windigo which has had the Wailing River Valley terrified with its mysterious and wierd shrieks and howls which have driven the native hunters from the rich fur country, thereby sealing the fate of the trading post of St. Onge, making it necessary for Denise to marry the villianous Lascelles to save her father's post. The discovery of the creature in the bear trap reveals that Pierre, one of LaFlamme's henchmen, has been imitating the monster of Indian fables. Steele plans a silent blockade of LaFlamme's trading post, capturing all those who leave the post. When LaFlamme's hunters fail to return those remaining will soon become suspicious of a hidden power and flee leaving LaFlamme alone. In this blockade Steele has the help of his two guides, Michel and David and a picked band of Indian hunters many of whom have grudges to settle with LaFlamme and his men. One by one LaFlamme's hunters are captured by the blockading band. LaFlamme's nerve finally snaps when his men fail to return, and he leaves Ogoke. Steele and his men close in on the post and find the fur that was lost with the canoes from Wailing River. They know that LaFlamme's men ambushed and killed them.

CHAPTER XLIII

ALL Wailing River, women and children, were on the river ice to welcome the return of the men who had saved the trade. As the dog-teams of Michel and David rounded the bend and were seen from the trade-house, the word had been swiftly passed among the shacks. Leaving the chattering Indians, as the dogs, brave with bells and colored worsted, jingled down the trail, St. Onge hurried to meet his friends.

"Bo'-jo', M'sieu!" cried the grinning Michel, as the factor, swept by emotion, rushed at his head-man with open arms; then seized Steele.

"My friends!" he choked, powerless to continue. Then, "My brave comrades! I can never repay you—but I will not forget."

Steele's eager eyes searched the group at the shore for a straight figure in fur coat and hood—then found her standing with the women. As the people surrounded the dog-teams, congratulating Michel and David, she came to meet him.

The sharp air had driven the blood to her cheeks. In the mink hood, her face had never so appealed to him as when she laughed up, with: "The conqueror returns for his triumph! Welcome, Monsieur Steele!" Then her dark eyes went grave. "We owe you everything—everything," she said, lowering her voice. "Thank you, oh, so much, for what you have done for my father."

"But—for you?" he protested. "You know—it was for you?"

She met his gaze frankly. "I thank you—for myself."

As she spoke he strove to pierce the mask of the long-lashed, inscrutable eyes—to learn, if in the heart which had hardened, he had again found some slight hospitality. But, except for the shadows, traced by suffering, he found no answer.

"You have been well?" he asked, chilled by the reserve in her level eyes. "The violin—Jacques brought word—I am sorry."

"Yes, you would know what its loss has meant. But your catching the Windigo—surrounding them—driving them from Ogoké through fear! It was wonderful, Monsieur. And David is with you? The Indians told us he had left in pursuit of Laflamme—he—"

"Yes, David's account is settled," said Steele, quietly.

The girl shuddered.

"The future of the post is safe," Steele went on. "We have much to be thankful for—finding that lost fur. Your father will show a big profit this year. Montreal will not allow the post to be closed now."

He watched her face closely.

"Father wept at the news—it was wonderful," she calmly replied, as if ignorant of how great moment to her own fortunes was the rehabilitation of Wailing River.

Warmly shaking the hand of the grinning Charlotte who stood waiting to speak to him, Steele left Denise St. Onge to join her father at the trade-house.

She had not changed; nothing would move her. She would go through with it, notwithstanding the assured independence of her father. She would keep her contract. That was clear. If she cared, she would have shown it there, on the river, when she met him. But she still believed he had been disloyal—made love to another woman, on his way home in October. Her pride had killed forever what she had felt for him that morning on the river shore. But his work was not yet finished. There was still the journey to Albany—then he could go—watch the play of light and shadow in the masses of her hair, the changing moods of her eyes; listen to the throaty tones of her voice, for a night; then, for the last time, drive his dogs through the white valley of the Wailing. Bitter would be the trail he took south, companioned by the memory of Denise St. Onge.

At the trade-house he found Michel and David, narrating in detail the history of the campaign against the Windigo and Ogoké.

"It is unbelieveable, my dear Steele," said St. Onge, "And I owe you an Michel a humble apology. I could not believe that Tete-Boule was dangerous—a spy. For me to leave her here at the mercy of Laflamme was unthinkable—and the violin! Poor girl, that was the final blow."

Michel glanced at David's stoic face, nodding grimly. "Wal, dat ees paid—dat leetle debt."

"It was uncanny—the way you three men caught Pierre and paid them with their own medicine. I can't believe now that it isn't all a dream. And this fur of Laflamme's you say it is cached up river?" The Frenchman was puzzled.

Steele nodded.

"And you are to divide it among the Indians later?"

"Yes, when I return from Albany."

"From Albany? You are going to Albany?"

"Yes, David and I start tomorrow."

The factor was frankly bewildered. "But you need a rest, and you are apt to run right into a Keewatin northwester at this time, Monsieur," objected St. Onge. What Steele's mission was he did not ask.

"Our dogs are good for it. We'll take six and go light. You can count on seeing us inside of three weeks."

"In January it's the windiest trail in the country," said St. Onge, doubtfully. "A northwester will bury you for days and the drifts will slow you down to nothing. The Fort Hope mail team always carries double rations."

Steele smiled at David, who was in his confidence.

"Colonel, you can't scare us with your blizzard tales. With the dogs we brought from Nepigon, we'll average better than forty miles while the trail holds good. Michel says the chances are even that we get through before the big winds start in January."

"But why not send Michel and David? You do not flatter the poor hospitality of Wailing River when you give us but a night. I've looked forward so to your return—and now you are leaving us," protested the mystified factor.

"It is a personal matter," said Steele, "and is urgent. We start at daylight."

CHAPTER XLIV

THROUGH the December days, with their brief hours of light, a six-dog team and two men followed the Albany trail. Starting under the stars and making the next camp beneath heavens again shot with light, Steele and David urged the tough huskies over the white miles of river ice. Christmas overtook them far down the great river and where the wind had swept and packed the trail, hardened as well by the sleds of the Crees bound to the posts at the river mouth for the New Year's celebration. By day as they journeyed and at night when they lay by their fire in some wind-brake of spruce, their eyes searched for the threat of a brooding norther— for the menace of the ringed moon, with dimming stars. But the sullen Keewatin wastes held in leash the barrage of wind and shot-like snow which some near day would smother the Albany valley, stopping dogs and men in their tracks, to burrow like foxes for shelter in the thick spruce.

And so, reeling off the last miles of the lower Albany on an ice-hard trail, the swift dogs of Steele trotted up to the building of the Revillon Frères at the mouth of the river, two days before New Year's. Everywhere the tipis of the Crees in for the trade dotted the high shore. As the travelers climbed the cliff trail to the trade-house, Indian dogs gave them surly welcome and curious hunters wondered at the coming of the unknown white man from the south.

Leaving David to protect the team, Steele entered the trade-room. At the counter a half-breed clerk was busy with a hunter, but beyond, occupied at a desk, sat the man he had come three hundred miles to see.

At Steele's "Good afternoon, Monsieur!" the trader looked up from his work. Slowly, as he recognized the frost-burned features of the man in duffle capote, the face of Lascelles went black with anger. He rose and faced the newcomer, his mouth twitching in vain effort to articulate.

"You may remember me," went on Steele, casually, openly amused at the surprise and discomfiture of the other. "My name is Steele. I met you at Wailing River."

"Yes, I remember you," exploded the inspector, finding his voice. "What brings you here?"

"I came on a little matter of business which we had better discuss in private," suggested Steele, nodding in the direction of the listening clerk.

"Come in behind the counter, then."

Steele passed to the rear of the counter and sat down.

"You come from Moose or Wailing River?" demanded Lascelles, curious of the purpose of this strange call in midwinter.

"I come from Wailing River. You may be interested to know what has happened in the valley since September."

Lascelles was interested. You brought letters for me?" His tone dropped its surliness.

"Oh, no! I have no letters. Mademoiselle St. Onge and her father are well, however. In fact, St. Onge is a happy man. He's got the fur he lost last summer at the big rapids."

"Got his fur? How?"

"Why, Laflamme had it. By the way, the trade of the valley is in your hands. Wailing River will pay big in the future." Steele added pointedly: "You can't close the post now."

"But Laflamme? He stole that fur?" demanded the astonished and mystified Frenchman. "How did St. Onge get it back?"

"Why, Laflamme bequeathed it to him—sort of a legacy. You see, Laflamme died—with a few others."

Lascelles stared at the man across the desk as if he doubted Steele's reason. "Laflamme dead! What's happened?" he gasped.

"Well, in the first place," began Steele, lighting his pipe, "the Windigo you scoffed at proved to be an Indian from Ogoké. We got him in a bear-trap—then closed in on Laflamme and picked up half his people on the trails. When we walked in the rest had already stampeded from sheer fright. We missed Laflamme by minutes." The American enjoyed the play of mingled incredulity and amazement on the features of the man he faced. "He was found strangled on the Rouge River trail—later," Steele added. "A private affair, I imagine. Exit all competition in the valley for St. Onge."

For a space the news of the tragedy on the Wailing held the trader silent, then the business instinct in Lascelles was reflected in the sparkle of his eyes. "Wailing River will pay well now, with Ogoké out of the way," he said, rubbing his hands together. "But I want to hear the details of this thing."

Steele rapidly rehearsed the events of the early winter.

"It's unbelievable—Laflamme dead. And his fur? It will come, of course, to Wailing River," added the trader, with satisfaction.

The moment of the American had arrived. He deliberately knocked out his pipe, as he countered: "That depends on whether you sign this." The speaker fumbled in an inner pocket and produced an oil-skin envelope with an enclosure.

Lascelles scowled as Steele drew out the paper.

"What is this?" he demanded, his small eyes shifting suspiciously from the paper to the cold gaze of the American.

"This is your title to forty thousand dollars' worth of fur, your title—when you sign it and return it to me."

Mystified, on the defensive, Lascelles waited in silence.

"I'll read it to you," continued Steele.

"Mademoiselle Denise St. Onge:
"I hereby release you from your agreement to marry me.
"Georges Lascelles,
Inspector, Revillon Frères,
Albany District."

"You dare to insult me in my own house!" raged the furious trader, getting to his feet and shaking his fists in the face of the man who sat cooly in his chair, looking up at him. "Why—you imprudent scoundrel—I'll have you thrown out of the place—you and your dogs! You—" Lascelles, choked with anger, was unable to continue.

"You forget my man David," drawled Steele, "the Indian who laughed at you on the shore. You haven't got enough Swampy Crees at your post here to throw that Ojibway out." There was an ugly glint in the eyes of the American as he rose and thrust his face close to that of the infuriated inspector. "If your men lay a hand on him," he rasped, "they'll get what Laflamme and Big Antoine got on the Rouge River trail! Get that?"

The trader flinched from the threat in the windburned features, with the clamped jaw.

"Now, sit down!" snapped Steele. "At the Stooping River there is forty thousand dollars in fur under guard of my men. Sign this, and it goes to St. Onge; refuse, and it will be traded at Fort Hope, with the Hudson's Bay. Understand? Forty

(*Continued on page 392*)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

WE were pleased to learn that L. S. Wm. L. Barber has been awarded the title of Lone Scout Organizer. Almost all the applications we receive fail to give credit to a Lone Scout toward a Booster Button. It must be that some Scouts are missing opportunities to get new members. Boys write to me asking for application blanks, and I send them, but I always wish the credit could go to some of you scouts. When you do get a new member be sure that you have him write on the application blank: "Give credit to Lone Scout _____." The Long House is not issuing numbers to new members. If you have a number, use it, if not give your name and address. If you have secured members, whose blanks were sent without giving you the credit, write me about it and I will be glad to see that you get the credit.

We feel sure that many Scouts have sent their report cards direct to the Long House, so we have no record of your advancement. Will you write us telling what degrees you have passed so we can publish it?

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Why I Belong to the Lone Scouts (Second Prize)

A LONE SCOUT has great joy in passing his degrees.

When anybody is a Lone Scout he learns about himself and about the things around him. A Lone Scout learns how to take care of himself andalso others when they are injured.

The Lone Scout then learns about the great outdoors. When being a Lone Scout you learn the names of various kinds of trees and plants, which most other boys don't.

When a Lone Scout is on a hike he observes everything and hardly ever gets lost because he knows his bearing.

Lone Scouts also can be proud of the fact that he learns how to cook and keep a tidy camp. Most boys can't cook and they also neglect their camp.

There is also one great honor which every Lone Scout can share. That whenever he meets someone, he knows the other one's thoughts are this: that he is meeting a clear-minded, thoughtful and a trustworthy friend.

Scoutingly yours,
Elmer Leisten, (15)
Webster, N. Y.

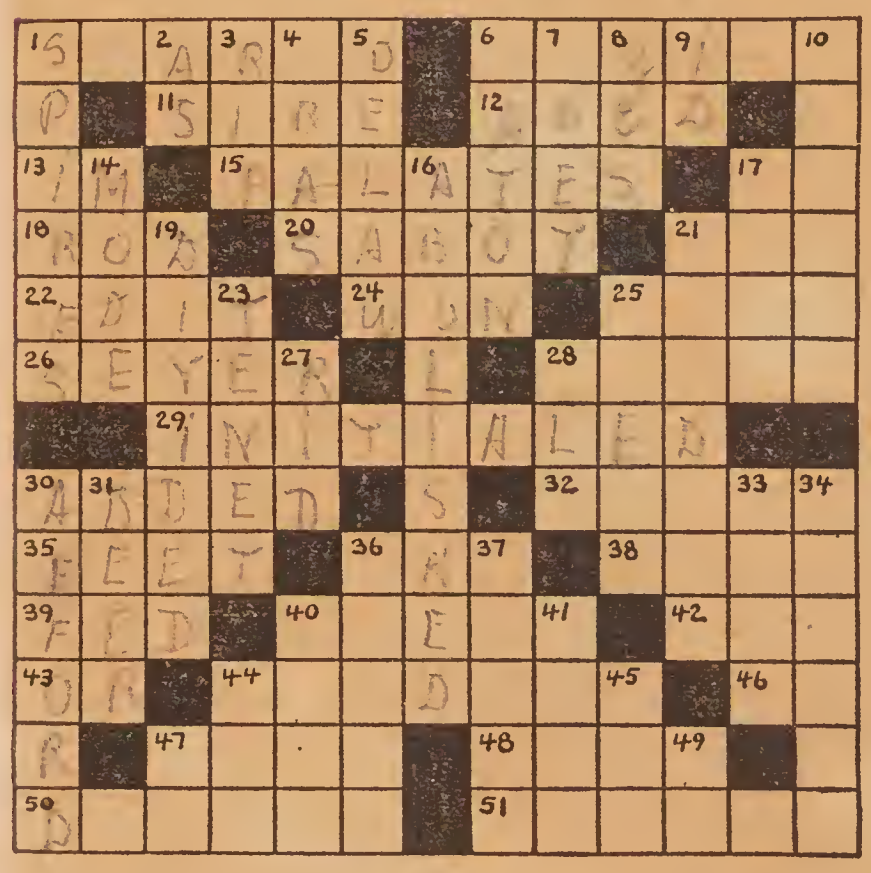
Dear Lone Scouts:—My first acquaintance with Lone Scoutdom came in 1920. I was a reader of the magazine "Lone Scout," and after reading the first few copies I sent for a Membership Card. Upon receipt of the card I filled it out and sent it to the "Long House" August 16, 1920. Being young and careless at that time I soon let it drop, but upon recently seeing the Lone Scout page in the American Agriculturist I became active again and rejoined June 2, 1925. I intend to form a tribe in my neighborhood. My plan is to first form an organization of the boys—having regular meetings, dues, etc.—and after getting enough money in the treasury, have them become Lone Scouts by paying for their membership fees, degree books, badges, etc—just like our father's lodge. We will then apply for a charter, elect our officers, name our tribe, etc.

I believe that paying for their degree books, badges, etc, out of the treasury and by reminding them that it is like the "Lodge" does, will greatly increase the enthusiasm.

Very sincelerly yours,
NORMAN BLACKBURN, L. S. (10)
Lutzville, R. No. 1, Bedford Co., Pa.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 6, Number 5



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HORIZONTAL

1—Divided into portions
6—Barking
11—Male animal parent
12—In bed
13—Contraction of "I am"
15—Roof of the mouth (Pl)
17—Southeast (Ab)
18—Fishing-pole
20—Wooden shoe
21—Insect
22—Prepare for publication
24—Yonder (Poetic)
25—Classify
26—Cut off
28—Measure of land (Pl)
29—Having initials
30—Summed up
32—Foe
35—Measure of length (Pl)
36—That woman
38—One of the Great Lakes
39—Nourished
40—Appears
42—Ocean
43—Either
44—Confections
46—Northern Russia (Abbr)
47—Without hair
48—Chinese coin
50—Male bees
51—Reposes

VERTICAL

1—Steeples
2—Like
3—Tear
4—Notable periods
5—Put off to the future
6—Emblem of authority
7—Aid
8—Affirmative reply
9—Contraction of "I would
10—Salutes
14—Prevailing style
16—Did away with
17—Wither
19—Cut into parts
21—Adjoins
23—Doctrine
25—Landscape
27—Free from a burden
28—Beverage
30—Have sufficient means for
31—Animal with antlers
33—External appearance of a person
34—Longs for
36—Dispatches
37—Discharges
40—Auction
41—Northern aquatic mammal
44—Tin container
45—Observe
47—Branch office (Abbr)
49—Left entrance (Abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

M	A	N	I	L	A	■	C	O	W	A	R	D
O	■	O	R	E	S	■	A	B	E	D	■	O
M	E	■	E	N	T	E	R	E	D	■	T	O
E	V	E	■	D	E	W	E	Y	■	R	A	M
N	E	T	S	■	R	E	T	■	P	A	L	E
T	R	E	A	T	S	■	S	T	A	T	E	D
■	■	R	I	O	■	■	H	I	T	■	■	■
S	I	N	N	E	R	■	C	E	L	L	A	R
M	O	A	T	■	E	A	R	■	S	E	R	E
A	W	L	■	H	A	L	E	R	■	D	I	M
R	A	■	B	E	C	L	O	U	D	■	D	O
T	■	B	E	L	T	■	L	I	O	N	■	T
S	L	E	E	P	S	■	E	N	T	I	R	E

"Johnny does his full quota of good turns".—Drawn by Del Forkey Malone, N. Y. (25).

Home-grown and Home-owned

That which is ours always seems better to us than even the best coming from strangers. It must be so, for without loyalty all the world would again be a jungle.

But with a land as large as ours, with swarming millions all with their own work to do, friends sometimes seem like strangers, and we do not know our own.

How many of us know that last year 225,000 more consumers of electric light and power and workers in the industry invested $200,000,000 of their earnings in their *own* electric light and power companies? These are the companies which, through private enterprise, have come to furnish ninety-five per cent of the electric service in the United States. Municipal plants furnish the other five per cent; but in the last few years 860 communities have abandoned this experiment and have gone back to private enterprise.

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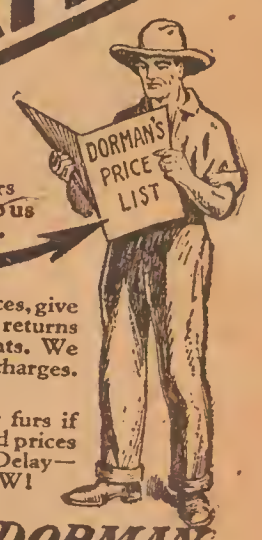

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Dy-O-La Dyes are so practical, so thorough, so colorful—they multiply your wardrobe without increasing your clothes expense. Fast and beautiful colors. No trouble, no mistakes—Dy-O-La Dyes work equally well on wool, cotton, silk or mixed goods. Fine for cold-water tinting in all the popular shades. Any color 15c. If your dealer cannot supply you order from us. Full directions on every package.

Send for Doll

Here's a Happy Surprise for some little one. BEAUTIFULLY COLORED RAG DOLL all ready to cut out and stuff, given for an empty "Dy-O-La Dye" package and 5 cents. If you have no package, send 10c. Send today. Along with the Doll we will send you helpful Hints on Home Dyeing.

DY-O-LA DYE CO.
Dept. 70 Burlington, Vt.

DY-O-LA DYES

Friend Soda

It Is Often a Friend in Need and It Is Always Handy

I THINK the grocer in our little country store must wonder why we buy so much soda. We never have hot biscuit, but in cooking I use soda and sour milk in corn meal, white flour, and graham muffins, and always in cake, using sour cream for shortening if possible. Almost all housewives use a pinch of soda in greens, and in tomato soup, and wash meat that is slightly stale in strong soda water. Soda removes stains from china and oilcloth, without scratching, and helps loosen burnt food from cooking utensils. These are more or less common uses, but soda, in our home, keeps us clean and well.

As on many other small farm homes, we have no running water and no bath tub. Bathing is a problem, especially as the water is hard. In summer even a daily bath often seems insufficient. A tablespoonful or more of soda, used instead of soap, is more cleansing, does not curdle in the hard water, and does not necessitate rinsing. Strong soda water, used before washing the face, will cure blackheads, and is excellent applied to pimples after washing. Wet soda spread on heat rash—prickly heat—both soothes and cures it. Wet soda is a standard application for burns. If one's hair is too oily, use soda water after the suds, then rinse very thoroughly.

To Prevent Colds

Soda is an unsurpassed deodorant. Either as a powder or in solution, it kills prespiration odor on armpits or feet. A soda water gargle, first thing in the morning, reduces susceptibility to sore throat, sweetens the breath, and removes any bad taste in the mouth. Some doctors recommend frequent small doses of soda as a cold preventive. I take a very little in a glass of water every morning, but too much should be avoided, except in case of sour stomach, as it combines with the acid of the stomach to form salt and carbon dioxid, and an over-amount of salt is harmful.

One dentist said if soda were used for washing teeth, half the dentists would have to go out of business. After one becomes accustomed to the taste, it is a very satisfactory dentifrice. It should always be used wet, or in solution.

Good For Insect Bites

Our largest use of soda, however, is on bites and stings. Down here in the south there are mosquitoes that bite, yellow flies, speckled flies, sand flies, horse flies, that all bite, red ants, black ants, tan ants, gnats, chiggers (or red-bugs), real fleas, jigger fleas, chicken mites, ticks, and goodness knows what all else. At one time or another, some of them will get you. If we did not have soda we would go wild in the summer time. Wet soda alleviates the burning and itching and reduces the inflammation. Of course the biting creature should be first removed; chiggers may be greased. A dose of soda internally helps cool the fever and relieve the nausea one somtimes suffers as a result of many bites at one time, of any kind.

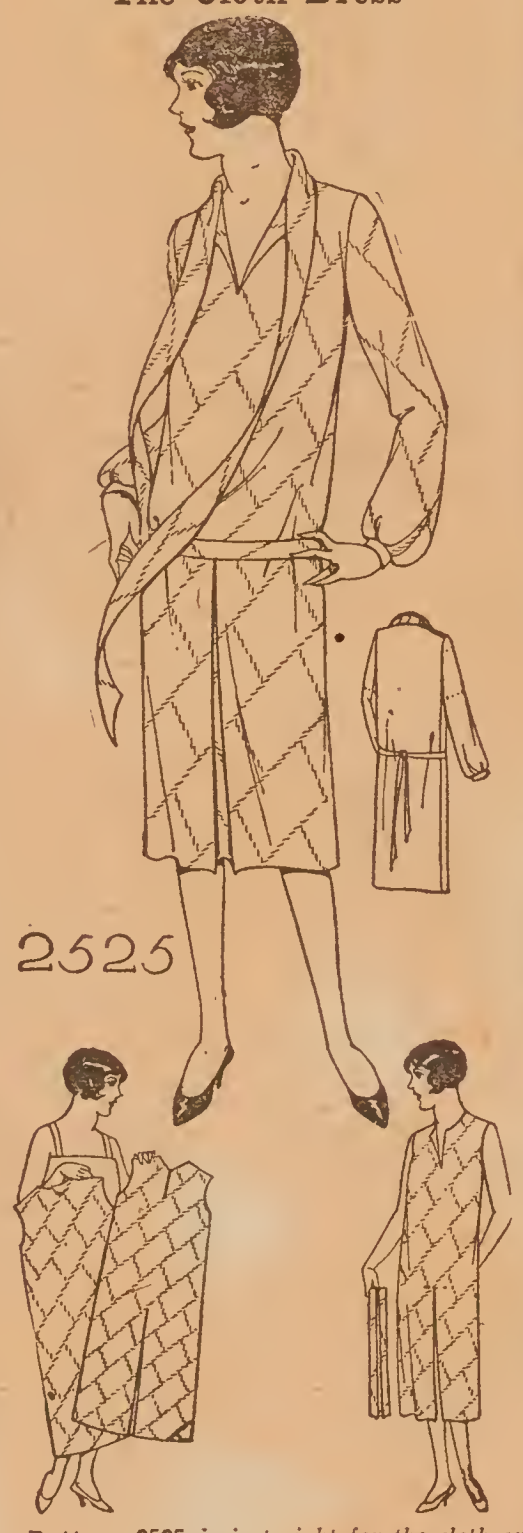
At our place, soda is truly a "friend in need."—ADELAIDE MULLER.

For Silk or Wool

The slightly molded bodice with flaring skirt line of this princess frock and its neck finish are decidedly this season's style. Crepe satin, hair-lined twill or crepe faille lend themselves to the making of Pattern No. 2549. *It comes in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 inches bust. The 36 inch size takes 3⅞ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Cloth Dress



Pattern 2525 *is just right for the cloth or heavy silk dresses needed for winter wear. The clever collar may be worn open or tied below the V-neck. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch requires 3⅝ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

No. E317-11 Bungalow apron of unbleached muslin, embroidered with red applique poppies on front, pocket and sleeves. The stems and leaves are worked in green outline. Poppy seeds are black French knots. No. E318-11 is made in the same way as No. 317-11. The embroidery here is done in red, orange and fern green, the flowers being red with orange centers. Scrolls of French knots are also orange, and lines of darning stitch below the flowers are green. Either one of these dresses can be had all made up including the belt, and stamped for embroidery, with floss to finish for $1.00, as long as they last. There are only a limited number of these dresses available.

Uses for Old Sheets

SHEETS that are only worn thin and torn slightly down the center can be mended the following way for use again: Tear the sheet down the center and sew the two outer edges together for the new center. Trim the rough edges and hem.

Strips torn from old sheets make ideal polishers for water glasses, glass dishes, window glass, lamp chimneys and mirrors. Hotels, tea-houses and restaurants use old sheets for polishing their water glasses.

The best part of an old sheet can be hemmed and used on the baby's bed. Small squares can be cut and given to the children to use in place of handkerchiefs when they have a bad cold, afterwards burn the squares up.

Strips from old sheets rolled neatly in small rolls should be kept in a closed jar or box in case of an accident to be used as bandages.

Last but not least the left-overs from all the old sheets can be dyed any color for use in rag rugs.—MRS. R. E. DAVIS.

Old Fashioned Roll Jelly Cake

Beat three eggs, add one cup of sugar, next add one cup of flour, two teaspoons of hot water or milk. Bake in a moderate oven. Turn out at once on a clean towel, spread with jelly and roll. Cover with the towel. This cake keeps splendidly.—E. M. F.

This recipe makes a cake of good texture and flavor. It is well to bake it in a large sized pan so that the cake is not too thick to roll easily. You may have to trim the crisp edges to prevent cracking when the cake is rolled. Since the cake is quite sweet, a tart jelly is best for filling.

"Save the surface and you save all" applies to complexions as well as to porch floors. The only difference is that with complexions one should start work from the inside.

Touches for the Thanksgiving Feast

And a Few Simple Games to Add Fun to the Feast

THANKSGIVING is such a day of family reunions that the Lady-of-the House, wants to put forward her best foot when it comes to planning and preparing the dinner. There are certain little touches which can be given to make the table attractive to the eye as well as to the palate, and it merely means planning ahead to get it accomplished.

The suggestions given here are more for the extra touches than for the usual dishes making up a Thanksgiving dinner. If your mind's eye gets the picture which this menu presents, it sees red and yellow as the predominating colors. This is entirely suitable for an autumn dinner. A bowl of red apples and oranges, with brilliant autumn leaves around the base gives the keynote to the color scheme. Candle sticks with yellow or orange-colored candles can be used to finish off the table decoration.

As for the "eats," tradition has it that on the first Thanksgiving day our Puritan ancestors feasted on that grand bird, the turkey, and we delight in preserving that tradition. Often it is desirable, however, to substitute some smaller bird for the "old reliable." Duck, goose, or roasting fowl have done delightful duty on the Thanksgiving table many, many times and will continue to do so as long as they roam the farmyard.

The chief object in roasting any bird is to have a moist, tender, well-flavored product when it comes to the table. If the bird is young and plump to start with, this end is more easily reached. But sometimes, as a matter of farm economy, one of the "boarder" hens may have to be sacrificed, and that's another story.

Some canny cooks boil such a fowl in water to which has been added a small amount of vinegar. Those who are fortunate enough to own pressure cookers do the preliminary "tendering" in these useful utensils. The roasting process in those cases, becomes a matter of browning the fowl and allowing the seasoning in the stuffing to do its savory work.

When a straight job of roasting is done the flavor is improved by laying strips of bacon or salt pork over the breast of the bird to prevent dryness. Long, slow cooking produces a better result than does a quick heat which is apt to harden and dry the tissues unduly. Much basting also helps to prevent this tasteless state of affairs.

But this is a story of stuffings and sauces more than of roasting and we must get on with the tale. It is our theory that we miss much that is delightful in life if we refuse to try new ideas. So, if you have never tried the recipes given here, your opportunity for doing so will come very soon.

Suggested Menu For Thanksgiving Dinner

Soup—Tomato bouillon
Roast Turkey, fowl or duck
Stuffing — Gravy
Cranberry jelly in individual molds
Pickles or relish
Mashed Potatoes, or glazed sweet potatoes
Creamed White Onions
Mashed turnip or baked squash.
Waldorf Salad in Red Apple Cases
Pumpkin Pie with whipped cream
or Minced Pie
Coffee Milk
Salted Nuts
Mints

Tomato Bouillon

Ingredients—1 can tomatoes, 6 cloves, 2 cups water, ½ bay leaf, ½ cup onion, 1½ teaspoons salt, ½ cup carrot, dash of cayenne, 1 cup celery tops, 1 teaspoon sugar, 2 tablespoons tomato ketchup.

Preparation—Simmer all ingredients except tomato ketchup for half an hour, strain through double cheesecloth, add ketchup, and serve either very hot or very cold. The tomato pulp should be pressed through a sieve and used for flavoring other soups or sauces.

Oyster Stuffing

1 cup dry bread crumbs
¼ cup butter
1 cup oysters with liquor
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ tablespoon minced parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
dash of pepper

Mix thoroughly. There should be enough oyster liquor to moisten the whole mixture. If there is not, add stock or boiling water. Better baked in the bird.

This recipe may be varied by adding the giblets, cooked and minced, ½ pound pecan meats, cut coarse, or 1 large onion, minced. However, all these variations combined are good.

Thanksgiving Day is Feast Day in most families and happiness shows in glad smiles everywhere. Nothing can beat good, old-fashioned hospitality for making people really happy.

Southern Cornbread Stuffing

Soak plain cornbread (use no sugar in making this) in liquor in which fowl or turkey was parboiled. Season to taste with finely chopped or grated onion, salt, pepper, and sage (if desired). This plain stuffing may be made more interesting by the addition of chopped giblets, or oysters, or when used for duck stuffings, raw apples peeled and sliced thin.

Sausage Stuffing

One-half pound sausage may be added to regular bread or chestnut stuffing. In case this is done, salt and pepper should be added after the sausage is added, otherwise the mixture may be too salty.

Sauce or Gravy

The same Southern cooks who make the cornbread stuffing make a delicious gravy by saving some of the broth and thickening it in the usual way. To this thickened sauce is added chopped giblets and chopped hard-boiled eggs.

For a brown sauce take the fat from the roasting pan, brown in it an equal amount of flour and add stock or hot water in the proportion of 1 cup of the liquid to 2 tbsp. each of fat and flour. To this add seasonings—and giblets if desired.

A delicious orange sauce is obtained by basting the roasting fowl or duck with orange juice, and using the drippings for the foundation of the thickened sauce.

Cranberry Jelly

1 quart cranberries
2 cups boiling water
2 cups sugar

Cook until cranberries are tender, strain and stand away to get firm. A convenient way to make individual molds is to use aluminum or enamel muffin tins for this purpose—the smaller the better. If the fowl is carved at the table, a border of the individual servings of cranberry jelly makes it most decorative.

Carry Out Colors in Salad

As for the salad, a most charming bit of decoration is achieved by serving it in medium-sized, bright red apples which have been scooped out with a spoon. The pieces which are removed can be mixed with chopped celery, nut meats and a cream or mayonnaise dressing. A sprig of parsley or a nice bit of celery top stuck in the top adds the right touch. Serve on lettuce or garnish with celery tops or curls.

If you wish the recipe for any dish suggested here but not printed we shall be glad to send it upon request accompanied by stamped, addressed envelope.

Have Games Ready

ALMOST any family will have little folks and others not so little to entertain Thanksgiving and quiet games often help to make things more pleasant for all ages. Here are a few of the helpful games which have been suggested by the New York State College of Agriculture:

Long Glum

One representative is chosen from each of three groups to go and stand before each of the opposing groups. Thus the three representatives stand in a row facing each group. They must not turn their eyes away from the groups before which they stand but must witness the ingenious efforts of the various members of the group to make them smile. The event is won by the contestant who for the longest time refrains from smiling.

Horns

This game is similar to "Simon Says." The group is seated with their fore fingers placed on their knees or a table. The leader says, "All horns up," "Cat's horns up," "Cow's horns up," and so on. If the animal named has horns the players must obey, otherwise they disobey. All who make mistakes take chairs and sit outside of circle until all the players are eliminated. The last one to remain is the winner. To change the game, instead of eliminating those who make mistakes, the first one making a mistake may be required to become leader.

Names

The old game of Beast, Bird, Fish, is a familiar one. The players are seated in a circle, while one player stands in the center and points at one of the players, calling, for instance, "Beast," and then counts up to ten as fast as possible. The player pointed at must answer with the name of some beast, before the center player counts ten. If he does this, the center player must try it again, but if he fails to answer, he changes places with the center player. A great deal more fun is added by calling a variety of words such as furniture, flowers, chairs, automobiles, and so on, and requiring the person questioned each time to name some kind of furniture, flower, chair, or automobile.

Buzz Fizz

The players are seated in a circle to play Buzz-Fizz. The game starts by one player saying "One". The player next to him says "Two," then "Three," and so on; except that every seventh player says "Buzz." Whenever "seven" or a multiple of seven is reached, the player must say "Buzz." When the count gets to 71, the players say "Buzz one," "Buzz two," and so on. If he misses, the next player starts in as "One." The game becomes more interesting if in addition, "Fizz" is substituted for "Five" and its multiples. The game can be played by requiring a forfeit if a player fails to say "Buzz" or "Fizz" when he should, or if he says either in the wrong place.

Good news! *Extra* help for an easier washday! Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form! Safe! Thorough! Quick!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week—especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

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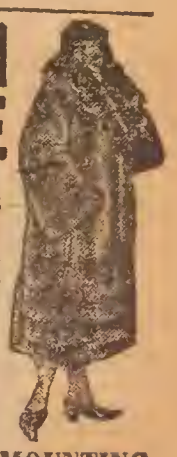

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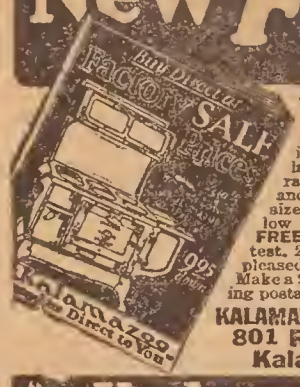

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Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St.. Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

FARMER AGENTS. Make $25.00 weekly selling Comet Sprayers. Profitable winter employment. You take orders, we deliver and collect. Commissions weekly. Established 35 years. Particulars free. RUSLER CO., Box C? Johnstown, Ohio.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

AGENTS. Serge Dresses $13.50 dozen. Retails $2.50. Sample sent C.O.D. $1.25. Write for free Agents List. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept 549, Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

MAPLE FARM, Akron, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. Ideal for elderly people. Permanent if desired. No institution. Homelike surroundings. Rates reasonable.

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FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding, Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON. Friendship, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL and heifer calves. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

REAL MILKING SHORTHORN bull calves, Clay breeding. Reds and Roans. Farmers' prices. Tested herd. JOHN J. COMPTON, Middleport, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

OH, BOYS! LOOK!! You will surely want one of those Beautiful English or Welsh Shepherds from my prize winning stock, the world's best, buy now, they'll bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

BLACK AND WHITE COLLIES, nine months old, trained to drive cows, farm raised, perfect marked, they are beauties, from pedigreed stock A. VAN DYKE, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

IRISH WATER, also Cocker Spaniel puppies, eligible to register. Also Long Eared coon hound pups. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

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BEAGLES, well trained, some ready to train, puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fox and Beagle hounds and pups. One Llewellyn setter. Some registered. DAVID WOOD, Stony Creek, N. Y.

ENGLISH BEAGLE PUPS, 3 mo. old; also mother, 2 yr., registered good hunter. Cheap. C. H. LaFEVER, Dundee, N. Y.

FULLBLOODED FEMALE COLLIE, 2 years, sable, white markings, heel driver, $15. LENA THOMAS, Potter Place, N. H.

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, 20 lb. young toms also hens, both old and young. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

Three Paid--Three More

York, Pa., May 6, 1925

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FOR SALE—Pure bred Toulouse geese, farm raised. MRS. WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

EXCHANGE Leghorn pullets for apples or sell $1.25 each. FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM, Caldwell, N. J.

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FEW BOURBON RED TURKEYS, hens, $10; toms, $12; 2 year old tom, $20; 2 yr. Bronze hen, $12. JESSE TILLINGHAST, Interlaken, N. Y.

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MR. POULTRYMAN: How much time do you spend washing dirty eggs? For 10 cents I will tell you how you can arrange your ests in ten minutes at practically no expense so you will have no dirty, broken or shiny eggs. It makes no difference what kind of nests you are using at present, nothing like it on the market. RAY HENDERSON, Wallace, N. Y.

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150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

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WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

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WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

MINK, COON and other R W FURS wanted. Write for prices and shipping instructions. References. P. C. VINCENT, Hillsdale, New York.

WANTED—Raw Furs Jinseng. Free list, etc. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankius, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

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FARM FOR SALE—180 acres, 16 miles from Corning, 3 miles to village of Thurston, ½ mile to school, 3 miles to D. L. Station; 30 acres timber; 9 room house; good buildings; drilled well and springs; especially adapted to potatoes, beans, poultry, stock; will include tools, all kinds, tractor in perfect condition and some stock. R. F. D. and milk route. Price, $7,500; cash, $4,000; balance mortgage. Write owner, Box 333X, Campbell, N. Y.

FOR SALE—85 acres, good soil, fair buildings, 7 cows, team, poultry, crops, tools, timber, ½ mile village on State road to be built soon, $2600, $600 down, balance easy. LAWRENCE MAC CUE, Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—World's Grand champion strain, big type O. I. C. pigs, 10 weeks old, $10 each. Young boars, weighing around 150 lbs., price, $30, pedigrees included. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 388)

thousand in fur to the Hudson's Bay!"

"Did she send you with this?" sneered the patently worried inspector.

"We won't discuss Mademoiselle St. Onge, but she knows nothing of this—nothing. Furthermore, you may be glad to learn that this release will mean nothing to me. We have both lost, Lascelles—both you and I. Let's take our medicine like men."

"You expect me to believe you?"

"Believe me or not, one thing you're going to do; that is, sign this release."

"Suppose I refuse?"

"Well, read this." Steele handed the other man a paper bearing the letterhead of Revillon Frères and dated at Montreal.

Lascelles' hand visibly trembled as he took the paper. While he read, his high color slowly died.

"You understand that second sentence, don't you?" taunted Steele. *"'Any attempt on your part to confuse the company's business with your private affairs will be summarily dealt with,'"* he quoted. "How would would you like to have the Montreal office learn that you had for private reasons, turned over forty thousand dollars' worth of pelts to the Hudson's Bay?"

Limp in his chair, the man who had plotted for Denise St. Onge and beheld his victory near, now stared hopelessly on defeat.

"I could have you put out of the way easily, in spite of your man-killer outside; and get both fur and the girl."

Steele laughed. "You think me a child? If I don't come back, the fur goes to Fort Hope. I've fixed that. I've also written to your superiors telling them of your great fur haul on the Wailing. However, I'm hungry for a good fight. Say the word and I'll begin with you. Any more threats?"

Lascelles was done. There was no alternative to a refusal to sign the release but the ruin of his career. He hurriedly wrote his name and returned the paper to Steele.

"You're a clever man, Monsieur," he said in a voice broken with passion, "but in the future keep away from this end of the Albany. It would please me to look at you over the sights of a rifle."

"Now, I don't feel that way about you," flung back Steele as he moved to the door, followed by the venomous eyes of the other. "While I have a foot, I'll never waste good ammunition—on a cur," and he slammed the door behind him.

(*Continued Next Week*)

The Disappearing Hired Man

(*Continued from page* 375)

is put to. My men are paid their wages and provided with a place to live if they care to live on the farm. Aside from this I do not look after the financial affairs of the family.

My experience in men leaving is this: A good man leaves to go in business for himself. We farmers are just like other business men. We grow our crops, we send them to the market, we call the commission man or whoever has the load and ask him what it brought, we cannot send a bill stating the price that is to be paid, we take just what is given us. A farmer has to be a shrewd business man to win and then sometimes he has a hard job on his hands. A good man will never get ahead very much while working for wages. The only way to success is to get out and hustle for yourself. —H. E., New York.

WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

VANILLA—Large size 6 oz. bottle vanilla 60c postpaid. 2 for $1.00. Finest quality. Will not bake out. A. L. WELLS, 1702 Seventh Ave., Troy, N. Y.

SEND 25c for sample set Engraved CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards with envelopes to match. 15 card Assortments $1.00. LOOSELEAF BOOK CO., Arlington, N. Y., Dept. 4.

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Service Bureau

Paying High School Tuition--Picking Berries

"Will you please send me information in regard to school law on children of district schools going to high school, tuition being paid by districts. I am trustee in our district and we have two children going to high school, one is going on 19 years old taking training class, the other is 14 years, lacks one subject of having completed the grades. We have a very good school and a capable teacher for grade work. I have received a bill for their tuition. I wish to do right and be just with the taxpayers and children. These children's parents are well off and able to pay and there are some very poor taxpayers."—W. M. G., New York.

WE often get inquiries of this kind regarding the payment of tuition by non-resident pupils. In order to be sure of our facts, we referred the matter to the Bureau on Rural Education of the State Department at Albany and received the following answer:

"Pupils who live in districts that do not maintain high school work are entitled to have their tuition paid by the State and the district when they become of high school age and grade. The State pays $50 toward such tuition and the district must pay the amount above the $50 which the high school charges. In the event that the district in which the pupil lives believes that the high school board has fixed an amount beyond the cost of actual instruction to such pupil, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner of Education. Such appeal may also be taken for any other good and sufficient reason. As a rule, the cost is not far from $100 per pupil for high school instruction. Comparatively few districts charge more than $25 or $50 in addition to the amount paid by the State.

"Districts may also vote to pay tuition of pupils even though they have not reached high school grade. The State does not pay any portion of the tuition unless pupils are of high school grade.

"In a democracy the ability of the parent to pay should not be considered when it is a question of providing education at public expense. There may be some question about this pupil who lacks one subject. On the other hand, she may not lack the one subject, because the principal is permitted to give her an examination to determine whether or not she is of high school grade. The trustee may believe that the only examination that she can take is the regular preliminary Regents' examination.

"If Mr. G. will take up questions of this sort with his district superintendent of schools he can get a more satisfactory answer than anyone can give him by mail. The district superintendent is familiar with the law and the facts, and is the local authority on such questions."

We Do Not Injure Reputable Companies.

IN our September 19, issue we published a letter from a subscriber, which was a complaint against the Lavex Chemical Company of Kansas City, Mo. The subscriber claimed that this company guaranteed to refund the money if the catarrh remedy which they sold was not satisfactory, but that when she asked for a refund her letters were not answered.

We commented upon this letter in our Service Bureau, advising our people to leave the patent medicine sharks alone. After publication, we received a letter from the company, adjusting the matter with our subscriber in full and stating that they had not adjusted before because the subscriber had not complied with her part of the agreement. The company also objected to our statement that they were doing a fraudulent business.

It is not the purpose of the Service Bureau to injure any reputable business concern. It is rather to protect our subscribers and to assist both them and the companies with whom they deal in adjusting misunderstandings. We are glad therefore, to state that the Lavex Chemical Company adjusted this complaint promptly when we brought it to their attention and that so far as our experience goes, this company promptly lives up to its guarantee in making good when its customers are not satisfied.

We must repeat however, our advice to our readers to the effect that it is not safe to take most patent medicines except upon the advice of your family doctor.

BLACKBIRD—*Why does he hang his tongue out so far?*
SPARROW—*To balance up his tail, I guess.*—Judge.

Picking Wildberries

"There has been a lot of talk about it being against the law to gather wild berries and the like from woods to sell. For two years we have gathered Christmas berries to sell and last year brought laurel branches to sell. Have also sold little green trees and larger ones for Christmas. Please let me know if we have a right to gather these this year. There is a lot of berries left for birds as only the branches with a lot of berries on are gathered."—Mrs. E. L. C., New York

THIS letter is typical of a question that is often referred to us as to the right of going on other people's land to pick berries, to gather chestnuts, etc. There is a feeling which seems to be held, by the majority of people that wild berries, chestnuts and flowers belong to everybody no matter where they grow. Probably we have inherited this attitude from the early days when wild game and fruit abounded and there was enough for everybody.

However, that time is now passed and the sooner we all look upon such products as the property of the man who owns the land, the sooner trouble will be saved for everyone. It is not against the law to gather wild berries. However, the owner can bring suit and force damages for trespass and the right way to do is to ask permission of the owner of the property.

Pleased With Insurance Settlements

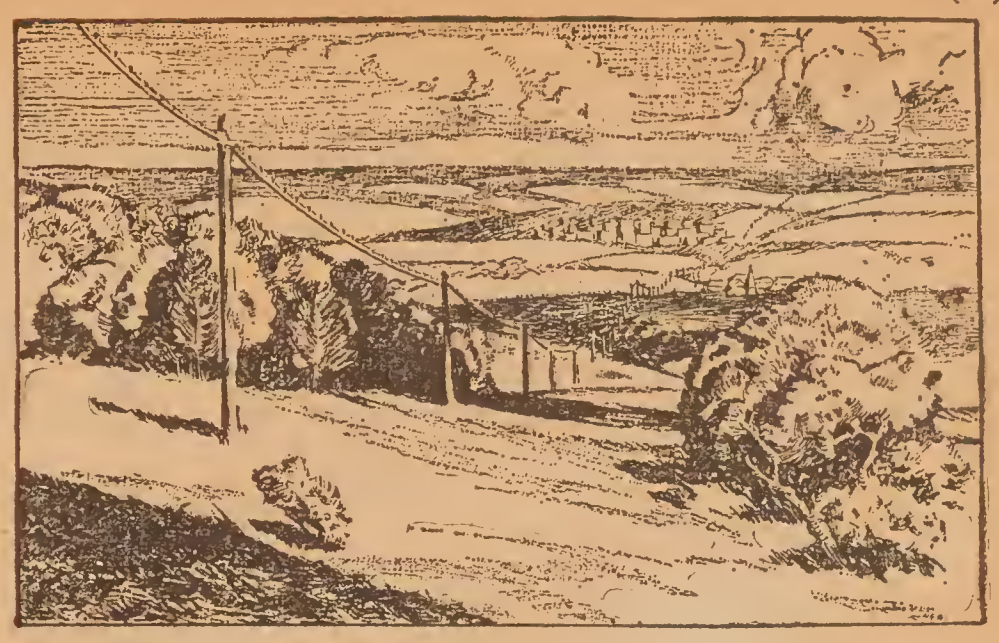
"I am in receipt of your check for $30. in payment of my claim for accident insurance from North American Accident Insurance Company. It is satisfactory with me. Many thanks for the prompt settlement."—W. A. M., Pennsylvania.

* * *

"I am in receipt of your letter containing the check from the North American Accident Insurance Company, for which I thank you and also thank the Insurance Company. It shows your company does real things and I am perfectly well satisfied with the settlement as I didn't apply until I knew how long I was disabled. I went to work too soon for my own good and contrary to my doctor's orders, but you know a poor old farmer in a busy time like harvest will take chances, but I am real well and over it now. I wish to renew my policy if I can."—H. P. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

"Received your check for $16.71 from the North American Accident Insurance Company which came in handy. I am very much satisfied and thank you for the prompt way in which it was attended to. Wishing you would let me know when the insurance comes due so that I may renew it, I remain."—R. P., New York.



Safeguarding the lanes of speech

The New York-Chicago telephone cable has been completed and is now in service. A triumph of American telephone engineering, the new cable is the result of years of research and cost $25,000,000 to construct. Its first reach extended along the Atlantic seaboard, then steadily westward until this last long section to Chicago was put into service.

To the public, this cable means dependable service irrespective of weather conditions. It is now not likely that sleet storms, which at times interfere with the open wire type of construction with 40 to 50 wires on a pole, will again cut off the rest of the nation from New York or from the nation's capital as did the heavy sleet storm on the day of President Taft's inauguration.

The new cable means speedier service, as it provides numerous additional telephone circuits and will carry a multitude of telephone and telegraph messages. It would take ten lines of poles, each heavily loaded with wires, to carry the circuits contained in this most modern artery of speech.

This cable, important as it is, is only one of the Bell System projects that make up its national program for better telephone service to the subscriber. It is another illustration of the System's intention to provide the public with speedier and even more dependable service.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
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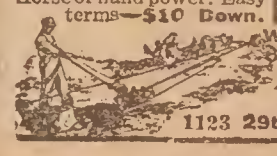

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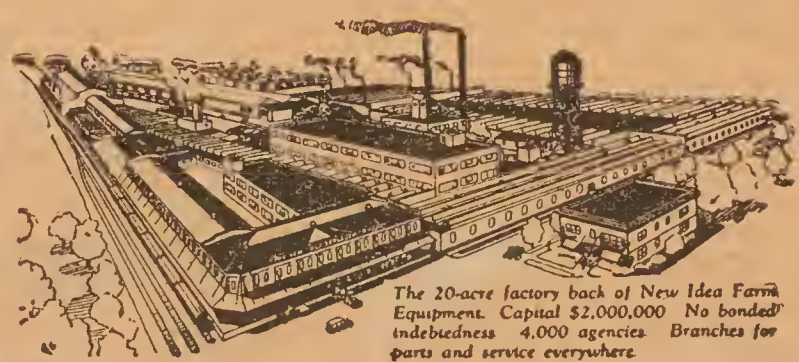

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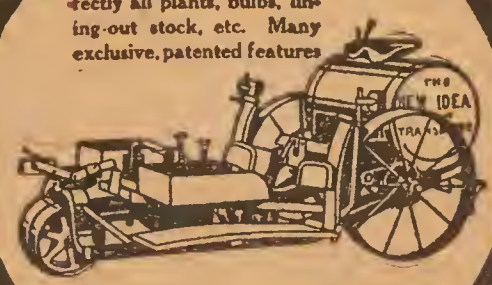

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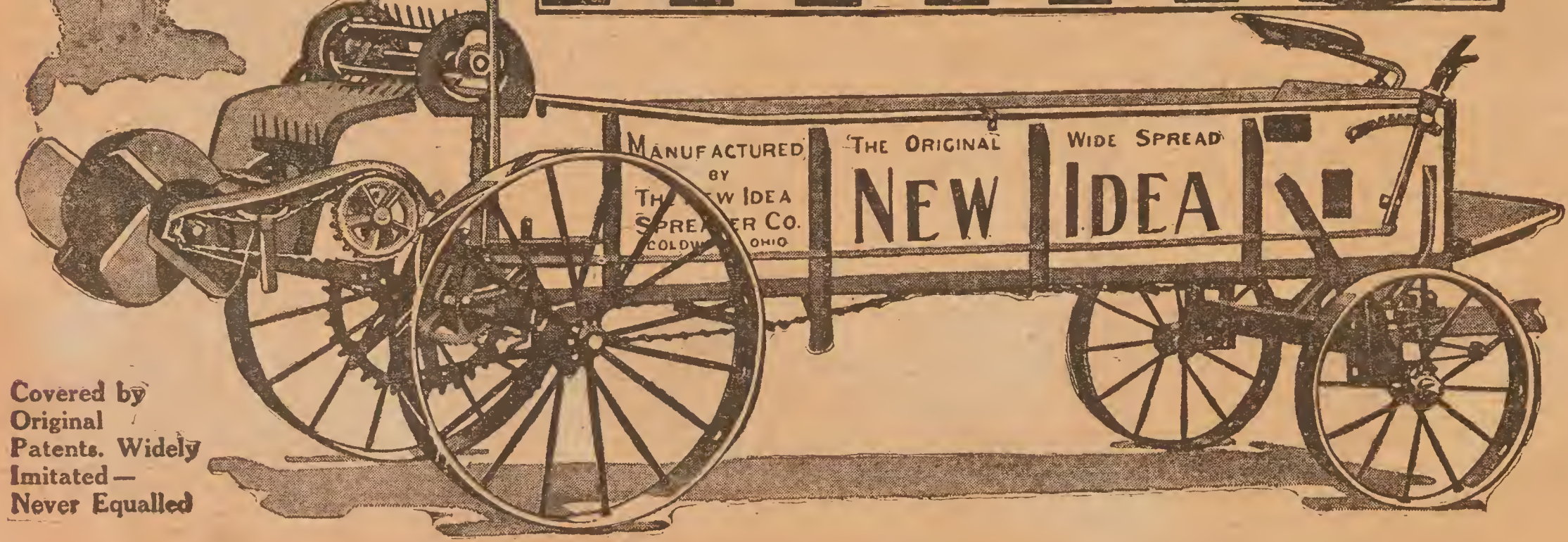

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 28, 1925

New York State---The Farmer

How the State Institutions Are Helping to Support Themselves

By C. H. BALDWIN

Director State Institution Farms

IN AGRICULTURE as in all other industries, the law of the survival of the fittest must eventually rule. The questions are often asked: Is New York State holding its place in agriculture? Do the soils, climate and rainfall lend themselves to economical production?

According to the United States census, between 1910 and 1920 there was a decrease of 22,402 farms in the Empire State, with a corresponding decrease of 1,685,258 acres of improved land. In other words, the land reported as improved farm land has decreased from 67.4 per cent in 1910 to 63.8 per cent in 1920.

These figures might lead one to believe that in the strife for the survival of the fittest New York is losing out as an agricultural state. But quite contrary is the fact, as New York State is producing more agricultural products than ever before. Statistics show that many acres of land once used for growing crops are losing out in the struggle and are reverting to forest land where they will produce most economically. Many acres formerly used for agriculture have also been crowded out by the growth of our cities. No doubt many more border-line acres have gone back since the last census was taken, and still more will eventually be used for raising forests.

New York State has a great variety of soils. The climate and rainfall throughout the growing season, together with the varied and fertile soils which are naturally adapted to growing all crops native to a temperate climate, give New York State unexcelled agricultural possibilities. It is readily seen that with an urban population of 8,589,844, seventy-three per cent of whom live in cities and villages, within a radius of four-hundred miles of Syracuse, there is a great market within a short distance of New York State farms. With a net-work of nearly 10,000 miles of steam and electric railroads and approximately as many miles of state roads, and also 15,000 miles of improved town and county roads leading directly to those productive farms, New York State farm products have quick and cheap access to the best markets in the United States.

While farmers and other producers realize that adjusted production is the solution to the whole marketing problem, it is difficult to adjust agricultural production to market demands, as it is governed more or less by weather conditions, which are not under the control of man. Other things being equal, profits largely depend upon the extent to which one is successful in adjusting production to the market demands; and it is safe to say that New York State farmers are prosperous whenever farmers in any other state producing similar products are prosperous, and usually more so on account of the fertile soils, their promptness to adopt modern methods, and their nearness to markets.

Thus, while New York is becoming more and more a manufacturing state, with the city population increasing rapidly in proportion to the rural population, it is holding its place as a great agricultural state, and is increasing in agricultural importance as the growth of our cities increases the demand for farm products.

Being a state that possesses such remarkable agricultural resources, with noisy, hustling cities in its midst which make one appreciate life in the quiet, open country, and a state that prides itself upon the care it gives those who must spend their days in its public institutions, it is not surprising to learn that in caring for the sixty-two thousand souls in these institutions, New York State itself has become the greatest farmer in the State.

Scattered over this state are forty state institutions, consisting of six prisons, fifteen hospitals, and nineteen charitable institutions. Practically all of these institutions were originally located in the country. Cities have surrounded some of them, but at the present time the state owns in connection with these institutions forty-two farms, comprising 35,000 acres of land, over 11,000 acres of which are under cultivation. These farms are owned by the state for two purposes, first, to afford healthful exercise in the open country for the inmates; and second, to produce fresh farm products to help feed the inmate population, thus reducing the per capita cost.

Perhaps a better idea of the institutions and their farms would be gained by comparing the institution population to that of a city nearly the size of Binghamton, N. Y., located on a farm five miles wide and ten miles long, this farm being used to produce only those foods that can be used to best advantage by the inmate population. The state law provides that the management of these farms shall rest with the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, who, in New York State, is the head of the State Agricultural Department.

In managing these forty-two farms, they are looked upon as one great farm; they must first serve the institutions to which they are attached, and at the same time serve the whole group. Realizing that New York State has a great variety of soils, some of which are better adapted to raising one crop than another, an effort is made to take advantage of the natural characteristics of each farm and use it to produce the crop for which it is best adapted. For instance, potatoes cannot be raised economically on some farms; others are not adapted to fruit. Thus, fruit farms are being developed in the fruit sections, and potatoes are being raised on farms that will grow them best. This does not mean that each farm does not supply its own particular institution with garden truck and many other products native to New York State. It does mean, however that great care is given to selecting land for growing the various crops.

Part of one of the State's High Producing Herds

(*Continued on page* 410)

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

There is one item of loss in the operation of a dairy herd which my experience teaches me is not fully appreciated. This is the loss that comes from turning off for crowbait, bologna, or beef the cows which each year become useless as dairy cows.

Among these animals that are each year lost to the dairy there are always some which are young enough and sound enough to bring a fair beef price if they only were in good condition.

Now a cow cannot keep in condition unless she is well fed. Neither can she produce well. So the two go hand in hand. I have observed that the cows which we are feeding Super-Exchange Dairy and Super-Milk Maker not only produce very satisfactorily but increase steadily in weight. And I know that this increase in weight is more than enough to pay for any additional amount which these Super-feeds cost over a low grade 20 or 24 percent feed.

I have on my desk checks for $50 and $75 from a butcher for two cows which I turned off for beef. These cows were bought into the herd in thin condition several months ago. We have fed them on Super-Exchange Dairy, paying perhaps a premium of $3 a ton over the price of the cheapest 20 percent feed obtainable locally. These two cows have produced over three pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed them, and their increase in weight at 5 cents a pound pays us a handsome profit on the additional $3 we paid for the higher quality feed. Their increased milk production is pure profit.

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Why the Farm Bureau

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

ALL over the state farm and home bureaus are holding their rally meetings to review the season's work, prepare for the year to come and particularly to lay plans for membership which is so vital to the work and financing of its program. We have had both a home bureau and a farm bureau rally in this community at different times this week, but in cooperation. Because these agencies are or may be so important in the life of all our rural communities and because there is such general interest in them, I feel justified in using most of the space this week in discussing them and their work.

M. C. BURRITT

It has been my privilege to have been associated with their early development in this state in a directing or supervising capacity for ten years and more and now to be a farmer recipient of their benefits and to serve as a membership solicitor and community committeeman. Thus I believe that I have both points of view as much as one individual may have on two such different angles.

Farm and home bureaus are primarily and essentially educational in purpose and nature. The effective dissemination of information which has led to desirable changes in knowledge, skills, and outlooks, is by far their largest contribution to community and national welfare, as it should be. But they have developed large and useful supplemental service and organizational functions which are highly valued by many farmers and sometimes mistaken for their primary purpose. Viewed rightly the farm and home bureau should be regarded as an educational service and organizing institution for agriculture as essential to the progressive development of rural communities and country living as the church and the school.

Concretely the farm and home bureau is a necessary medium between our advanced agricultural institutions, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations representing scientific knowledge of farming and home making and the farmers without whose application these important scientific truths are useless. Thus our colleges and stations have discovered and developed the sciences of insect and disease control, of soil building and fertility, of animal breeding, feeding and selection and many others.

The farm bureau sets up an organization and opportunity for trained college teachers to teach these principles directly to farmers and then provides services to make their application easy and general. Thus we have a spray service, an alfalfa service, a poultry culling service, a cow testing and feeding association, etc. The result is more efficient farming, a benefit to producer and consumer alike.

The home bureau operates in exactly the same way in principle, in relation to the home. Even more recently than agricultural science there has been developed by our agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, the beginning of a science of home making, scientific principles of sheltering, feeding and clothing folks. The home bureau is handicapped to some extent because this science is not as well developed or financed as is agricultural science, and because its teaching is not generally as effectively presented. The handicap will largely disappear in time. Rural women respond even more quickly and spontaneously to the teaching of the new science of home making than do men to agricultural science, but its more or less rigid organization into fixed projects at the college, the fact that these projects cover but narrow phases of the work and that the whole is inadequately financed, together with the poor psychology with which rural women are often approached, make this teaching less effective. I sometimes think too, that in spite of the stronger more or less intuitive response of women to useful knowledge, that they lack a sense of organization and of balance in values which also handicaps home bureau work.

Thus while in this community we find a well balanced, well organized agricultural program covering fruit growing, fertilizing, pruning and spraying, alfalfa production, seed selection, animal selection and feeding and other essential things, the home makers although numerically as strong in membership and even more enthusiastic for the work, have a more or less desultory program, touching basket making, chair caning, rug making, hat making, etc. This statement is not intended as a criticism of good work done which is appreciated but as a matter of fact observation from a man's point of view. To me the home bureau programs lack balance and breadth and do not deal enough with essential things. But the women have a vision and enthusiasm and put an energy into their work to be envied by the men.

In the membership campaigns of this month, I think membership solicitation should be put first upon the basis of supporting an essential constructive institution whose purpose is educational and upbuilding and upon the opportunity to serve and secondarily upon value received from such services as poultry culling, alfalfa growing, cow testing, hat making, chair caning and the like. Committeemen have a large responsibility to so effectively present the work and purpose of farm and home bureaus that more than the 30,000 men and the 30,000 women now affiliated will see fit to give their membership support. And those whose membership is solicited, should thoughtfully consider their obligation to their communities and their opportunity to improve their own condition.

* * *

November has given us another good week or nearly so. The first four days of this week were fine autumn days and most men finished apples, except for a few loads of drops. Much cabbage was cut and delivered on the strong market which reached twenty-five dollars a ton, but which fell to eighteen dollars toward the end of the week. Cabbage harvest is more than 75 per cent finished. On Friday we had another heavy twenty-four hour rain, nearly two inches of water fell—and more water is standing on the fields and the streams are higher than any time yet this fall.—M. C. BURRITT.

PRAIRIE PAPA—*Johnny, git down outa that tree! D'ye want to fall?*
—JUDGE.

The Last Harvest of the Year

Fur Trapping Can Be a Profitable Sideline on Many Eastern Farms

By E. J. DAILEY

Trapper, Naturalist, Guide

LATE in the Autumn days, when the trees are almost devoid of their leaves, and when the corn has been safely stored in the silo and the potatoes placed in the cellar; even after the fall plowing has been done, then comes the last harvest of the season, the fur harvest.

Every vicinity has its share of fur-bearers. Along the bushy slopes of back pasture lots, and hidden in snug dens under the banks of the tiny brook where the cows water, is hidden gold in the way of valuable fur. One does not have to seek the silences of the great forests, nor the snow-capped mountains to make money trapping. It's the farmland fur-bearers that constitute the largest percentage of the American fur catch. Animals like the lowly muskrat rank much higher in value than even the lordly fisher of the far back places.

Trapping out some of the blood-thirsty animals that inhabit the land of the cross fence is doubly remunerative, for every fur-bearer taken like the sly fox, or the little white weasel, is the means of saving the lives of countless young fowl which the lady of the house has tried so hard to bring through to maturity.

The fur harvest should not be undertaken until the fur is prime, any more than the oats should be cut before they were ripe. It was an old saying that fur was good during any month that contained an R. This was very untrue, and in the extreme Northern States and Canada, the middle of November is early enough to begin the pelt harvest. Farther south it will be somewhat later.

When outfitting for a farmland trapline or any other for that matter, it is poor economy to buy the cheapest traps. One lost pelt will much more than pay for the difference between a dozen cheap traps and the better kinds. It is hard to recommend any particular amount of traps for the individual, without first knowing the territory to be covered. For farmlands they should be mostly of the number one size.

The muskrat is the easiest trapped of all the settlement animals. Where the streams are not frozen over, one can locate piles of chewed roots and grasses which the 'rats have piled up at feeding places. These are visited very often and a trap placed in the water at the edge of one of these will take one of these animals every night as long as there is one near. Other sets are made at den entrances, on the edge of partly built houses and in trails leading from one pond or stream to another.

An ideal set for 'coon is at the end of an old hollow log.

On the sandy hillsides and rocky slopes will be found dens occupied by bushy tailed skunks: "Poor scents but worth good dollars." Skunk are not afraid of the scent of man, and often they will be found living under the farm barn. They can be caught by placing traps at their den entrance or by preparing bait pens, which contain flesh bait at the back end and a good trap, preferably of the Triple Clutch variety at the front. After the snow comes, one can often find tracks where a skunk has been roaming about the night previous, and these can usually be followed to the den.

In cold weather a skunk may stay in his den for two weeks, but if a warm night comes, he is sure to be out seeking food to thicken the fat on his back, which must keep life in his body during the coldest part of the winter when they lie about dormant. Like the muskrat, the skunk should be skinned, "cased," and never ripped down the under side. Before stretching, the fat must be scraped from the pelt or it will heat and loosen the fur. The skin should be stretched on a pointed half inch board or on a wire stretcher and placed in a dark place to dry.

Not a few farmers are located in a good mink section. The mink is a valuable fur-bearer and one that does a lot of damage among the farm poultry. They not only kill what they want to eat, but continue as long as there is an available victim, just for the love of killing. This little animal makes its home in the swamps and along streams, and here is where the traps must be set. The under water sets produce the most pelts. The animal follows the streams and if a rock or log forces it to take water, this is the place to locate a trap. It should be under about two inches of water. In running springs which

(*Continued on page* 405)

When the Pullets Start Business

The Henhouse Can Stand One Final Inspection Before Heavy Weather Sets In

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ABOUT this time of the year is what we might consider the equinox in the poultry business. It is the transition time from the growing period to the producing period. The pullets have reached maturity and now should be in position to begin to pay back the expense they caused their owners while they were doing nothing but eating and growing. But it is not all up to the pullets or the hens for that matter. Unless they have the proper tools and equipment to work with, the situation is out of their control. It reminds me of the story of the old darky who was very shy on knowledge of affairs—he had never had any education and it is doubtful if it would have done him any good, anyway, had he had some. It seems that he had a boy who was growing up real "no account," much to the consternation of the old man. It worried the old man considerably and while he was talking with one of his neighbors about the boy's prospects in life, he said, "I dunno, that boy am a problem, I've taught him all I know and he don't know nothing yet."

Taking for granted that the pullets and hens have got the proper background for laying eggs, let us check over the equipment to see if everything is right before heavy winter sets in. There is nothing we can do at this late date if the hens do not have the proper background. If they are poor hens, lights will help. A good hen will work out her own salvation in spite of lights.

The first thing to turn to is the house. So much has been said about avoiding drafts and dampness that a passing remark will suffice but it is worth while to repeat that a dry though clean house is infinitely b[illegible] m damp and drafty one. Disease [illegible] re the temperature is high and th[illegible] mois-ture. When nights are cold, some folks immediately slam the windows tight, thinking they are doing the hens a lot of good and keeping them warm. Nine times out of ten this disrupts the ventilation system and before many days have passed, colds become evident. Then watch out. Cheesecloth windows will stop the heavy winds from blowing in and burlap curtains hung between the windows and roosts will help stop the heavy gales from reaching the hens. However, it is unwise to close down the windows tight unless there is some other means of getting rid of the foul odors and a means of changing the air that the hens breath during the night.

Now for the litter. Some folks consider it only as an incidental, a means of giving the hens a little necessary exercise. The wrong kind of litter will knock the hens off their feet in no time. Moldy straw has been known to have wiped out an entire flock. There is no question but what litter is very essential for giving the hens something to do but it also performs the function of absorbing moisture and even odors. There is nothing like bright clean straw for the hens to kick around in but this is not always available.

The question is often asked, "Does it pay to buy commercial litter?" Circumstances determine whether it does or not. If a poultryman has an abundant supply of bright clean straw on hand, it is obviously more practical for him to use that for it may be changed often, which is usually necessary. For a man who has to buy his litter and haul it a distance, there are certain undeniable merits to the commercial litter now being offered that overshadows straw. There is the storage problem, the replacement problem as well as the factor of handling. The commercial litters have excellent powers of absorption which is indeed a very important feature. Many poultrymen are coming to look very favorable on this product.

Before we leave the subject of the house we should not forget the very important job of saturating with insecticides. Lice and mites are responsible for a great deal of the hen's discomfort and unless Biddy is perfectly at ease, she is not going to devote all of her attention to the job of laying eggs. The roosts, dropping boards and that part of the house immediately around the roosts should be thoroughly sprayed either with an oil emulsion or some commercial disinfectant that will seep into every crack and crevice and destroy the little blood-sucking mites that come out nightly to obtain their food supply at the expense of the hens. They return to their hiding places after they have been bothering the hens half the night and only quit when Biddy is ready to jump down and start her day's work. They make her work about twenty-four hours a day. It is up to the poultryman to see that she gets her right rest.

Feeding methods are usually more or less individual. A great deal depends on the flock in question, the local supply and the natural resources of the individual farm. In general the hens should start off the morning with a well balanced grain mixture, scattered in the litter with an abundance of a well balanced laying mash always at their disposal. Some poultrymen find it to their advantage to feed a warm mash at noon, while the night meal should consist of an abundance of whole corn to carry the hens through the night.

(*Continued on page* 402)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Best Markets in the World

IN Mr. Baldwin's interesting article on our feature page this time, he brings out in a striking way the wonderful natural advantages that the Eastern farmer has for raising, transporting and selling his products. One of the statements that Mr. Baldwin makes is so important from the standpoint of New York farmers that it is worth double emphasis. He states that one-third of the population of the whole United States lives within a radius of four hundred miles of the city of Syracuse, in central New York; and seventy-three per cent of this great number, or nearly three-fourths, lives in villages and cities.

Therefore, the New York State farmer has almost in his front yard the largest and best consumers' markets in the world. In order that he may reach those markets, there are in New York State alone ten thousand miles of steam and electric railroads and fifteen thousand miles of improved roads.

These facts lead us to make the statement again that about the most important job that our Eastern farm organizations can perform is to bring city consumers to a better appreciation of the great agricultural resources of the East and of their very high quality of eastern farm products. It is absurd that with these fine markets right under the very noses of Eastern farmers they have allowed Western farmers often to get more benefit from them than they have themselves.

Would You Live Your Life Over?

PROBABLY no thinking person has ever lived who has not wondered at one time or another if it would be worth while to start all over again. Many times when you ask somebody if he would like to live his life over again, he will reply, "Yes, if I could know what I know now."

Sometime ago we had a contest in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "The Worst Mistake I Ever Made." From this we received hundreds of letters, some of the best of which we published, for they were intensely interesting and very helpful.

Therefore, we have determined to run another contest on the subject "Would You Live Your Life Over If You Had the Chance?" For the first and second best letters, we will pay $3 and $2; and for each of the others that we can publish, we will pay $1. Try not to make your letter too long, and none of them should be over two hundred and fifty words.

If you would live your life over, tell us why and tell us how it would be different than the one you have lived. If you would not like to make the journey again, also state why. The franker you can be the better. Every letter will be considered strictly confidential, not even the initials will be signed, if we publish them, but be sure to sign your full name and address so we will have them in case you win a prize. The contest closes February 1st.

Another Story by Eastman

AFTER reading "The Trouble Maker," quite a number of my friends have been foolish enough to urge me to write another story, so I have made the attempt, and "THE DELAYED PILGRIM" is the result. The story will start next week and will be finished in three or four instalments. A lot of folks do not like to read serials because they are long, but we will give you this story in long instalments and end it quickly. It is a story of farm life as it was one hundred years ago and as it is today. I hope you will like it.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Too Many Playthings

WE sometimes feel that one of the advantages of the farm as a home for children lies in the fact that their parents are not financially able to buy for them all the expensive playthings that are so evident in the city. We recently passed through the toy section of a large department store, and found a strong desire to spend some money foolishly just to see the pleasure of a six year old boy when given a new plaything. We resisted the impulse, helping our resolution by running away from temptation.

All parents are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to give pleasure to their boys and girls. The objections to so many expensive toys are that they leave so little to the invention of the child, and create in him a desire for still more playthings. We noticed a toy automobile, costing a sum that would have been fabulous wealth to us in our youth. It reminded us of a similar one we saw last summer; that is, it was similar in the fact that each had four wheels. This one was made by a farm boy, using some wheels from a junk pile, and some boards found on the farm. It was not as shiny but we believe it gave more pleasure than the one in the store could possibly give. It was the result of creative planning, and the boy had a pride in it because HE made it.

Play is one of things that belongs especially to youth, and by all means let us encourage it by giving them the opportunity to work out plans for themselves rather than placing too many ready made articles before them. A pile of sand and some dishes for the younger ones, a swing, or some tools with which things can be constructed for the older ones, will produce mental growth as well as fun. We also believe that with the older children it is a fine idea to make them earn the things they want. It may seem hard on them, but the things that do not come too easy are the things we appreciate, and the things earned are the things whose value we know.

—H. L. C.

Parcel Post Rates Should Be Reduced

EVERYONE knows that if there is anything the farmers need it is more good ways of marketing their products. Therefore, it is particularly unfortunate that there was a rather big increase in parcel post rates, for there are thousands of farmers who market their small products through parcel post and who also buy supplies that way. We understand that there has been a great falling off in the parcel post business with the result that the post office is receiving less revenue with the increased rate than it did before.

We are now informed that the railroads are asking more money to carry parcel post matter. It would seem, therefore, that unless we are on the lookout, we wil lose all practical use of the parcel post.

The Sale of Sheffield Farms

AS announced in our news columns this week, the National Dairy Products Company has purchased or absorbed the Sheffield Farms Milk Company, including the subsidiaries of this company known as the Sheffield By-products Company, Inc., and the Sheffield Condensed Milk Company. This deal has been rumored for several weeks, but it is now definitely stated for a fact. This is one of the largest transfers in the milk business in a long time and may have far reaching importance to all those interested. It is announced that practically all of the present personnel in the management of Sheffield will be retained in their present positions by the new company.

Just what the effect of this sale upon the market and the fortunes of the producers will be, no one can tell. The company announces that the same policies toward producers will be followed as have been followed in the past.

One outstanding fact is emphasized by this new combination, and that is, that all of the forces with whom the farmers come in contact in their business including the laboring men on one side and the corporations on the other, are in each succeeding year getting in a stronger position by larger and more powerful organizations.

Repeal This Tax

IN a recent editorial, we made the suggestion that the national war taxes on automobiles and commercial vehicles should be repealed. The reduction of federal taxes seldom benefits the farmers, but in the case of the repeal of the taxes on automobiles, every farm owner of a motor car or commercial vehicle would receive direct benefit.

We now have before us a guarantee signed by practically every manufacturer of motor cars and other commercial vehicles that if the federal tax is removed, prices on all cars and trucks manufactured in the country will be immediately reduced to the extent of the tax. Here is a tax saving of an average of twenty-nine dollars on every passenger car, and in addition to this, there will be a considerable saving on all car accessories as well as on motor trucks.

Is not this saving worth writing a letter to let your Congressman and Senator know how you stand in the matter?

Eastman's Chestnuts

LATELY I have been reading the autobiography of General Ulysses S. Grant, which I have found exceedingly interesting. If you want to read readable and worthwhile history of the Mexican and Civil wars, written from first hand experience, I commend you to Grant's autobiography. In this, he comments upon the loud noise that can be made by a small number of politicians, who, like all minorities, do not really represent what the majority of folks think at all.

By way of illustration of this point, General Grant tells the story of traveling with another soldier across the prairies in the southwest, and of being startled by and afraid of the terrible uproar made by wolves howling nearby. He had never heard them howl before, but his soldier friend was familiar with them and their habits. As they rode toward the loud clamor the friend asked Grant to estimate the number in the pack of wolves, and Grant, in order to be very conservative, put the number at twenty, a much less number than he thought were in the pack. In a few moments, they came to a little [illegible]ing in the prairie grass ahead of them, [illegible] all of the noise was being m[illegible] wolves, who slunk away upon [illegible]

Saving Steps at Chore Time

Contest Winners Letters Will Save Your Time

Someone interested in statistics once figured that a farmer of his acquaintance traveled some ten thousand miles unnecessarily in a lifetime of chasing cows. On that particular farm, a lane could have been built, at not very great expense, that would have saved the farmer from going a long distance after his cows every day. How many, many times we have watched farmers at chore time taking unnecessary steps when they were tired out from the day's work that could have been prevented by some little convenience that often might be built in a few minutes.

With this thought in mind, we asked our readers to write us letters on how they saved steps at chore time. We are quite enthusiastic over the fine answers that we have received. There are many more than we can find room to publish, but some of the best are on this page and in an early issue we will print some more. In our opinion, in every one of these letters there are at least one or two hints that are practical for any farm.—THE EDITORS.

* * *

I BUILT ladders to each loft, saving hunting up an moving ladders each time you wanted to go into the lofts.

The corn storage was in the barn 100 feet from the hen house where the corn was fed. I built corn cribs 20 feet from the hen house, using lumber that was in the corn bin and some cut from woods on our place. The space where the corn bin was is now used for hay which is directly in front of the cows.

There was a swinging door from the cow barn to barn floor where hay and fodder was stored for cows. You could not throw hay from the mow in front of the door as room had to be left for the door to swing, so I changed the door from hinges to track so I can now throw fodder from the mow directly in front of the cows.

The milk house was 200 feet from the cow barn and 50 feet from the well. I built a milk house 10 feet from the well and 50 feet from the cow barn. Water that was carried to cool milk is now pumped directly into the milk house by using short pieces of hose.

There were water holes in the barn yard, so that cows needed cleaning off after each try around the barn yard. I hauled gravel and leveled the barn yard.

By cutting a hole in the door of the horse barn so I could reach through and unlock the door, I have saved myself a good many steps making it about 20 steps nearer the cow barn as I can now use the shortest route.

I arranged an eavestrough from barns so that the water from the roof of the barns will run into the water tank, which has saved me many times its cost and labor in pumping. It also saves water running around the barn yard. My tools are now kept hanging near where I use them by racks and pegs for forks, etc.—L. W. H., New York.

* * *

Gravity Does Much Work

WHEN feeding horses instead of carrying grain down steps, I made a chute from the grain bin to the feed box and a chute from the hay mow to the entry and a bin in the granary for cow-feed and a chute from there to the entry.

For the silo I made two little trucks that fit side by side in the pit. This way I fill one for morning and one for evening.

For watering the cows instead of carrying water I have a barrel in one corner of the entry and pump it full and have it piped to each cow and it is piped to the horses in the same way.

In getting down the straw I have a chute that comes down from the straw mow behind the cows and the horses the same way. Instead of pushing the manure car out and back I lowered the track at one end about 2 inches and I put a cable up through the barn so it came down on the outside with a weight on the end of the cable. Giving the car a little push it goes from stable to pit and the weight on the other end pulls the car back.

I put my corn crib in my wagon shed and my hog pen in the basement and a chute from crib to entry so the corn keeps coming down as fast as it is used up.—R. R., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Everything Conveniently Arranged

MANY people have asked me the question "How do you get your chores done so early?" and the answer is this. I plan ahead so as to have every tool conveniently arranged.

Beginning the night before, I plan my chores for the next day. The first step is by having chutes directly down in front of the cattle and the horse mangers. These are filled the night before so in the morning the hay is right handy by and in five minutes I can feed a dairy of 30 cattle. This same rule applies also to the grain ration. Having the bins overhead where a couple of tons can be dumped at one time, then it is ready to be drawn out at a moment's notice in front of the cows. Another thing where I save time is by having the milk house near to the barn also the horses and cattle are kept in the same barn, with the manure wagon right handy by so it can be loaded without hitching up.

Everything in Its Place

Even the milking stools are kept in racks on one side of the cows. Another thing I might mention is that some cattle are shorter than others and hard to keep clean. To remedy this I bolt a 2 x 4 stick of basswood on the back side of the stanchion so as to hold them back. I also have a place two inches lower where their front feet stand than the hind ones so as to keep the bedding from working back into the gutter. This two-inch lower space is of plank on concrete so as to not make their knees sore.

So many farmers have two or three barns to do chores in and their milk house three or four rods from the barn and have to pitch their hay over the stanchions every feeding time. All of these things it seems to me require twice as much work to accomplish the same thing.—A. R. A.

* * *

An Engine And A Force Pump

THREE years ago I purchased a Force pump and it has done more than lighten the labor at chore time than anything else on the farm. I laid one hundred feet of gas pipe from the well to the barn. This I laid at a depth of three feet, so it would not freeze in cold weather.

The one and one-half horsepower engine in the woodshed, that is used to run the washing machine, the churn, the ice cream freezer and the grindstone, runs the force pump by a belt from a line shaft.

By the use of the engine and force pump all the water is pumped right into the barn the year around for the live stock. This I consider a big item, especially when it is below zero in winter and instead of freezing in the storm and cold pumping water and wondering if they will ever get enough, the live stock can remain under cover from the storm and cold and drink to their hearts content. While all I have to do is start and stop the engine.

(*Continued on page* 408)

The Price of Knowledge

By REV. J. W. HOLLAND

LAST WEEK I spent a day on the campus of a great University. On every hand was the thrilling spectacle of young life. Boys and girls "get us" with their energy and go. However I noticed some things that were not there twenty years ago. One sight was new to me. I saw auto loads of finely dressed young men in cars that cost, in some instances five thousand dollars, skimming over the campus.

REV. J. W. HOLLAND

I watched it and wondered how it is possible for a young man to go to college with a limousine and three pockets full of camels and get an education. My sympathy was with the boys. Their parents have money. Education can be bought, so they think, and they are out for a few thousand dollars worth. I feel sorry for their parents. I imagine that their fathers have won in the business game and that their mothers are socially on the peak. But they do not know what to do with their children or their money. They are liable to lose both.

My duties took me to the third floor of a dormitory. There I met a stalwart young fellow with a mop-pail and a big mop. He looked so good to me that I had to shake hands with him I found out that is from a farm in southern Iowa and wants an education badly enough to mop floors for it.

I do not want to glorify unduly this hero with a mop, but I believe I have sense enough to understand that if this lad keeps his health and lives to forty-five he will hire a whole quart cup full of these limousine boys to work for him.

The men who are running America today are the boys who kept their manhood clean, studied and worked when they were young. I do not pronounce praises upon poverty. God knows that poverty is a hard master. I have worked for him and I know, yet I have noticed that the men who sit in the places of power once sat upon patched trousers. The grown men who are now riding once walked.

Which Do You Prefer?

WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are asking you to check those which you read regularly. Mark with a cross that which you read first. Cut out this item and coupon and mail it to us. Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

	Father	Mother	Children (Give Age)				
General Articles							
Editorial Page							
Eastman's Chestnuts							
What Readers Want to Know							
Dairy Question							
Advertisements							
Market Articles							
Market Page							
Among the Farmers							
Serial Story							
Crossword Puzzle							
Patterns							
M. C. Burritt							
Service Bureau							
Legislative Articles							
Fruit Articles							
Lone Scouts of America							
Women's Page							
Radio							
Letters from Readers							
Poultry Articles							
Contests							
Sheep Articles							
Farm Engineering							
H. E. Cook							
Jared VanWagenen							

By way of possible improvement in the American Agriculturist, I would suggest _____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

Name _____ Address _____

KEEPING IN STEP

IT is no great strain on the memory to recall the living conditions on farms before the advent of the automobile, tractor, radio and other modern equipment designed to lighten the burden of farming.

A trip to town was an ordeal, taken at the expense of a day's time and attended by the hardships of a spring wagon and rough roads. Evenings were periods of isolation, broken at rare intervals when neighbors stopped in for a chat. Farming operations were slower and more laborious.

Now modern scientific equipment enables farmers to accomplish more and with less labor. The automobile whisks them away, over good roads, to town and back, with hardly any interruption to the day's work. Modern kitchen conveniences and packaged foods lighten the home burden. Evenings are spent listening to radio entertainment or at readily accessible movies.

It has taken three forces to bring about this program of progress. The manufacturer senses the farmer's needs and develops labor-saving devices such as tractors, milking machines, modern furniture and equipment of all sorts. The farmer ingeniously applies the manufacturer's products to his particular needs and in doing so, points the way to still greater improvements. And the farm paper tells the agricultural world of the results of the labors of both manufacturer and farmer, that all might benefit.

The members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit constantly have observed the trend of farming progress and adjusted their editorial counsel to fit the new conditions. As the different phases of farming have become modernized, they have encouraged their 2,000,000 readers to adopt the methods that would produce the most money and comfort.

Fortunately, they have been in a position to do this readily, having scores of trained editors in the field, reporting the results of experiments. Each member watches the interests of its readers, giving counsel where needed and passing on to the other members conclusions based on its observations.

And so the three of us—farmer, manufacturer and publishers of the Standard Farm Paper Unit—have kept step in the march to better farm living.

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What Farmers Want To Know

Care Required to Make Good Cider Vinegar

Can you give us directions for making good cider vinegar? We have secured poor results for the past several years. Once a very undesirable flavor was produced, another time the cider failed to develop the right amount of acid. We would appreciate some suggestions as to what is our trouble—H. L. F., New York.

THERE may be several reasons why cider does not develop into good vinegar. The cider may not have sufficient sugar (8%) to produce 4% acid. The acetic acid fermentation may start before the alcoholic fermentation has changed all the sugar to alcohol. This can be avoided by adding a liberal quantity of yeast to the cider, and keeping it at a fairly high temperature, at least 70° F. Undesirable forms of bacteria may multiply in either the cider or vinegar. This can be prevented by cutting out rotten spots in apples, washing apples which are dirty, keeping all containers and apparatus clean and keeping out all foreign material. The acetic acid fermentation may be slow or may not proceed at all. This can be speeded up by adding a liberal quantity of old vinegar or mother of vinegar, taking care that air can easily enter the cask, and keeping it at a fairly high temperature. Vinegar that has reached the 4% acetic acid stage may deteriorate if exposed to the air. Certain bacteria have the ability to work on the acid and break it up into other products.

Sugar is Changed to Alcohol

The first step in the formation of vinegar is the change of the sugar to alcohol. This change is brought about by a species of bacteria, and can be hastened by the addition of yeast, if fresh yeast cakes can be obtained, which may be added in the proportion of one cake to 5 gallons of cider. The cider should be kept in a warm place, preferably in a temperature of 70° F. The container should not be tightly corked, neither should it be filled more than ¾ full to allow for foam during fermentation. The kind of bacteria which changes the sugar to acid works better in the absence of air. Within a few days, there should be a vigorous fermentation with the giving off of a large amount of carbon-dioxide gas.

It is particularly important that the second step in the process, which is the changing of alcohol to acetic acid should not begin until after the first process is complete. If it does, the acid produced stops the action of the bacteria which change sugar to alcohol, and the required amount of acid will never be produced. After the alcoholic fermentation is finished, the product is properly known as hard cider. There will be a considerable amount of sediment in the bottom. The clear liquid at the top should be drawn off or the entire contents may be strained through a cloth.

Air Needed for Acetic Bacteria

A good supply of air is required for the best work of bacteria which work on the alcohol changing it to acetic acid. Care should be taken at this point to put the cider into a clean cask or a cask which has previously contained vinegar of a good quality. It should not be filled over ¾ full, and the opening should be covered with cheese cloth or lightly plugged with cotton to allow the entrance of air. It helps at this point if the proper kind of bacteria can be added to the cider. If good, old vinegar is available, it can be added in the proportion of one pint to 5 gallons of cider. The so-called mother of vinegar may be added if it is light-colored and clear. If it has a tough, leathery appearance, it should not be added.

The change from sugar to alcohol was completed in rather brief time, but the change from alcohol to acetic acid requires a much longer time for completion. The temperature at which the cider is held has a considerable effect on the length of time required. If the temperature is 70° F., the fermentation may be complete in six month's time. If the temperature is 50° FF. it may require two years. Because of the fact that the bacteria require air, the formation of the acetic acid takes place only at the surface of the liquid. The container should not be disturbed as the film which forms at the top may sink to the bottom and the process would be retarded. The operation of changing hard cider to vinegar may be speeded up by the following plan: When a cask of vinegar has reached the required acidity, two-thirds of it may be removed, taking care to leave the scum behind, and the barrel may be filled with hard cider to the ¾ mark. Sweet cider should never be added to vinegar, because as already mentioned the acetic acid stop the change of the sugar into alcohol.

Cleaning Out Fencerows

We have several fence rows that have grown up to brush and we are debating whether to clean them out. It looks like a big task to me, and I am wondering if it will not cost more than the land will be worth. What would you advise. We have a tractor that we could use for clearing the field.—C. A. S., New York.

WE think there is no question but that the value of the land will be less than the cost of clearing it, particularly if the brush has reached any size. However that is not the only thing to consider. In the first place the cost will be largely made up of labor, and if this is done during times when other work is not pressing, the cost will not be felt. In case the brush is so big that it cannot be pulled with a tractor, but needs dynamite, the cash cost will be increased. If some stove wood results, this will lessen the cost of clearing.

If cleaning out the brush enables you to enlarge the size of cultivated fields, you will save some time each year as long as you own the farm. You will also save in various other ways that may not be apparent at first thought. The damage done by brush extends further than one thinks. The roots extend into the field and take so much plant food and moisture that the crop amounts to little. Such fence rows also furnish a breeding place for weeds and insects. The improved looks of the farm will also have a real market value.

We would by all means advise clearing out the brush, by working it when it will not interfere with productive farm operations.

Hens Stay on Roosts

Many of our hens stay on the roosts nearly all the time. They sit with their necks drawn in and seem to take little interest in life.. Can you tell us what is wrong with them?—L. M. W., New Jersey.

YOU do not say what you are feeding the hens or how many eggs they are producing. You will find a few hens that stay in the roosts in almost any flock. They are the ones that are not producing, and as a usual thing it is a good plan to dispose of them. They are likely to be low in vitality, and may become sick and spread disease to the other hens in the flock. We are assuming, of course that they are cared for properly and that they are not sick.

Frequently hens stay on the roosts because there is nothing else to do. They are fed whole grain three times a day, which is not likely to cause them to lay many eggs, the floor is bare and damp, and they naturally go on the roosts. Feeding the grain in deep litter, keeping the house dry, and giving them plenty of dry mash will stimulate the good hens to production, and after this has been done, the ones that still stick to the roosts should be sold. The hen that is producing is the happiest and most active.

How to Handle Hides

A Profitable By-Product of the Dairy

WHILE the sale of hides from farms is a comparatively small source of income on any one farm, the aggregate value of hides removed on farms is surprisingly large. The price secured for them on the farm is often lower than it should be because of the defects that are commonly found in them, some of which can be easily avoided. Greater care in their removal will add to their value as well as prevent waste of the leather supply.

Among the more common defects are cuts and scores. These may be avoided by using the knife as little as possible and by using greater care. It is easy to see that a cut lowers the value of the hide, but not so easy to see that a score or a furrow made in the hide also reduces its value.

Many hides are not taken off in a way to reduce the amount which must be trimmed off to the lowest degree. The slitting along the belly and legs should be straight and located so that when the hide is spread out it will be as nearly rectangular as possible.

Avoid Spoilage—Use Good Salt

Sinews, dewclaws, meat, tailbones and udders should be removed. Leaving them increases the danger of spoiling. The salt used should be clean, coarse rock salt. Dirty salt causes stained hides. Care should be used not to drag the hide on the ground or floor which destroys the grain and reduces the value. Hides containing grub holes are reduced in value. These ox warble holes may be prevented by consistently applying a mixture of iodoform and vaseline to the grubs in the backs of the cows.

Salting the hides is best done in a dry, cool room. Before salting clean it thoroughly removing all flesh, dirt, and blood from both sides of the hide. Trim the hide removing all stringy pieces. In cool weather the animal heat is allowed to escape before salting, while in warm weather they are sprinkled lightly with salt. They should not be piled and salted while warm. Spread out the hide absolutely flat, first sprinkling the floor with salt. Sprinkle the flesh side evenly with clean coarse salt using about a pound of salt to a pound of hide. Be careful to salt thoroughly and uniformly. Work the salt well into the heavy parts, such as the head, and be sure the edges of the hide are well salted. Hides may be piled together, always keeping the flesh side up and the heads at one end of the pile.

When shipping cured hides, put them over a barrel overnight to allow them to drain. Shake off the excess salt and bundle each hide by itself. First fold in head and neck on the body of the hide, then make a narrow fold on each side by throwing the belly edges on the body of the hide, then fold the legs back on these laps. Make another fold on each side of the hide towards the center and finally fold together making a long narrow rectangular bundle. Then fold into a square bundle and tie.

Good Shelter For Cows

GOOD, warm, dry quarters for the cows lessen to a large extent the quantity of food required for bodily heat in winter and should any surplus food above that required for warmth be fed it will be converted into the healthy animal growth and milk. But if the shelter provided is such that the animal is compelled to depend upon food for heat, the food so fed is a loss and also a total expense to the owner. Nor should we provide shelter for the cows in the winter only. All of the seasons have their disadvantages in this respect, but warmth in the winter and sufficient ventilation in summer must be provided in order to have a good healthy herd of cattle, whether they be milch cows or otherwise. In summing it all up, the comfort of the animals must be considered at all seasons of the year.

In feeding an animal I think you will agree that the main object in mind is profit; therefore, every advantage must be taken if the profit is to be increased. The heaviest loss incurred on the majority of farms is in the consumption of food for the purpose of providing warmth of body because of improper methods of sheltering the animals during those periods when the snow, winds and cold rains prevail. Every farmer who is progressive and who aims to produce and reduce his expenses to a minimum sum must not overlook the matter of investing in buildings that will keep the animals comfortable. And it would be poor policy to do otherwise as both the adults and young stock thrive best when conditions are favorable both as to food and warmth.

Stock cattle left run loose in a large shed with a good roof, plenty of light, well ventilated, and with open doors, will be much more comfortable and less liable to accidents than when fastened to improper surroundings such as narrow stalls, etc., and they will come through the winter in a thriving condition and will be as clean as when on a pasture field during the summer.—H. W. S., Pa.

Causes Swollen Udders

We are having a great deal of trouble with our dairy of 20 apparently healthy cows, that look to be in excellent condition. From one to two weeks after freshening time last spring there have been periodic spells of swollen udders, sometimes one quarter often more. Would last one night or in some cases three or four days, reoccurring in some animals three and four times. The swelling is hard as can be to the touch. We had our local veterinarian but he didn't seem to say much. We have a warm barn with water buckets, feed and milk regularly. They are fed excellent hay and corn silage with a grain ration of 2 parts wheat feed to 1 of oil meal and 1 of gluten, about 8 quarts per cow per day. After they were turned out we gave a small amount of wheat feed till August 1st when we began to feed green oats.

The cows look fine. We are worried and will be very grateful if you will tell us what you think.—M. R, New York.

IT is extremely difficult to diagnose your case by means of correspondence.

From what you state we are led to believe that the animals are affected with garget that is nothing more or less than the congestion of the udder. This congestion may be aggravated at times if the cows stand in a draft of cold air.

Garget is quite common in heavy milkers just before and just after calving. Sometimes it develops when cows are not thoroughly milked out. Common garget is easily treated by massaging the bag thoroughly with the palm of the hand, with or without lard. It is usually better to use a camphorated ointment.

Keeping the Bacteria Count Low

We get a premium for milk with a low bacteria count. Our milk has been getting this premium quite regularly until recently when our count was high, without any apparent reason. Could you help us to find the cause of it?—H. R. W., New York.

IF you have really been using the same care with your milk, the high bacteria count may be caused by one or more cows with a slight attack of garget. Where the bacteria count is made by a microscope it is possible for an expert to tell whether the bacteria are of this type or not.

Sometimes we think we are using care when we are neglecting some little detail which causes the trouble. The two points to watch are first to have few bacteria in the milk, and second to cool it and keep it cool so the ones that are present will not multiply. Assuming that the cows are healthy, bacteria can be kept from the milk by using top pails by washing the flanks and udder before milking, and by milking with dry hands.

The conditions necessary for the growth of bacteria are food, warmth and moisture. Milk is ideal for their growth if kept warm because all the conditions are present. We remove some of them by cooling the

(*Continued on page* 408)

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

League Announces October Pool Prices

Gross pool prices	$2.38
Expenses	.07
Net Pool price	2.31
Net cash price to farmers	2.21

The *net cash price* to farmers for September 1924 was $1.76.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

The Sheffield Producers' announce the weighted price for September will be $2.58 per hundred for 3% milk with regular differentials.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is **$2.19.** In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is **$2.29.**

BUTTER MARKET RECOVERS

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	53½-54	50 -50½	43½-44
Extra (92sc)	52½-53	-49½	43 -
84-91 score	45 -52	44 -49	32 -42
Lower G'd's	43½-44½	43 -44	31 -32

Light receipts and a better buying interest has been responsible for the decided improvement in the butter market since our last report. The fancier marks were the first to experience the upward trend but by the 17th the influence reacted on the lower qualities. The demand however, is primarily for the fancy grades which has kept stocks fairly well cleaned up. The low market of last week influenced a lot of buyers to hold off to wait further developments. At the same time their stock were depleting so that when the market began to strengthen they jumped in all of a sudden which only served to strengthen the market.

FANCY CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-27	25½-26½	20½-21½
Fresh av'ge	24½-25	24½-25	20 -
Held fancy	27 -28	27 -28	22 -22½
Held av'ge	25½-26½	25½-26½	20 -21

The cheese market as a whole has been extremely quiet of late, probably due to the fact that advices from Wisconsin indicate a somewhat easier tone. However, the market on up-State cheese is holding very firm. A few real fancy marks are even said to be held above quotations.

NEARBY EGGS SLUMP

NEARBY WHITES	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	79-80	85-88	81-84
Av'ge extras	-78	82-85	77-80
Extra firsts	68-76	72-80	71-76
Firsts	62-67	62-70	62-70
Gathered	50-76	50-79	52-73
Pullets	40-54	40-58	45-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	70-77	68-75	65-72

The egg market has taken a decided slump since our last report when we reported that less firmness was evident in the market. The primary cause for this downward turn can be attributed to heavier receipts of medium grades and pullet eggs, although the fancier marks have also been in freer supply. As a matter of fact, 80c is only obtained for extra fancy selected nearbys in rare instances. Pacific Coast whites have also had a direct effect on the nearby market. If these improve undoubtedly the nearbys will react, however, the supplies at the moment are more than ample to meet the demand.

One of the features of the market, however, is the advance of fancy brown eggs while whites were on the decrease. Browns gained 2 cents a dozen all along the line while whites lost 6 to 8c.

LIVE POULTRY HIGHER

FOWLS	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	A Year Ago
Colored	26-30	20-26	24-30
Leghorns	19-20	13-16	19-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	17-19	25-30
Leghorns	23-	16-18	28-30

As we approach Thanksgiving, the live poultry market is steadily improving. During the past week New York has been more than sufficiently supplied with live poultry and it was distinctly a buyers' market. However, by the 17th fancy fowls were enjoying an active demand, especially fancy marks and premiums are usually being paid. The demand for chickens has also improved. At the same time the supply is much lighter. Trade is now in the sellers' favor.

Poultrymen and farmers who have followed the trend of the market as given in these columns will undoubtedly profit during the holidays. On the 17th express fowls and chickens were in strong demand and were wanted. The top of the market will not be reached until the 23rd and 24th, however, it is expected that prices will be much higher.

Turkeys are meeting a very good demand, bringing from 40c to 45c on the 17th. A year ago on the same day they were bringing 30c and 32c. On the Tuesday previous to Thanksgiving last year turkeys were from 35c to 40c. On that basis it looks as though the market on the 24th will easily top at 50c although there is no assurance of this as anything may happen.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	A Year Ago
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.57½	1.50⅞	1.53⅛
Corn	.76⅜	.75⅜	1.15⅞
Oats	.38⅞	.38½	.54⅛
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.80	1.74	1.74⅓
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.03⅜	1.02⅝	1.38½
Oats, No. 2	.48½	.48½	.61½
FEEDS	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	27.50	27.50	40.00
Sp'g Bran	30.50	30.00	29.00
H'd Bran	33.00	32.50	32.50
Stand'd Mids	31.00	30.50	32.50
Soft W. Mids.	38.00	38.00	37.00
Flour Mids.	38.00	37.50	37.50
Red Dog	44.00	44.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	35.00	33.00	46.00
Yel. Mominy	34.00	32.00	44.50
Corn Meal	37.00	35.50	46.00
Gluten Feed	41.75	41.75	43.75
Gluten Meal	53.75	50.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	37.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	42.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	45.50	45.50	46.00

The above feed quotations are taken from the weekly report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET EASIER

The potato market has taken on an easier tone of late and is very unsettled. The embargo is still in effect and as yet the yards are terribly congested. When prices hit the top a couple of weeks ago there was such a unanimous response on the part of shippers that it overwhelmed the receiving end and it is natural that this weakness should result. However, in spite of this, there is a feeling of confidence on the part of the trade. Lower prices are being offered in the country but farmers are reluctant to sell until offers more closely approach their ideas of values. The city market is considerably below country prices. Long Island farmers are sitting tight and the same is true of many points in New York State.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market still hangs around $16 as the top for prime stock, most of the trading being however, from $13 up to $15.50. The market is firm.

Live spring lambs are meeting a firm market, prime stock selling up to $16.50 with medium grades anywhere from $14 to $16 per cwt.

Fancy country dressed veal calves are in a better position of late bringing 19 to 20 cents. Medium grades are weak.

When Pullets Start Business

(*Continued from page 397*)

During the day there should always be available on abundance of green food like cull cabbage or carrots, to say nothing of plenty of grit and minerals to supply the necessities of egg manufacturing. Obviously the water supply should always be clean and fresh. Dirty drinking fountains invariably contain all manner of disease organisms that may work a hardship on the hen if she happens to have an off day or two.

While we are discussing the subject of feeds, it might be well to discuss here that many poultrymen find it to their advantage to plan on a small storeroom at one end of the main house or very close to it, where they can lay in a week's supply of feed and thereby eliminating a lot of extra carrying.

The use of semi-solid buttermilk or other milk products of a similar character, bothers some poultrymen. They do not seem to know whether to use it or not. There is no question but what semi-solid buttermilk or any other milk product, for that matter, is a very valuable asset in the ration. However, its use will be determined on the ration that is being fed. Many commercial mashes are so made up that it is unnecessary to supplement them with an additional supply of milk. It is already taken care of in the ration. Invariably where a man mixes his own mash he can afford to use buttermilk with safety, provided, of course he does not have too much meat scrap or high grade tankage in his ration. A ration that contains 10% high grade tankage can stand semi-solid buttermilk. Where a ration contains 20% tankage, no additional milk is necessary. Local supply will determine in the end just how these should be balanced.

On many farms the pullets are still on growing mash where they should be on a laying mash. It is unwise to change from one to the other too rapidly. It is too much of a shock on the pullets and may result in slight temporary disorders. The change should be gradual from day to day, decreasing one and increasing the other. Eventually they will be on their full time production basis and then they are ready to go ahead in spite of the heavy weather outside.

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News From Among the Farmers

Sheffields Sell to National Dairy Product Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on November 16 that the Sheffield Farms Co. Inc., has entered into an agreement with the National Dairy Products Corporation, by which the National Dairy Products Corporation will acquire Sheffield Farms and affiliated companies later in the month.

The sale was financed by the sale of $15,000,000 National Dairy Products notes to a syndicate headed by Goldman, Sachs and Co., Lehman Bros., Prince and Whitely and J. W. Seligman and Co., and by the issuance and sale of common stock in the company. The note syndicate is expected to make a public offering in the near future.

Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms, Inc., will continue in office and in charge of the company's management. Announcement is made that the policy of the company, both toward it's customers and toward farmers will remain unchanged and that Mr. Horton and a number of associates will become stockholders and join the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Since it's incorporation in 1923, the National Dairy Products Corporation has acquired control of seventeen milk companies, and now has contracts for the acquisition of six additional companies. This purchase, and the recent purchase of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co. of Philadelphia is said to insure a volume of business of approximately $100,000,000 annually.

American Agriculturist—Michigan Limestone Day

AT a meeting held Thursday afternoon, November 12, at Fairview Manor, forty-eight merchants, members of the Medina Advertising Club met with Mr. Fred J. Streeter of the Michigan Limestone Company and with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representatives to plan for a Farmers' Rally Day at Medina to be known as American Agriculturist-Michigan Limestone Day.

A program of speakers, well known in the agricultural field, will be one of the interesting features throughout the day, which has been set for December 14th. In order to create an interest in the use of limestone, Michigan Limestone Company has made arrangements to award as a prize, one carload of lime. It is expected that more than two thousand farmers will come to Medina on this day to see the special demonstration in merchants' stores placed by manufacturers. Many of these manufacturers who are arranging for special displays at Medina are advertisers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Every minute of the day will be interesting and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers have promised to aid in every possible way with interesting displays of their products.

High School Judging Contest At Morrisville

NEW YORK State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York, held its 7th annual high school judging contest, in connection with the Farmers Week, held during the week of November 6th. Judging teams representing 11 high school departments of agriculture took part in the contest. A cup is donated by the Madison County Holstein-Friesian Association, which will become the permanent possession of the team which wins it three times. Up to date the following high schools have held possession of the cup for one year:

Green, Edmeston, Oxford, Endicott, Jordon, Moravia.

The team from Marcellus High School consisting of Allen Wyckoff, Gerald Darchester and Vincent Hourigan, won the contest this year, making a total of 1182 points. Jordon High School was second and Moravia High School, third. In addition to the teams already mentioned, the following schools competed in the contest: Malone, Pulaski, Edmeston, Homer, Endicott, Sherburne, Mexico and Skaneateles.

The state school presented a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian calf to Glenn Morse of Moravia who made the highest individual score in the two cattle judging events. H. B. Noyes of Oneida, associate judge at the National Dairy Show in 1923 placed the cows and his placements were used as a standard in judging the placements made by the teams. Allen Wyckoff of Marcellus, won the silver medal for judging leghorns and Arthur Huey of Jordon won the silver medal for judging plymouth rocks. Jerome Evans of Skaneateles won the high score for judging crops as well as being the high score in the judging of fruit. Norman Foote of Malone was the high score in the heifer class. Vincent Hourigan of Marcellus was the high score for cows. The teams with their accompanying instructors were guests of the state school during the contest. Every team present signified its intention of visiting the contest next year, and the state school has hopes that there will be several teams next year which were not present at this contest.

Farmer's Meetings

Dec. 1. Annual Meeting of The Otsego County Farm Bureau at Oneonta. Speakers will be Mrs. Florence Knapp, Secretary of State and the Hon Peter Ten Eyck.

Dec. 5. Otsego County Farm Bureau. Meeting of Farmers and Bankers. Dr. Myers of Cornell will speak. A series of inventory demonstration meetings throughout the county will take place the week following this meeting.
duction Poultry Show, College of Agriculture.

Dec. 2. Suffolk County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting at Riverhead. Speaker, E. R. Eastman, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dec. 5. Sullivan County, Annual Farm and Home Bureau Meeting. Speaker, E. V. Titus, Director of transportation, N. Y. S. F. B. Federation.

Dec. 5. Chemung County Annual Farm Bureau meeting at Elmira. Speaker, Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station.

Dec. 5. Herkimer County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting. Speaker, E. R. Eastman, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dec. 8. Seneca County Annual Farm Bureau meeting in Romulus Grange hall. E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will speak.

Dec. 9-11. New Jersey Horticultural Society Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 12. Livingston County Annual Farm Bureau meeting at Geneseo.

Jan. 4.—Feb. 26. Short Course in Poultry at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale.

Jan. 13-14-15. Rochester Fruit Show at Rochester.

County Notes

Chautauqua County.—During the few pleasant days of last week, the farmers were making desperate efforts to harvest the buckwheat and potato crops that the big snow storm of October 21 caught in the field; considerable potatoes were dug but the buckwheat did not fare so well. For before the farmers could get it dried out and stacked or threshed, it began to rain again, and now it is covered again with a beautiful blanket of snow.

The State and county veterinarians have been testing for T.B. in the county the past month. The county is nearly cleaned up. In this township they took some whole dairies. It is remarkable that in spite of the droves of dairy cows that are being slaughtered for T.B. that the price of dairy cows remains so low. Buyers are not willing to pay for good tested cows as much as the indemnity allowed for inferior stock. Some farmers that list their dairy by the test will restock, many will not, a good many are going out of business, and are getting jobs in town or on state road construction. Where ten years ago there was four loads of milk went through the center to the Bordens condensory at Sinclairville, now there is about one-half of a load. Had the dairy industry deterorated in all parts of the state like it has in this part of Chautauqua County I don't think the milk dealers would be bothered with a surplus on the New York market. But it is a fact that the men who are keeping good cows and are giving them proper care, are getting pretty satisfactory returns.

—A. J. N.

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The Valley of Voices—*By George Marsh*

CHAPTER XLV

ONE bitter day in the middle of January six lean dogs, heads, down, limped across the clearing at Wailing River. At the tail of the sled followed two men, whose haggard eyes and frost-cracked faces bore the scars of the barrage of the January blizzards. Caught, three days out, in the smother of the white norther which had at last swept over Keewatin and into the Albany valley, they had battled at a snail's pace for days over a drifted trail, until, in the cliff country, below the Sturgeon, the needle-pointed drive of a second blow had forced them to cover. There, while the forest rocked above them and the back trail to Wailing River was buried in the making drifts, Steele and David had fought the withering cold before their fire.

The weather clearing, they had floundered slowly up the Wailing, shoveling through shoulder-high drifts, breaking trail in the deep snow to give the dogs a footing, pushing doggedly on, day by day, on half rations, until, at last, the half-buried buildings of the post lay before them.

St. Onge and Michel came out to welcome the overdue men.

"We have worried much, Michel and I," said the factor, as Steele and David thawed out before the trade-house stove. "You struck terrible weather. Did your rations hold out?"

"Yes, by cutting them in two," replied Steele with a grimace.

"We'll give you your fill as soon as it can be cooked. And your mission— it was successful?" hazarded the curious St. Onge, ignorant of the purpose of the six-hundred-mile midwinter journey.

"It was," and Steele handed the factor the oil-skin envelope. "Read that!"

St. Onge read the release in open-mouthed amazement.

"Man, man! How did you get it?" he gasped.

Steele described his meeting at Albany with Lascelles.

Unchecked tears slowly gathered in the eyes of the over-joyed old man. "My boy," he said brokenly. "It would be the proudest day of my life. You still care for her, don't you?" he demanded anxiously.

"You know I care for her," Steele gently answered, "but I went to Albany for her—not for myself. You must promise me that she hears nothing of this until I have left. She would think she had to pay—feel honor bound. I know her, Monsieur. You must not tell her."

"But if she cares? I feel, in her heart, that she does," protested St. Onge.

"She must be a free agent," insisted Steele. "I go south as soon as the dogs are rested. I shall talk to her first."

"I'm sorry, but as you wish it, I shall not tell her."

That night, after what, to the hungry Steele, was a sumptuous meal, consisting largely of caribou, St. Onge left his guest and daughter alone.

During the meal the girl had furtively noted the frost-bitten fingers of the American, the drawn cheeks, blackened and cracked by the wind of the Albany trail, the strained look in the gray eyes. Steele had warmed to the sincerity of her welcome, the evident pleasure in her greeting. Exhausted as he was, the days before his departure were too few to waste one evening by seeking rest, so he watched her with hungry eyes as they talked, wondering whether her heart had changed. But she gave no sign, and he was too proud to ask.

On the evening before he left with David for Nepigon, he again sat alone with the woman for whose welfare he had given the best that was in him—for whom he had toiled and planned, faced the sting of the norther and the pinch of the searing cold; the woman he loved too deeply to make himself the recipient of her gratitude.

"You deserve a longer rest, you are tired," she said. "Why do you go so soon?"

"You forget that I have my work at the Museum. I have already long outstayed my leave."

"You have never told me, Monsieur, why you took that terrible journey to Albany," she said, after a pause in which her black brows were drawn together in evident abstraction.

The man's eyes softened as they lingered on the clean lines of her profile, the masses of her dusky hair, for she had asked the question with averted face as if fearing his answer.

"I went to Albany," he said "to test my judgment of human nature."

"And you found—?"

"I found—that I was a mind reader," he answered with a smile.

"Is it a very great secret?" she asked with a wistful look in the dark eyes that searched his.

"No, you will hear—tomorrow."

"But, tomorrow—you go?"

"Yes."

"And I am not to know until you have gone? So that is it?"

Not since the morning he had found her heart in her eyes on the river shore had her look thrilled him as at that moment. Was it possible she had changed—believed now in what his actions must have eloquently revealed—his loyalty?

"You will understand—tomorrow," he put her off with.

For a long interval she sat gazing at the rug at her feet, then leaned toward him, her face tense with feeling. "What must you think of me?" she demanded. "You have planned and worked for us, my father and me—given—given—given! And we have sat with folded hands while you toiled—and won. Oh, I want you to know how fine you have been through it all—want you to sense my gratitude—before you go."

She had risen and was pacing the floor—restraint gone.

In wonder, the man in the chair watched her flaming face while his heart beat fiercely.

"I have been selfish,—inhospitable," she stumbled on, her eyes avoiding his, "but I want you to know that there is nothing—nothing which I will not do— to prove my gratitude for what you have done." She turned from him and he knew by the convulsive movement of her shoulders that she was weeping.

"There are some things without price," he said gently. "What I have done, I have not done—for reward. I know—that I have your gratitude—it is enough."

She turned swiftly upon him with: "But if you knew—"; seemingly confused, checked by a surge of emotion she could not control, she stood for an instant, inarticulate; then left him alone.

CHAPTER XLVI

LATE in February, long after the last of the fur cached at the Stooping had been traded with St. Onge, a dog-team driven by a strange Indian arrived at Wailing River. To the surprised questions of the factor the driver answered that he had come from Nepigon Station with a package and a letter addressed to Mademoiselle Denise St. Onge. The factor took the long, wooden box and the letter to his quarters, where he found his daughter with Charlotte in the kitchen.

"A packet has arrived from Nepigon," announced the excited St. Onge, "with a box and a letter for you, my child."

"A letter for me?" she said, a wave of color sweeping her face, while St. Onge watched her curiously.

In the living room Denise St. Onge opened the letter, postmarked Kenora, and read:

"Mademoiselle St. Onge:
Wailing River.

"What I wrote you at Ogoké last autumn was a lie. I am sorry.

Rose Bernard, formerly Laflamme."

The paper slowly slipped from the fingers of the numbed girl and fluttered to the floor.

"What is it? Who is it from?" demanded her father.

The face of Denise St. Onge was the color of chalk as she raised her hopeless eyes. "He went to Albany for me," she said, as if to herself, "and would not tell me I was free, fearing my gratitude. And now—I receive this."

"But what is it?"

"Read for yourself, father," and the stunned girl walked to a window, and gazed with dry-eyed remorse out on the white valley.

"You'll believe it now!" cried the factor, brutally, holding the letter in his hand. "You'd not listen to me! You took the word of this woman and Laflamme. Held him off—treated him like a dog, after what he had done! Now that he's gone, are you satisfied?"

"All, I deserve—all," she said, turning from the window. "But you are wrong when you think I did not know why he went to Albany—I knew. And I knew I was free the night before he left, when —when I tried to tell him that—I loved him. But he thought it was gratitude—thought I was trying to pay. He is proud—oh, so proud!'

"He is a gallant gentleman, and did not know you cared," murmured the old man. "But what is in this box?"

While the girl at the window gazed on the desolate hills as on the white ruin of her happiness, the factor opened the cover of the box. Removing the heavy wrappings of paper protecting the contents, he gasped in surprise.

"Mon dieu, mon dieu!"

The girl turned from her bitter retrospection. "What is it?"

"Come here!"

She joined him and bent over the box. In its wrappings lay the ebony case of a violin. On the lid of the case letters of gold spelled: "Nicolo Amati, Cremona."

"An Amati!" she cried in her joy, "A priceless Amati!" Then, brokenly, "Father, father! I am paying—I am paying!"

With feverish haste the key was found and the case opened. She tenderly lifted the rare handiwork of the world-famous maker from its bed of velvet and impulsively caressed it with her cheek.

"And he sends no word—no letter?" cried the perplexed St. Onge.

She smiled at his naiveté. "There is no word to send, father. He is sorry there, in his gay New York, for the lonely woman he once knew in the wilderness. This," and she held aloft the violin, "is his anodyne for the desolate—the symbol of his pity."

CHAPTER XLVII

IT was May, and Brent Steele had been hard at work at the Museum for three months. In March he had received two letters brought from Wailing River by the messenger sent with the violin. The letter from the factor was strained and self-conscious. Together with brief mention of the arrival of the fur from the Stooping, St. Onge had profusely thanked his friend for the costly gift which had made the long evenings again bright with music. But of Denise he said little, except that she was well and played incessantly. So much had happened that the winter seemed unusually long—was, in fact, a bit on their nerves, and the spring would be most welcome. Some day, St. Onge suggested, it might be possible for Steele to revisit the valley of the Wailing. He knew the way and his friends there would live for that day.

The other letter was shorter. It ran:

"Dear Monsieur Steele:

"A violin—and a Nicolo Amati! Your generosity and your thought of me make these words but feeble things. You, to whom gratitude is distasteful, must yet endure my heartfelt thanks, not only for the rare gift, but for the journey you made for my peace of mind through that terrible wind and cold. The violin will ever be a living memory of one who came, a stranger, to two lonely and hopeless creatures, and left them, facing the future with courage.

"Denise St. Onge."

If only the letter had given him a sign that she wanted him—needed him, instead of dwelling on her gratitude. She was so proud and so brave. If only he had taken her in his arms that last night, and learned from her eyes, the blood in her face, the beat of her heart, whether she was paying a debt of honor or—loved him.

Then, late in May, came a letter—a letter addressed by a hand unused to the pen, and postmarked at Nepigon Station on the Canadian Pacific. David doubtless had news and some one had written for him. Steele opened the envelope and read with increasing wonder and delight:

"Miseu Steele—

"Iv you weesh mamsel you burn up de trail to Wailing Reever queek. All de long snow she have play an play de sad museec an cry on her bed. Wen we go on hill first tam she lift her arm to de sout an say, Cum bak to me. Dat mean you. You cum lak de win. Michel tak dis to de railroad, he an me get marry wen meesnary cum in june.

"Charlotte."

That night the Montreal sleeper out

(*Continued on page* 410)

What Happened In The Story Thus Far

STEELE, the American has captured the Windigo which has had the Wailing River Valley terrified with its mysterious and wierd shrieks and howls which have driven the native hunters from the rich fur country, thereby sealing the fate of the trading post of St. Onge, making it necessary for Denise to marry the villianous Lascelles to save her father's post. The discovery of the creature in the bear trap reveals that Pierre, one of LaFlamme's henchmen, has been imitating the monster of Indian fables. Steele plans a silent blockade of LaFlamme's trading post, capturing all those who leave the post. When LaFlamme's hunters fail to return those remaining will soon become suspicious of a hidden power and flee leaving LaFlamme alone. In this blockade Steele has the help of his two guides, Michel and David and a picked band of Indian hunters many of whom have grudges to settle with LaFlamme and his men. One by one LaFlamme's hunters are captured by the blockading band. Finally LaFlamme is alone. He tries to escape but David overtakes him and avenges the death of his brother. A search of LaFlamme's post reveals thousands of dollars worth of furs that have been stolen previously from St. Onge. This relieves St. Onge's post of the danger of ruin at the hands of LaFlamme. Steele and David immediately leave for Lascelles' post, who is forced to release Denise from her promise of marriage under the penalty of suffering punishment at the hands of his superiors for involving his fur trade with personal matters. Lascelles threatens Steele but finds himself baffled at every turn. He signs a letter releasing Denise from her promise and Steele starts back to the post.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

THE Degree report cards continue to come in. Donald Kline of Hudson, N. Y., has just completed his first degree. Gerald Warn, Frewsburg, N. Y., Francis Hornbrook, Ithaca, N. Y. and Waldo Shipman of Delaware, Ohio, sent in their second degree reports recently. Robert Grout of Kennedy, N. Y., sends us his third degree report.

We have one Lone Scout of the A. A. Tribe who has passed his fourth degree. He is John Horrocks of Carlisle, N. Y. Good work, John. If there are others who have sent their cards direct to Chicago, we would like to hear from you.

New York State Lone Scouts held a Rally in Central Park, New York City on Armistice day. The attendance was not as heavy as was expected, but an interesting athletic program took place in the afternoon. Fred Munich G. C., was sponsor for the rally.

Letters to the following scouts have been returned. Give us your correct address: Mike Maksymis, Harry Kusselmar, Wilson Burroughs, Stean Garner, Robert Clark, Donald Bullis and William Leviness.

Stone Collecting

NEARLY every Lone Scout of America has a collecting hobby, such as stamps, tribe papers, lone scout photos and many, many others.

My present hobby is stone collecting. As yet I have only two stones. One is from Windber, Pa., and the other is from Chautauqua Lake, near Jamestown, N. Y. I am expecting two more soon.

I hope in time with the aid of my

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

brother scouts, to get a small collection from each state in U. S. A. and also a small collection from foreign countries.

When I receive a stone I record it in a composition book, by writing the name of the person who sent it, date it was received, and where from.

To every lone scout sending me a small, sort of flat stone from their locality (noted lake or river, if possible) I will send a long letter in return. I will answer all scouts sending me stones, if it takes me till I'm fifty.

HARRY PHILLIPS (10)
R. D. No. 2, Averill Park, N. Y.

The National Mail Tribe

IN my article in the 27th issue of the A. A., I mentioned the National Mail Tribe and said you could join for ten cents. Quite a few joined, so I am writing this article for their benefit.

In this tribe you can win titles and badges which I will tell you about. First comes the National Degree title and badge. The N. D. has twelve tests one of which is published each month in National Scout. When you have passed these twelve tests, you can sign N. D. after your name, and get a silver badge for passing them. Next comes the National Booster title and badge. The badge is gold finish and is awarded after twenty booster points are earned by getting new members for the N. M. T. and new subscribers for National Scout, the official organ.

Each yearly subscription counts two points, and six months, one point and each new member one point. The National Scout, the official organ, is twenty-five cents per year or fifteen cents for six months. Membership costs ten cents and you get a membership badge, card, and official instructions.

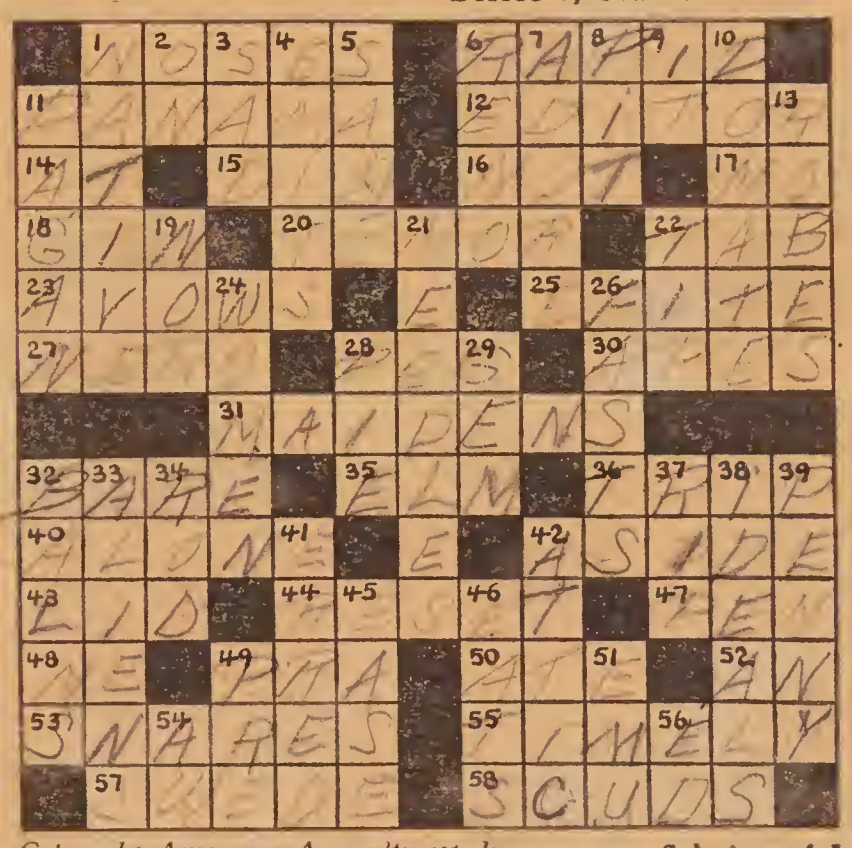
If you would like to subscribe to N. S. or join, send me your name and the amount of money according to which you wish, and I will forward your subscription or membership application.

Very Truly yours,
MAURICE BLACKMAN (15)
Holmesville, New York.

This is L. S. Frank Vodvarka of R D. 1, Chenango Forks, N. Y., all ready to go skiing. Frank is twelve years old and says he is starting in High School this fall. He lives on a farm, has passed his first degree, and says he and his father are thinking of building a dam for an ice pond and swimming pond. According to his last letter he is quite busy, but I think he would answer letters from A. A. Scouts.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 6, Number 6



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HORIZONTAL

1—Organ of smell (Pl)
6—Swift
11—Central American republic
12—One who edits
14—By
15—Obscure
16—Negation
17—Negative reply
18—Alcoholic liquor
20—Highest male voice
22—Flap
23—Declares openly
25—Choicest part
27—Emperor who Burnt Rome
28—Wooden pin
30—Large monkeys
31—Young women
32—Worry
35—Shade-tree
36—Journey
40—Without company
42—To one side
43—Cover
44—Set again
47—Writing instrument
48—Myself
49—Epoch
50—Devoured
52—Indefinite article
53—Entraps
55—Being in good time
57—Native of Sweden
58—Runs rapidly before the wind

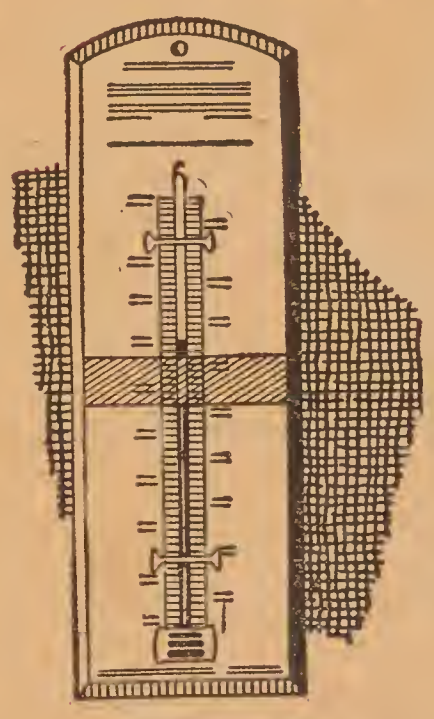
VERTICAL

1—One born in a place
2—Upon
3—Sorrowful
4—Discharges
5—Identical
6—City in Nevada
7—Worship
8—Abyss
9—That thing
10—Give
11—Heathen
13—Loose flowing garments
19—Negation
21—Sewing instrument (Pl)
22—Tilt
24—Females
26—Remains in existence
28—Pastry
29—Precious stone
32—Soothes
33—Foreigners
34—Fishing-pole
37—Tear
38—Models
39—American coin
41—Sinned
42—Garret
45—Comfort
46—Devours
49—Before
51—Australian ostrich
54—Acting Warden (Abbr)
56—Editor (Abbr)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

S	H	A	R	E	D	■	B	A	Y	I	N	G
P	■	S	I	R	E	■	A	B	E	D	■	R
I	M	■	P	A	L	A	T	E	S	■	S	E
R	O	D	■	S	A	B	O	T	■	B	E	E
E	D	I	T	■	Y	O	N	■	S	O	R	T
S	E	V	E	R	■	L	■	A	C	R	E	S
■	■	I	N	I	T	I	A	L	E	D	■	■
A	D	D	E	D	■	S	■	E	N	E	M	Y
F	E	E	T	■	S	H	E	■	E	R	I	E
F	E	D	■	S	E	E	M	S	■	S	E	A
O	R	■	C	A	N	D	I	E	S	■	N	R
R	■	B	A	L	D	■	T	A	E	L	■	N
D	R	O	N	E	S	■	S	L	E	E	P	S

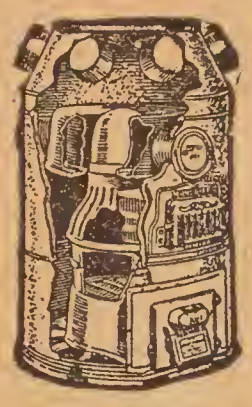
Why Pay for those Extra 10 Degrees?



SOME people think the only way to get more heat is to burn more fuel. So they burn a lot more fuel than is necessary; they get more heat but not more real comfort. What's wrong? Not enough water. Note this: Air containing a sufficient amount of moisture at sixty degrees is more comfortable than dried out air at seventy degrees, and every degree costs money.

How much more economical is the Moncrief Furnace with its big, oversize pan for water. This humidifies, or moistens, the air in the house so that it is more like that of a balmy day in summer.

You get real comfort and economy out of a Moncrief Furnace because we build quality into it. If that is what you want, see the Moncrief dealer in your neighborhood. Write us for his name.



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Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts,

I hope that you are getting along well with your degree work. I have passed my first degree and I have got my first degree badge. I have also finished my second degree. The degree work is sure interesting and I like it very much.

I have joined The National Lone Scout League of Rome and I also correspond with Raymond Rogers and Maurice R. Conner. I am going to subscribe to three amateur publications and am going to join a mail tribe. I have got two more members for my tribe. Raymond Beal and I are making a tribe meeting house. It is going to be six foot high and ten foot long and ten foot wide. We are making it out of small poles laid on each other and the cracks are thatched with leaves. We are going to have a fireplace inside for winter. It is getting near trapping time and it is getting time to gather the nuts for winter. I hope that every Lone Scout will get his supply of nuts in for the winter time. ....

Scoutingly yours,
Harold C. Bishop, (15)
Lyons, N. Y., R. D. 3.

The Last Harvest of the Year

(*Continued from page 397.*)

usually harbor plenty of frogs is another good place to try a set. If the spring is too wide, it can be narrowed by sticking old sticks up to the desired point. Case the pelt.

The 'coon is another roamer of the swamps and low places. Being fond of fish, frogs, and clams, this is his natural element. He makes his den under stumps or in trees if there are any hollow ones that are large enough. The pelt of the 'coon is not valuable compared with the fox, which is a smaller animal, but it is easier to trap and the skin makes fine mittens or coats. At each end of a log that forms a natural bridge over a stream is a very successful set. Sometimes a flock of 'coon will get to visiting a corn field that has been shocked and left out. At present this isn't done as much as it was a few years ago, but occasionally there is a field left after the silo is filled and if tracks are found near the shocks, it is a safe bet that the animals are visiting it regularly. Traps set out in their trails which they use in coming to the field will be sure to land some. It is hardly safe to place traps near the corn, for turkeys or domesticated animals are liable to get caught. The skin of the 'coon should be ripped down the under side which is the method known as "open." It should be stretched as nearly square as possible.

Some trappers sell their furs to a local dealer, but many ship to big firms in the cities. One should look up the reputation of any unknown firm before shipping any large quantity, 'though I have found most fur houses to be square, especially those advertising in reliable farm papers.

Keep Christmas Gifts Simple

Joyous Giving and Kind Thoughtfulness Dignity the Smallest Gift

WHEN Christmas giving becomes a chore and not a pleasure, the spirit of the season is missed entirely. Long ago a very wise poet wrote that "the gift without the giver is bare." No doubt he knew nothing of the mad rush which nowadays consumes people—women especially—for a few weeks before Christmas, but he did know that a gift not prompted by the joy of giving is a flat and tasteless thing to the recipient.

If the love of giving which is innate in most people degenerates into a system of exchanging gifts with the same friends year in and year out, much that is sweet in life becomes a paltry business, unworthy of real Christmas giving.

A gift, no matter how simple, can express real appreciation of the tastes and desires of the "gift-ee." A busy woman with little time for sewing might feel much favored by a new apron made by one who somehow found time to make it. Dad usually likes to rest his feet on something evenings and a hassock saves wear and tear on the chairs! The beauty of such a gift is that they can be made or bought at comparatively little expense of time or money.

A pretty nightie or step-ins in lovely soft colors and dainty material just suits the high school girl. Then there are always handkerchiefs for everybody, and the many designs easily available afford some which do not take an impossible amount of time.

"Back Home" Touches for the City Folks

Those friends living in the city are usually overjoyed to receive from their "folks back home" little reminders of the delights of country life. A goodly bunch of bittersweet and bayberries or other bright berries suited for winter bouquet, a few glasses of jelly or marmalade, a dozen eggs, a basket of apples, a bag of black walnuts or hickory nuts, some home canned fruit or mincemeat for pies—all offer possibilities for a real treat from the usual home supply, yet are things not easily obtained in the city markets.

To the business girl away from home-cooking, an individual fruit cake, a box of cookies or some of the Christmas candies would remind her that somebody remembers her weakness for sweets.

But, with all the giving, the greatest achievement is to have a real note of friendship and cheer which can be felt by the recipient.

Now that there is still time to get things done, here is a list of possibilities which need not take much money or much time to accomplish. The majority of items listed here can be made by almost any woman with a little time to spare.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Mittens and cap to match
Coat and dress hangers
Story books
Leggings
Skates
Book strap
Pencil box
Sled
Puzzles
Games—ring-toss
Bedroom slippers
Bathrobe

FOR THE MEN OF THE FAMILY

House jacket
Dressing gown
Slippers
Shirts
Muffler
Shaving pad
Shoe rack
Necktie

FOR THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

Aprons
Stainless steel kitchen knives
Ovenglass baking dishes
Sewing box or basket
Scarfs for tables (may be of cretonne and muslin or of linen)
Towels, bath, face or kitchen
Fancy cushions
Door stop (brick covered in wool or felt patch work)
Hot dish mats
Good Dover Egg Beater
Measuring cup
Measuring spoons
Beaded bag
Slumber shoes
Scrap book of favorite recipes

FOR THE GIRLS

Fancy garters
Pin cushions
Dainty Underclothing
Sachets for dresser drawer or for coat hanger
Handkerchief case
Silk Scarfs

Handy Equipment Makes Sewing Easier

GOOD sewing depends much on the thought that goes into a garment before one bit of material is cut, says the State College of Home Economics at Ithaca. Adequate equipment conveniently arranged and planned will save the home seamstress much time and energy when she starts to work.

The first essential is a well oiled and regulated sewing machine. Continued good care of the machine doubles its efficiency and prolongs its usefulness almost indefinitely, says the college. It should be thoroughly cleaned, and frequently freed from lint and dust. The working parts should be thoroughly oiled, and the machine should be kept closed when not in use.

A table on which to cut materials is as necessary as a work table in the kitchen. It should be of a convenient height so the cutter will not have to stoop when cutting. A table large enough to hold an entire pattern is a convenience and a material-saver as well, since the whole pattern should be laid out before any cutting is done.

A bureau with good drawer space, a chest of drawers, or curtained shelves, should be provided for sewing materials. A good pair of shears, with long sharp blades, will make cutting much quicker and easier. But the family should not be allowed to borrow them for cutting paper dolls or for kitchen use. They should be reserved exclusively for sewing room purposes.

Assemble the various pieces of equipment in a place reserved permanently for them, advises the college. Much of the time spent in getting things out and putting them away again may be spent on actual sewing if this is done, and by simply closing a door the unavoidable disorder of the sewing room is hidden.

Seasonable Styles

Here is a collection of very stylish but easily made clothing for the young miss, the slender woman and the woman no longer slender.

Pattern 2551 *is a costume slip which has the much-to-be desired straight line effect, but the side plaits provide room for walking. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36 to 46 inches bust measure. The 36 inch takes 2½ yards of 40 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2563 *shows the smart epaulet shoulder and is very desirable for both the slender and full figure. Crepe satin, kasha, twill or woolen plaid would be suitable for this pattern. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The 36 inch takes 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2577 *shows just the style for the junior miss at school or for other general wear. Although it is extremely simple to make, the closed collar and tie, the side plaits and sleeves gathered at the wrist make it very stylish. It comes in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The 8-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 40-inch material. Tweed, twill, jersey, kasha, velveteen, English prints, printed sateen or check gingham is suggested.* **Price 13c.**

Coat-dress 2556 *is especially good for the stout figure and fairly radiates style. Flannel, kasha twill, or silk work up well in this pattern. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 40-inch material for the dress, and 1⅝ yards of 40 inch lining for the slip.* **Price 13c.**

This slenderizing dress **pattern 2553** *was especially designed for full figures. The French V-front and the collar which ends in a tie give an effect of smartness hard to get in the average dress for "stouts." It comes in sizes 36 to 48 inches bust. The 36-inch takes 2¼ yards of 54 inch material with 2¾ yards of 4 inch ribbon.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Carpet Rags

I make carpet rags from my old clothes. Stockings are fine as I cut them round and round. I cut the rags about a half inch wide unless the material is very thin. I have a big candy pail and cut rags are kept in it, stirred up and these "hit and miss" are sewed while I listen to the radio. A friend has a loom and weaves the rugs at a very reasonable price. These rugs are washable and wear a long time. This is a real saving.—E. M. F.

Keeping Cider Fresh

PEOPLE who must look for possible markets for apples will undoubtedly be interested to know that experiments have been made with cider which may increase the market for that product of the useful and everready apple. As yet this concentrated cider is not being used to any great extent in this country but there is no reason why it should not eventually become as familiar on the soda fountains as some of the less wholesome sodas which we do get there.

Experiments carried out at Ohio State University have developed a process of extracting a large amount of the water found in apple juice and obtaining thereby a thick syrup which is the concentrated essential part of the cider. Later on water can be added to this syrup to thin it and make it taste like brand new cider. The syrup can be kept fresh in storage for several months, and is much easier to handle as syrup than it would be in the original form which contains both water and the essential apple juice.

As yet the process of making such juice is not of interest to the farmer because it involves expensive equipment to make it. But when a new use is found for apples, the fruit farmer's opportunities are increased.

Approved Films

KISS ME AGAIN—How a husband cures his wife of thinking she is in love with another man, by giving them their own way. Clever acting, clever plot and delicate, sophisticated treatment by Ernest Lubitsch, director. Parisian setting. Warner. General audience.

MY SON—Splendid acting by Nazimova as a Portuguese woman who sees her son safely through a crisis in his life; some tense drama; Cape Cod setting. First National. General audience.

QUO VADIS—Dealing with the depravity of the reign of Nero (portrayed by Emil Jannings) and with the persecutions of the Christians. Elaborate, with some novel touches. From the novel by Henri Sienkiewicz. First National. Mature audience.

ROMOLA—George Eliot's tale of Florence in the Fifteenth Century. Screen story weak, but beautiful, authentic settings and fine acting by Lillian and Dorothy Gish. Metro-Goldwyn. General audience.

THE SPAINARD—The romance of a bullfighter, with excellent Spanish atmosphere and good acting. Paramount. General audience.

A Serving Table

I HAD a plain hardwood stand, the top of which was very much marred and worn. After this top was removed the bed of the stand was 18 inches square.

I made a frame 18 x 24 inches from some picture moulding 2 inches wide.

Into this frame was fitted a glass. The glass being a little thicker than usual; and under it a handsome piece of mulberry cretonne was stretched, very smoothly. Lastly a strong back board was put in and fastened securely.

The frame was then glued firmly to the top of the stand. Another frame was made just like the first and treated in a similar manner, except for the size, which was 15 inches square; just large enough to fit in between the four legs of the stand, 12 inches below the first frame. All of the wood work was given two good coats of varnish stain, walnut color; and four casters were fitted to the legs. The result is a pretty and useful serving table.

Great Annual Meeting

Of N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation

IF you were fortunate enough to attend the annual meeting of the State Federation Home Bureaus which took place in Syracuse, November 10th, 11th and 12th, you can appreciate the feeling of active influence which the Home Bureaus exert for better living in the entire state. Voting delegates from 38 county Home Bureaus were always in a convenient spot for discussion and action upon questions which required a vote. In addition to these voting delegates were many visitors from different parts of the state who felt that they were not only entertained but gained information very valuable to them as homemakers and as individuals with responsibilities towards the community in which they live.

Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, Ulster County, New York, and her youngest, who is now a "big girl" almost in her teens. Mrs. Young was recently elected President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

One of the important items of business always transacted by the Federation is the election of officers. The following are the officers for the coming year:

President—Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, Ulster Co.
First Vice-President—Mrs. George Yawger, Union Springs, Cayuga Co.
Second Vice-President — Mrs. Charles Hooper, Rome, Oneida Co.
Treasurer—Mrs. S. M. Roods, Wilton, Saratoga Co.

Due to the fact that Mrs. Young was made president her place as director was left vacant. Mrs. Powell will fill Mrs. Young's unexpired term as director. Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl, Green, Chenango Co., was chosen as the new director.

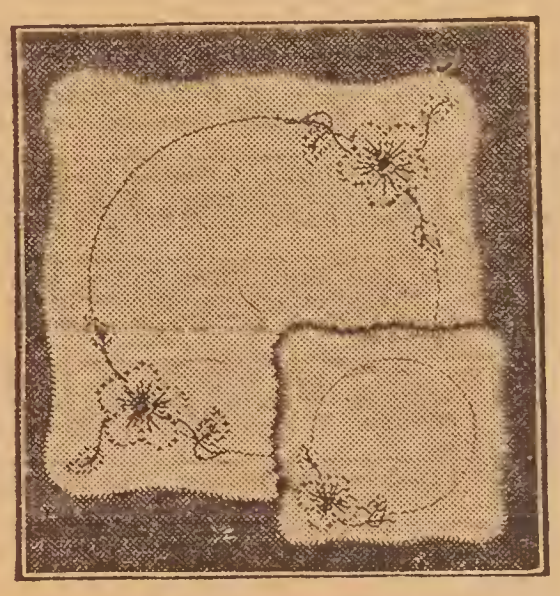
The office of the secretary will be filled by vote of the executive board at their first meeting after the Federation. Dr. Ruby Green Smith has done far-reaching service in this capacity since the organization of the Federation and will certainly be given a chance to continue in this office as long as she feels she can combine it with her duties as Associate State Leader of Home Bureaus.

No. E330-12—For little Baby Bunting, there is a tray cloth and bib. They are stout linen finished cotton, with a "kit-kat" so much loved by children, embroidered in red outline, with black eyes, and long whiskers, in darning stitch. Edges are buttonholed with red, and corners decorated with red squares, having a black French knot in the center of each. White linen finished cotton stamped for tray cloth and bib, with floss to embroider 50c.

Judging from the sentiments expressed in word and deed by those present at the meeting, the fact that Mrs. Powell can no longer serve as president is a matter of universal regret. Her two years of service as president have endeared her to Home Bureau members all over the state, and they regard her with a true and deep affection. Yet since her decision not to serve longer was unalterable, the warmest welcome was given to the incoming president, Mrs. Edward Young.

Mrs. Young is not new in Home Bureau circles. She too has been identified with the state organization since its inception. To her active and well-directed efforts as a member of the Committee of Twenty-one is due much of the popular understanding of this work. She was called upon time and again for public speeches and to appear in person before the legislative committee at Albany, in behalf of the rural school bill. Locally Mrs. Young has been active in practical citizenship, being a director of the local school board.

There could be no doubt in the minds of an on-looker as to the interest inspired by the demonstration staged by the Delaware County Home Bureau. A "living model" in the form of a very lively infant about 8 months old, was put through the usual examination which is given to all children which are brought to the health clinics held in Delaware County under the supervision of the Home Bureau Manager, the county Tuberculosis Association, the nutrition specialist from the State College of Home Economics, and other health organizations. It is true that this vigorous individual protested at the public way in which he was handled, but the ingenious doctor used the time-honored method of furnishing him with a watch, which had the usual quieting effect.



No. E3198-12—A buffet set in blue and white that is refreshingly different, and also conspicuously easy to make. Even the narrow blue crochet which finishes the edge, is simply 5 d into the hemstitching made for that purpose around the edge, then picot, 5 d, picot, and repeat around. The embroidery is done with coarse floss, in two shades of blue. Dark blue is used for the French knots that outline the flowers and leaves and for the darning stitch circles in the center of each piece. Light blue appears in the flower centers and stems. The crochet is also of the lighter shade. There are three pieces in the set: a center mat 18 inches square, and two end mats 9 inches square.

Cream linen for set, hemstitched for crochet around the edge 60 cents. Floss for embroidery 15 cents. Thread to match for crochet 15 cents.

The movement for peace which has been discussed from time to time at the Home Bureau Federation meetings (and by many other organizations of women) was brought forward by Mr. Frederick J. Libby, representing the National Council for Prevention of War. In his short but forceful address he brought forward the facts that the sky is dark in all directions and that the history of the world is against peace, because the usual method of settling differences has been war. He stated further that increased armaments do not increase security; they only increase insecurity. But it would be foolish of nations to abolish armaments of all kinds until good will has been cultivated to a point where it would be safe to dispense with armed protection. True security lies in building up this good will locally, nationally and internationally by every means available. Mr. Libby advised as follows:

1. The surest way of advancing the cause of peace at present is by the adoption of the world court to settle legal disputes.
2. The hope of the world lies in the thorough establishment of the League of Nations, which will handle all matters other than legal.
3. Teach goodwill instead of hate.

No. E379-12—Darning bag of heavy tan needleweave, bound with red and embroidered with red cross stitch. This useful bag is sure to be an acceptable gift, and you will be glad to know that it is supplied made up, bound and stamped for embroidery with red floss to embroider 75 cents. Draw strings 20 cents.

Extra help to get clothes quickly, safely clean!

Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, helping each other, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any shape or form. Easier washing! Thorough cleanliness!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week — especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha
—or will get it for you

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Funny Animal Cookie Cutters!

HOW delighted the children will be with cookies you can make with these animal cutters! The four—lamb, cat, goose and bunny—will be sent you for just the cost of packing and mailing—only 15c.

We also send you a Davis Cook Book, with many recipes for other good things easy to make with Davis Baking Powder. This pure, sure baking powder raises food twice—once in the cold dough and again in the oven, insuring feathery light baking. In addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high-grade baking powder.

Bake it BEST with

DAVIS
BAKING POWDER

OK for 47 years

Only one set to a family. Offer expires Apr. 1, 1926

R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. M-4 Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: As per your offer, please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

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Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

AGENTS. Serge Dresses $13.50 dozen. Retails $2.50. Sample sent C.O.D. $1.25. Write for free Agents List. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept 549, Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

MAPLE FARM, Akron, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. Ideal for elderly people. Permanent if desired. No institution. Homelike surroundings. Rates reasonable.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding, Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON, Friendship, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL and heifer calves. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

CHESTNUTCROFT FARMS, testing under Federal Supervision, offers—For Sale—A choice Guernsey bull, 2 years old, sired by Sepascot Ultra May King 58837. Dam, Flodell Pollyanna 101261, cup winner in Class E, 1924. This bull is of superb breeding, both for show type and high production. For pedigree and price, write to J. R. EDDY, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three Holstein cows. Fresh in December. Eleven months bull, all finely bred. Registered accredited herd. Farmers' prices. E. L. HOWLAND, Venice Center, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SEND an $8 or $10 check to W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, New York, and receive a Shepherd pup, 3 or 4 months old, while they last, $25, a trained dog.

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

OH, BOYS! LOOK!! You will surely want one of those Beautiful English or Welsh Shepherds from my prize winning stock, the world's best, buy now, they'll bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Guinea pigs, breeders, $1. Half-grown 50c. Rabbits, angoras and mixed. VERONICA STABB, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

MALE SHEPHERD PUPPIES, $3 each. RAMSEY'S, Belfast, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fantail pigeons, cheap. ROBERT COURT, Groton, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, fine, large, pedigreed cockerels for sale, $4 and $5 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, 20 lb. young toms also hens, both old and young. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 R. I. Red pullets; April hatch; range raised stock; the large brown egg type; heavy producers; first quality stock; price, $2 each. Express prepaid. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. ALFRED FLETCHER'S FARM, Lexington, Mass, Tel. 989-W

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Toulouse geese, farm raised. MRS. WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

PURE BRED single comb Ancona & Jersey Black Giant pullets & cockerels. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOHN F. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Free range, disease free hens, $7; toms, $10, $12. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa. Susquehanna County.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TWO PENS Irish Brown Red Games, five pullets and cock to pen, $8 per pen. CLARANCE WHIPPLE, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Anconas, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Jersey Black Giants, White Wyandottes. Specials this month. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Toulouse gees, $5 each. MRS. GEO. E. RUHNAN, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HORNING'S BOURBON RED turkeys; Columbia Wyandott cockerels: Limited amount; order early. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys: Wolf Strain; beautiful plumage: range bred. MRS. A. M. CLARKE, Adams, Jeff Co., N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order early. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns exclusively. BRUSH, Milton, Vermont.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write; WILLEMS SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A refined, reliable woman to do the work of a family of three adults in Montclair, New Jersey. Small modern house, fair wages and kind treatment assured. "D," 168 Alexander Ave., W. Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—Working farm foreman, single or man and wife. FARMER, Box 356, American Agriculturist.

EXPERIENCED farm hand wanted. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

HONEY

HONEY—Beudenton Brand, best in the land, 5 lb pail, postpaid 3rd zone. $1.10. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25, 10-lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15., 10-lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

PURE HONEY; Special until December 1st. Dark buchwheat extracted. 60 lb. can, $5.50. two $10.50, F. O .B. Here. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A. Dundee, New York.

BUCHWHEAT HONEY—The flavor of flowers in your food. 6 lb. can, $1.20; 12 lb. can, $2.10. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

CLOVER. 5 lbs., $1.15; 10, $2.05; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here. Clover, $7.75; Buckwheat, $6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY—Finest quality, 60 lb. cans, $7.80; Buckwheat, $6; Buckwheat and Amber comb $4.50 and $4 per case. 24 sections. F. O. B. here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 5-lb. pail $1.25, 10-lb. $2.15 postpaid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds. Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW New Haven, Conn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

USED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES and educational books sold at bargain prices. List free. (Courses bought). Y. HANFLING, 799 Broadway, New York.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, 100 sq. ft. $1, per roll, seconds. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

FOR SALE—Model W Cletrac in good mechanical condition, carbon steel tracks, $300. Also Oliver plows and harrow for same. ROGER PENNOCK, Medford, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

100 GENUINE Aspirn Tablets 48c prepaid. Money back Guarantee. Sample Free. Agent Wanted. GOSNEY, New Drop, New York.

PRINTING

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—Are you wondering what to give? Here's the answer: There can be no more appropriate gift to relative or friend than "THE TROUBLE MAKER," E. R. Eastman's new novel. We will mail the book on the date you wish to your friend and an appropriate Christmas card stating that it is a present from you. Send us two dollars and directions and we will do the rest. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FIRST and second cutting alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay direct from the growers. Feed this high protein hay with low protein grain ration and save money. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y., Howard L. Cross.

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. Carlots only. Ask for delivered prices on all grades of hay, including alfalfa, oat, rye and wheat straw. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Secondhand Bean Thresher in good condition. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pennsylvania.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 410 Seneca St., Oncida, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 tons baled hay, very good stock hay; some god horse hay. FRANK VAN DRESAR, Westernville, N. Y.

RADIO SETS, supplies, brand new, half price, selling out. W. B. IAGO, North Brookfield, Mass.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING—10 pounds $1.00; Chewing 10 pounds $2.00. CLEMENTS & WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine printed free. Rock-bottom Prices. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

MINK, COON and other R W FURS wanted. Write for prices and shipping instructions. References. P. C. VINCENT, Hillsdale, New York.

WANTED—Raw Furs Jinseng. Free list, etc. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE. William Hankins, Toms River, N. J., R. 1, Box 41A.

BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH will sell my 370 acre model dairy farm. Will carry 40 cows; with or without equipment; nicely located in fertile valley, central New York, school nearby; mile from milk station paying highest quotations; near trunk line; State road; excellent stores and market; hour's drive from Syracuse. Beautiful 12 room stucco house with modern conveniences; 100 ft. basement barn; concrete stables; three connected silos. Have full tractor equipment making farm work easy and economical. 100 acres growing timber will soon pay for farm at only $12,000, much less than buildings cost. Small down payment. Wonderful terms. Act quickly. Immediate possession. "Nuff sed." F. E. SAUNDERS, owner, DeRuyter, N. Y.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—In Great Western New York fruit belt, good buildings, location, near markets. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

115 ACRES in Albion, Maine, plenty of lumber, a splendid bargain for $3,000. Buildings, 2 never-failing wells. Ideal place for summer home. Beautiful view. Write MRS. T. S. KIMBALL, Weeks Mills, Maine.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

SWINE

FOR SALE—World's Grand champion strain, big type O. I. C. pigs, 10 weeks old, $10 each. Young boars, weighing around 150 lbs., price, $30, pedigrees included. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites ,all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cockranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SEND 25c for sample set Engraved CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards with envelopes to match. 15 card Assortments $1.00. LOOSELEAF BOOK CO., Arlington, N. Y., Dept. 4.

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Our Radio Set

WE have a three tube radio set in our home this winter and it affords us a great deal of enjoyment, especially in the long evenings for we can sit in our living room and read while listening to some of the very best music the world has, besides entertaining or instructive lectures on almost any subject, although I will confess there is little reading done. One night we can listen to a Mendelsohn concern given in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City and the next night or perhaps the same evening we enjoy a lecture on "The Raising of Incubator Chickens" given by a member of the department of agriculture. We believe the radio will do as much if not more than the automobile to bring the town and country together, makin git possible for the farmer to hear the news of the day within twenty-four hours of the time it happens, no matter whether it happens in this country or in the farthest points of the globe.

In conclusion I want to say we enjoy the programs from WEAF and from that station we can get some excellent music which we could not hear unless we would make a trip to our capitol city about thirty miles away and then the admission price would be so much that we would feel that we could not afford to pay the price.

Farmers around here are buying new sets every day and from a craze radio is developing into an institution.—A Farm Woman.

Keeping the Bacteria Count Low

(*Continued from page* 401)

milk, the only one we can remove except by taking out the moisture, which of course cannot be done on the farm.

Thorough Scalding is Essential

The point most often neglected is the keeping of the utensils free from bacteria. They may be washed and yet if not scalded thoroughly there may be enough bacteria present to make the count in the milk high. If water is left in the cans and they are not scalded, the bacteria will grow and multiply during the day.

Milk stations find that bacteria are often high in the fall and spring, because dairymen often do not cool their milk carefully when the weather is not warm. However the milk cools so slowly that bacteria multiply very rapidly.

Clean sterile utensils, clean cows, clean milkers, and immediate cooling are the thinks which keep down the bacteria count in milk.

Saving Steps At Chore Time

(*Continued from page* 399)

During the spraying season and the cabbage setting time the syrayer and setter are filled in a few minutes. What farmer would not appreciate such a help?

When the silo is filled a pipe is connected to the pipe at the barn and running water is forced into the silo during the filling.

The cost of the pump and pipe was $90 and the labor which was simple, I did myself. I feel that it has paid for itself many times over during chore times and busy seasons of the year. I can truthfully say "It is the best and cheapest help on the farm." J. E. S., New York.

WOMEN'S WANTS

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE $1 AN HOUR AT HOME WEAVING Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now as low as $9.90. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solves YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book TODAY! UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES, flannelette. Switches, etc. Booklet. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y., 15 Mechanic St.

HOMEMADE JELLIES — Concord and Catawbas grape, 35c, 8 ounce glass, not prepaid. MRS. H. CRAGER, Fredonia, N. Y.

DINNER SET for 6 people $8.25 gold lined or other designs, wonderful value, goods guaranteed. UNITED CHINA CO., Millis, Mass.

Work Outdoors in Comfort on the Coldest Days, Wear

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

Carefully made of our own strong, warm knit cloth with knit-in wool fleece lining. It wears like iron, is cut to fit snugly, yet will not bind, and the seams are reinforced. Proper washing will not hurt warmth or shape.

Made in three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS
No Buckles To Tear
No Rings To Wear

$5 After 30 Days Trial

Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

Costs Less—Wears Longer

Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. $5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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Walsh Harness Book Tells the Why and How WRITE FOR IT TODAY 4-26

Send for Your Copy

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

BIG MONEY FOR OLD BAGS

For shipments made on or before December 26th, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran	5c each
100 lb. " " " chick feed and small feed	4c each
Large " " " brewers grain and larger	6c each
Fertilizer bags all sizes	2c each
Worthless bags (unfit to repair)	1c each

We take good and torn mixed, and **PAY THE FREIGHT** on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Service Bureau

Breeders Should Hang Together

"As I have joined the new Holstein-Friesian Association of Harrisburg, Pa. I received a letter from the old Holstein Association of Brattleboro, Vt., saying that the new one is not as represented. I am asking you for information. I paid $10. to join and if they are no good I want to know it."—S F., Pa.

WE expressed our views on the Editorial Page on the new Holstein-Friesian Association of Harrisburg, in a recent number. We would not go as far as to state that this Association is no good. No doubt there are reputable men among its officers and membership. However, we repeat what we said in our editorial to the effect that "A house divided against itself will fall". It is not possible for two cattle Associations in the same breed to succeed. The old Association has made mistakes, but it has also had much to overcome and it is very doubtful whether the new Association would have done any better under the same circumstances.

What the Holstein - Friesian industry needs at the present time is to hang together and not to be dissipating its energies in two or three organizations, none of which can get any practical results as long as there is constant friction and division.

* * *

Be Sure They Are Licensed

ANOTHER instance of the risk to be taken by readers in shipping their produce to merchants who are not licensed and bonded is the case of a subscriber who held protested checks to the amount of $23.22 against the firm of Rosenstock & Schecter of 332 Greenwich Street, New York. Upon investigation, we find that this firm has gone out of business, leaving no trace whatever of their whereabouts. The firm occupying this space was unable to give us any information whatever about this concern.

Do You Know This Man?

We should like to know the present whereabouts of Mr. E. C. Magee, a fruit dealer. When last heard of he was in Warsaw, New York. He is also known in Rochester, N. Y. If anyone knows this man and his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York.

Home Work Schemes Are No Good

EVERY mail still brings letters asking about home industry schemes of one kind or another. As we have stated a good many times, all of these schemes are unsafe. We have made all kinds of investigations to find a home work company that we could recommend.

For a time we did have a little confidence in The Home Industries Company of Bloomfield, N. J. So when one of our subscribers wrote about this company this summer, we told her that it might be all right.

Because in this particular case, we gave this company a partial recommend we refunded to our subscriber the money that she had invested and lost.

WHAT FOLKS THINK OF OUR INSURANCE SERVICE

"Your check for $30. received and many thanks. I feel that your company will do just as they agree and I am remitting you 75c for a renewal of my policy. This was my first accident and I hope the last, but one can never tell. I am perfectly satisfied with your settlement."—G. W. M., New York.

* * *

"I received your letter also the check of $20 for my claim of accident. I am very glad and thankful to get that much. I am sure satisfied with the settlement as it will pay my doctor's bill. I am lucky to have an accident policy and will always try to keep it paid up and never be without it. Thanking you very much for your kindness."—J. C. H., New York.

* * *

"I received the check for $40. which is in full settlement of my claim against The North American Accident Insurance Company. I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which you have handled my case."—G. H., New York.

* * *

"Received check from the North American Accident Insurance Company for which I thank you. The promptness in which they have handled this case is very pleasing to me."—G. G. C., Pa.

The Cross Word Puzzle Real Estate Scheme

"As we are subscribers to your paper, we are sending you a letter which has been received from The Beachwood Park Company to know if this company is a reliable firm."—D. H., New York.

THE letter referred to from the Beachwood Park Company was a circular letter mimeographed by the hundreds and having the name of our subscriber typed in at the top. Here is a paragraph or two from this letter:

"We are happy to advise you that you have been awarded a beautiful lot, size 20 by 100 feet. This lot is located in our superb development of Whitings Terrace in the heart of Ocean County, N. J., near the station of Whitings—"Where Three Railroads Meet."

"Of course, you understand that it is necessary for you to have a WARRANTY DEED delivered to you by us showing you as the legal owner of this lot. We have made special arrangements to deliver this deed of conveyance to you for the small sum of $5.80. This charge covers the expense involved in this transaction together with the cost of the drawing of the deed and transferring of the property to you. THERE WILL BE NO OTHER CHARGES. This lot is awarded to you free and clear of all encumbrances. There are absolutely no assessments or restrictions on this property."

There is more of the same nature in the letter, but these two paragraphs ought to be enough to brand this scheme for what it is. There are evidently at least two or three companies that are working this same plan. They advertise in newspapers to award prizes to those who successfully work out cross-word puzzles. Then they evidently mail these circular letters to everyone who answers their advertisements. We can but repeat what we have said before and that is to leave such schemes entirely alone unless you want to throw away your money.

Owner May Hunt on His Own "Posted" Land

I have just purchased 30 of your trespass signs and have my farm posted every 40 rods a sign. I just heard that I or my son cannot hunt or trap on my own farm. —B. B., New York.

THE owner or lessee of farms that are posted pursuant to the provisions of Part Eleven of the Conservation Law prohibiting hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon may himself legally hunt, fish or trap on such lands, providing he complies with the provisions of the Conservation Laws in regard to the open season, manner of taking fish and game.—Alexander Macdonald, Commissioner New York State Conservation Commission.

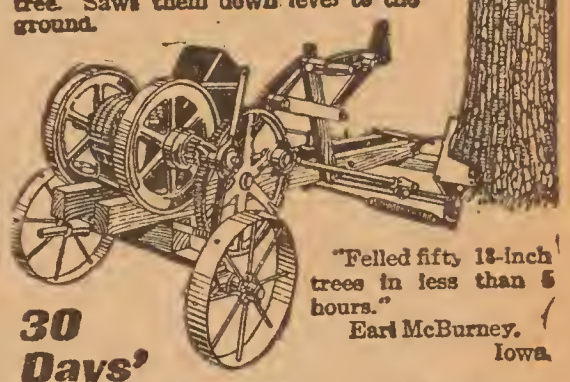
A dairy barn doesn't need to be costly to be clean.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours." Earl McBurney, Iowa.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6806 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
6306 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN

Thousands of satisfied Trappers and Dealers ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

BE SURE—to send us your furs if you want to BE SURE of good prices and quick returns. Don't Delay—Write for our price list—NOW!

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

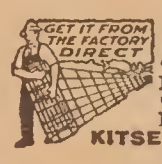
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness, Sole or Belt Leather; Calf skins into Shoe Upper Leather, any color. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY AND HEAD MOUNTING

FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED. Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Largest custom tanners and taxidermists in the world
560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.



KITSELMAN FENCE

"Saved $22.05," says I. F. Fisher, New Bethlehem, Pa. You, too, can save. **We Pay Freight.** Write for Free Catalog Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Posts, Gates.

KITSELMAN BROS, Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

New York State---The Farmer

(*Continued from page* 395)

The State institution farms are not experimental farms; they are conducted in a practical, up-to-date manner; methods that are found to be best by our State College and Agricultural Experiment Station are adopted, and these farms are practical demonstrations of modern farming. This, with a continued determination to take advantage of the varied natural agricultural resources of each farm, and the adjustment of our production to the demands of our markets, which in this case are the institutions, make the farms, from the cold-blooded financial stand point, a paying proposition. In 1923 they gave a return of 18.11 per cent on an investment of $3,178,179.19; and in 1924—a year of abundant crops in New York State and of correspondingly low prices—a return of 15.75 per cent on an investment of $3,183,308.37. In other words, the State of New York by being a farmer is saving each year over half a million dollars on its food bill for the support of the population of its institutions. The benefit to the patients from the standpoint of health (both healthful exercise and fresher and better food) cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The magnitude of New York State's business as a farmer can be seen from the following:

550 farm horses and dozens of tractors furnish farm power.

2600 head of cattle, all of which are tuberculin tested, are maintained for producing Grade A milk. In 1924, the average milk production per cow was 8500 pounds, which is 70 per cent above the average production for the state. An account is kept with each individual cow, and whether she makes beef or continues to make milk depends upon how she responds to feed and care.

The swine industry is one of the most profitable at the institution farms. Thousands of hogs are kept, and nearly one million pounds of pork are produced each year. These make use of the kitchen refuse, which is a farm by-product that must be saved as by-products are saved in all modern businesses.

Over twenty-two thousand head of poultry help to furnish eggs and produce practically all of the poultry for the holiday meals.

Gardening is perhaps the most important single farm industry, over 1400 acres being devoted to growing small garden truck. Besides supplying the table with fresh vegetables during the growing season, large cellars are filled with vegetables that can be stored, and canneries at nearly all of the institutions save vegetables and fruit that would otherwise go to waste. For instance, this year one institution alone canned over 50,000 gallons of tomatoes.

Each year between seven-hundred and eight-hundred acres of potatoes are grown. This year, effort has been made to give potatoes especial attention, and the average yield per acre will be at least 100 per cent above the average New York crop. The best yield from a single acre this season is 466 bushels, grown at Clinton Prison. Increased production per unit is a factor that helps to make New York State a successful farmer.

The purchase of raw materials is of great importance in any business. New York State farms use standardized supplies. For instance, standard grain rations for all stock are used and purchased on competitive bids by the State Department of Purchase. Fertilizers and seeds are also standardized, and only seeds reported by the State College and Experiment Station to be from the best producing varieties are purchased. Standardized supplies purchased collectively are saving New York State institution farms much money, and are contributing factors to New York State's success as a farmer.

Thus, New York State the Farmer teaches by practical demonstration that where production can be adjusted to market demands farming can be made profitable. Economic laws, however, must be observed.

Whose fault is it today if a farmer makes no money when he plants an inferior variety of potatoes on heavy clay, and purchases 12 per cent acid phosphate to furnish plant food, at the same time allowing his manure pile to rot down under the eaves of the barn? With such methods, how can money for working capital be expected?

The law of the survival of the fittest must eventually rule, whether it applies to seeds, livestock, land, or to farmers. The farmer cannot afford to run experiments; in fact, he is not in position to interpret experiments he might attempt to make. Our colleges and experiment stations are well equipped to do this and are determining the most economical methods of production, passing this information on to those who wish to use it. These methods applied will survive and will be profitable.

In closing, let me say that New York State will hold its place as an agricultural state. Farmers here and there will be forced from the farms as progressive farmers produce more economically; poorer soils must give way to the more fertile; but New York State has natural agricultural resources that are unexcelled, has a growing city population which makes a continually improving market for farm products right at her door, and where progressive and business-like methods are followed has no competitor to worry about and, as far as agriculture is concerned, is proving herself one of the fittest. New York State the Farmer, with forty-two large farms located in various sections of the State, is a practical demonstration of this.

The Valley of Voices

(*Continued from page* 388)

of New York carried a man whose gray eyes were strangely happy. A week later two friends were poling the nose of a Peterboro into the spring freshet of the Jackfish as if pursued by a Windigo. Farther on they recklessly ran in succession each white-water of the swollen Rouge. Down Ogoké, the measured churn-swish, churn-swish of lunging blades marked off the miles to the outlet. Then riding the flood water of the racing Wailing, one afternoon the canoe slid into the beach of the post.

In the trade-house Steele and David found St. Onge and his head-man. There were surprised greetings, then: "I have come for her," announced the American. "Where is she?"

"She has gone to the ridge," answered St. Onge with shining eyes, "You will find her with her violin—alone."

At the edge of the scrub, below the bare bow of the hill, Steele stopped, with a heart which jarred him with its beat. He wanted to watch her—listen to her playing—before making his coming known. With a shaking hand he parted the spruce and looked.

Silhouetted against the soft May sky, she stood with her violin, facing from him. Presently she tilted her head and drew the bow across the strings. Faintly drifted down to him the haunting minors of the "Elegie" he first heard at the rapids—the symbol of her fears and despair.

Then, of a sudden, the far call of errant Canadas broke in on the strains of the violin. The girl stopped short off and searched the sky for the wedge of geese. Out of the south she saw them coming and opened her arms. Then, as the violin changed its mood—broke into her own, "When Spring Comes North," he noiselessly approached her.

She finished, and as the last of the flock passed overhead, waved her bow. "Good-bye! good-bye!" she called, as the wanderers faded into the north.

"I have followed them back to you," spoke a low voice behind her.

The girl turned startled eyes on the man who stood smiling. Over her throat and face up to the dusky hair mounted the blood.

"You!" she faltered. "It's not a dream?"

"I have come back," he said, "for your gratitude."

"My gratitude?" She smiled through mist-veiled eyes, as he stood beside her. "You ask no more?" And she was in his arms, his face buried in the raven hair.

"Denise! Denise!"

She raised her flaming face to his, and there on the hill-top they stood, oblivious of the world.

"Do you think this gratitude?" she murmured at length.

"No—paradise!"

"At last—my spring—has come north," she sighed, "after the long snows."

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 5, 1925

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Concerning Fences*

A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

IN these days we have statistics relating to almost everything,—so many miles of improved highways—so many miles of telephone wire strung on poles—so long a row of milk bottles provided all the milk bottles in the country were full of milk, and set side by side. All this is interesting and thought-provoking reading but I do not remember that I have ever read an estimate of how many million miles of fences can be found on American farms. I am sure however, that the total would be vast enough to make most other figures appear insignificant.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Fences are troublesome and expensive to maintain and admittedly they are a real burden to the farm economy and yet we cannot well get along without them.

As farmers we ought to keep good fences but yet not too good. By this I mean that when I see a farm with elaborate, ornamental fences, painted and planed, I feel sure that this farm is not maintained from the land but that it is really only a lean-to of some other business and I haven't a great deal of respect for the farm that is not self supporting.

On Hillside Farm we have tried out a good many different styles of fences. My forefathers were a good deal huskier and more industrious and all around better man than I am. They dug out of the ground and with two or three yoke of oxen hitched tandem drew into the wall boulders so big that now when we want to get rid of them we have to crack them with dynamite before we can move them even with a tractor. When I think of the toil they underwent and the results they accomplished I feel ashamed of myself.

Theoretically the stone wall is the very worthiest fence ever erected. As long as it is a monument to the faith and energy of a strong man and when it falls, it is lovely even in decay. As a matter of fact the stone wall occupies too much space and offers too much opportunity for the development of hedge rows to say nothing about secure shelters for woodchucks. Our own plan of recent years is to get rid of the walls as fast as possible. The stone road builders have helped us some and in addition to this we have made a practice of drawing them away and rolling them down a steep and worthless bank next to the creek. Stone walls had their place in the days of cheap labor and no wire but we can no longer afford to use them. On the farms of the Shaker Community at New Lebanon in Columbia County are long stretches of wonderful wall topped with a broad slab of stone projecting over on the inside so that sheep could not climb them. Once they acquire the habit, climbing stone walls is the favorite outdoor sport of sheep. Now and then I go up on Blenheim Hill or over to Mackey or some other locality in southern Schoharie and I never fail to wonder at the width and height of the stone walls and I honor the faith and energy of the men who reared them. Down in Rhode Island is another locality with marvelous stone walls built by bygone generations of those iron New England men.

Thirty-four years ago I was taking lectures under Prof. I. P. Roberts, that wise and experienced head of the College of Agriculture. His lectures covered almost every phase of farm practice and he gave quite a little time to a discussion of farm fencing. I remember he declared it as his conclusion that the most satisfactory type of farm fence was post and boards. Well! Hemlock lumber was then abundant at $10.00 per thousand feet and farm labor was cheap and available in almost any amounts. I feel sure that if he were still lecturing to farm boys he would change his declaration regarding the best type of fence.

If space were available it might be interesting to speak of the various types of fence that have been used—many of them on this farm. Long ago, about 1848, John Brown came to us fresh from the bogs of Ireland. He was allowed to try out on the farm certain Irish ideas. One of them was a ditch dug and the earth thrown up in a bank on one side and then willows planted on the bank. Two stretches of this kind of fence was built. The frosts of an American winter rapidly crumpled the bank of earth and it showed its self absolutely worthless under American conditions, yet within my memory these banks of dirt were plowed down and one of the willow hedges persisted until they became good sized trees.

One of the worst fences both from the standpoint of needing constant repairs and also of affording opportunity for hedgerows was the crooked or Virginia rail fence, yet at one time we had quite a good deal of that. Our last pine stump fence is gone. They make a splendid blaze for an open fire on chilly fall evenings and there will never be any more. I remember a locality in Tioga County where a good many stump fences still remain.

All in all, I suppose the most satisfactory solution of the question is a good type of woven wire on the best posts that are available. I feel sure that for posts there is nothing equal to yellow locust unless it may possibly be red cedar. Just this afternoon we are sharpening and resetting locust posts which were set almost or quite fifty years ago by the aforesaid John Brown. He used a spade so well and an ax so indifferently that he always set posts in a dug hole instead of sharpening them and driving them with a maul as we do now. I am not at

(*Continued on page* 417)

Remnant of an old white pine stump fence, a few of which may still be found in some sections of the East, reminiscent of the great stand of white pine which once covered Pennsylvania's hills.—*Courtesy American Forests and Forest Life.*

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E. R. Eastman

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By E. R. EASTMAN

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Our Readers Page

No More "Silo-filling Congregations" -- Other Letters About the Farm Business

ONE of "my folks," who has quite a dairy, young stock, a flock of sheep, several horses, and a nice large silo, did for a time as the rest did, that is, herded a lot of men together and cut and drew the corn, cut the ensilage and filled his silo. The expense was appalling and he felt that the silage was a dear price to pay for his feed, yet to do without it—that was not to be thought of.

He had an engine, which he used for sawing wood, so he purchased an ensilage cutter and blower and did a lot of thinking and preparing. He had a boy in his early teens. A near neighbor had two boys, nearing the teen age. This man cut a few loads of corn at a time, changed works with the neighbor, and they drew the corn to the ensilage cutter and with the aid of the three boys, they would cut these few loads and tramp them down into the silo. They could do a few loads of the corn at one time, and not any of them be overworked.

No Extra "Load" Indoors

He kept on this way, changing work with this neighbor until they both had their silos filled, and no extra expense out for labor. Besides, neither party felt the extra silo filling work badly. Of course this neighbor had the use of the engine, and silo filling apparatus, which he paid for by extra work, each party furnishing their own motive power—coal in this case, or hard wood, as it was a steam engine. And, too, the work indoors was no different from any day for the wives, as each family ate all their meals at their own table.

He said he was not one penny out, where heretofore it was over fifty dollars besides all the hustle, the bustle and the extra work for the housewife in getting the meals. Now, doing in that way, each of these men considers the silo a great blessing and a big money maker as they produce more milk.

For two or three years now another of our family has been doing the same way, only in the latter case the two brothers purchased the necessary machinery in partnership and do their work in silo filling together. In this case, a man or so has to be hired by the day. But they say they cannot stand for the expense of the "old time silo filling congregation" either out doors or in.

—Mrs. C. A. B., New York.

A Dreaded Disease

YOUR editorial of November 7, on "What Shall We Do About It?" is a very important one to every cattle owner. The losses which I have had through contageous abortion in cows are so great in proportion to those through tuberculosis that one wonders why more is not done to try to check or learn more about it.

I have spoken to two of our state veterinarians about abortion, and have asked why it is not given more careful study or investigation to find a cause and a cure.

In the course of thirty years as an owner of cows, I have had likely six cows which I think had tuberculosis which caused me some loss, but the losses which I have had by abortion are $100 to the latter to one of the former. During recent years, I am thankful to say that I have had very little trouble from abortion, but off and on for a number of years my losses were heavy from abortion. We have thirteen cows in our herd at present and three heifers bred, mostly Holsteins with a Jersey and two Guernseys. Nearly all of these cows have had a calf each year or in a little less time, but I have one cow which went three months before she came in heat so she will go more than a year.

Back fifteen or more years ago, when I bought the second registered Guernsey bull, we did not have one live calf from our cows in a year, and most of the cows which aborted failed to get with calf and we had to sell them for bologna or for beef, if in flesh.

We have disinfected, white washed, fed different kinds of drugs to stop or cure abortion, rather than part with good cows. When we had this dreaded disease, we sent to Dr. David Roberts, Waukisha, Wisconsin, for a serum to inject into our cows to remedy this terrible disease which we dreaded so very much. Whether his remedy was worth the cost or not I am not sure, as we had one abortion after injecting his serum. But lately we have had less trouble in this line, and we hope we may be so favored in the future.

How they got the disease we do not know, but in recent years we have changed or bought less cows than formerly, though we have to buy a stock bull every few years, and it looked as though we got the disease once after buying a new bull.

Anything the reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can do to help find a remedy or a help in stopping this great loss to dairymen will be a great saving financially as well as a source of worry.—J. N. G., Pennsylvania.

All Under One Roof

THE following is what I have done to save steps on my farm of 165 acres. The first thing I did was to change my cow stable from one barn to another making my barn chores all under one roof. My stable consists of four stalls for horses to be hitched, also two box stalls, 11 feet square between the horse stable and the cow stable where there are stanchions for 18 cows with a door going into the box stalls from either part.

The next thing was to build my silo at the cow stable end of the barn so that I can throw ensilage down at the end of the allyway between the stanchions otherwise in front of the cows. I also cut an opening from the hay loft so as to throw hay down the same chute as the ensilage is thrown in for the cows to be fed.

A Cistern for the Water Supply

The third thing and one that I consider very important, was to move one barn about 14 feet, leaving a space between the two barns of about 15 feet, then digging and making a cistern 8 feet deep, 10 feet wide and 12 feet long, inside measurements, with a 5 inch reinforced cement cover. I also left a manhole so as to be able to go in and clean it if necessary and also an overflow pipe just under the cover. I also put a pipe through the wall, cementing them together as high as the top of the cistern also placed a pitcher pump with lead pipe over and through the tile so as to be able to pump the water from the inside and have an iron kettle outside for drinking in fair weather. I also have a tub to use in stormy weather inside so as not to be compelled to let stock out in stormy weather.

—M. W., New York.

The Old Farm Ain't What She Used to Be
(*Elmira Star-Gazette*)

Two Types of Men I Met

IT happened the other day in the regular proceeding of my work that I visited the two extreme types in agriculture, one the critical and bigoted person that is holding the farming interests from attaining their rightful position and the other, the man with a vision of what might be and the one whose example, if followed, would bring contentment and prosperity to the oldest calling of all.

The first man was the owner of a prosperous farm if one were to judge from the buildings that greeted the eye as one turned in at the gate. At any rate some one built up a good farm in those times when conditions were better. The farm had been paid for, the barns and the house rebuilt for comfort and appearance, and a comfortable surplus banked for the average man.

The owner wasn't extremely cordial and gave grudging replies in answer to the questions that gave the story. He didn't cotton much to the farm organizations of his community; he had been a Farm Bureau member back in those blithesome days when the fee was a dollar and the enthusiasm of the canvasser was high but he couldn't see where there was any sense to it rather than to make a job for the manager. He wasn't a Granger and I don't think he was any shining attendant at church. He didn't know much about what his neighbors were doing and they in turn didn't seem to care a whoop what he was doing. He had savage words for the Dairyman's League, the G.L.F., and in fact for every thing that the farmer was trying to do. He was sufficient for himself and then he wasn't satisfied with the result. There wasn't anything in it and he was through.

The Other Type

The other man that I saw in the course of the day, I found up against the hills in the Harlem Valley of New York State. Here I failed to find any imposing entrance or in fact anything that was imposing at all. Just a plain little home of some age with few improvements, the outbuildings of the same type with

(*Continued on page* 428)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Job For the Grange and Farm Bureaus

A SPECIAL committee represenitng the dairy and poultry interests of the state of Nebraska recently visited New York for the special purpose of advertising Nebraska farm products. They brought greetings from the Governor of that state to the Mayor of New York. They traveled on a forty-one car breakfast special, loaded with food products valued at $500,000. It was estimated that this train load would feed a million persons. The Mayor reminded them that the food bill of the city for a single day is $4,000,000, or at the rate of $1,500,000,000 a year, and that therefore this whole Nebraska trainload would feed only ten cent of the population of the city for one day.

However, we must add that this makes considerable of a start toward feeding the big city for the farmers of one state, and the advertising that the products of Western states are constantly getting in our Eastern markets is certainly something for our Eastern farmers to think about.

We wonder why our own state Farm Bureau Federations or Granges do not take steps through visiting committees, publicity measures, and in other ways to call the attention of the consumers of our Eastern markets to the great quantities of high quality farm products which are grown within a comparatively few miles of these cities on our Eastern farms.

Stronger Than Ever

IT has been our privilege during the past several months to attend Farm and Home Bureau meetings in practically every section of New York State. Without a single exception, all of these meetings have been very well attended and the folks were representative of nearly every farm neighborhood in the county. At one meeting this fall in Middletown, Orange County, we were particularly impressed because many of those who were there had come long distances from the far ends of the county on a bad, snowy night when most people prefer the fireside to the discomforts of the weather.

The attendance, interest and enthusiasm of these Farm and Home Bureau meetings have convinced us that these organizations have come through the recent hard times stronger today than they ever were, and that their strength is based on the fact that the good work they have done for agriculture is now better appreciated by the best farm people of every county than ever before.

One of the difficulties that the Bureaus have always had to contend with is that a large amount of work which they have done was not at first apparent or evident. It has taken some years for it to show, and things that do not show immediate results often are the least appreciated, although in the long run they may do the most good.

One of the great fundamental principles of life is that we get the most out of those things into which we put the most. Farm people who have received the most benefit from the Farm and Home Bureaus have been those who have given these institutions their best support.

There are now going on, in nearly every county, Farm Bureau membership campaigns, and we most earnestly urge our folks to "join up", not to help the Farm and Home Bureaus, but because we sincerely believe that by joining you will help the Farm and Home Bureaus to help you and to help the great cause of agriculture.

All Must Work For Tax Relief

THE farmers of this country face a tax situation that is rapidly becoming ruinous and the worst of it is farm taxes promise to be worse instead of better. Every class of American people are getting some tax relief, except the farmers. The reason that they are getting relief is that they have demanded it and have made their demands felt.

The farm organizations of New York State have adopted a tax program. Most of the parts of this program AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been working for for several years. We printed this program a short time ago. Among other things, it calls for the abolishment of the direct state tax on real estate, for more tax publicity, and for maintaining the income taxes where they are so that people with incomes can pay their share of the government's support.

But adopting a program alone will not get us anywhere. It is time for action. In every Grange, Farm Bureau, League and other local farm meeting in this State the next few months, there ought to be intelligent study and discussion on this farm tax problem. There ought to be committees appointed and at the proper time when the matter is up in the Legislature this year, farm people should be in a position to support their organizations and representatives in the Legislature in united action for tax relief.

Potato Acreage For Next Year

"As a suggestion, why not start a 'Do Not Increase Your Potato Acreage Campaign'. I fear the high price of potatoes will make many increase their acreage and with a normal crop bring disaster.. Our acreage is large enough this year, simply a short yield has created price. With sufficient agitation, I believe farmers would not materially increase the crop acreage.—H. M. F."

THE writer of this letter has expressed a truth that every potato grower should take to heart. Weather more than anything else influences large or small yields. It is always the tendency after high prices have been received for any farm product to increase acreage. The result is almost always overproduction and small prices the following year.

Old Songs Are Like Old Friends

THE radio broadcasting station WLS, conducted by Sears-Roebuck of Chicago, has just completed a study which shows that better than anything else farm people like radio programs that contain the old time melodies. Any farm family could have given them this information without any investigation. The old time songs like "Silver Threads Among the Gold", "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "Old Kentucky Home" will still be sung in country homes when the jazz pieces like "Don't Bring Lulu", "Red Hot Mama", and "There Ain't No More Blues" are long gone and forgotten.

Time For Poor Butter To Go

EVERY dairyman knows that "butter makes the whole milk market". Therefore, anything that affects prices for butter sooner or later affects the prices of all other milk products.

This means that everything that decreases consumption of butter hurts the whole situation. We can tell you something that affects the consumption of butter more than anything else. IT IS POOR BUTTER. People by the thousands have actually been driven to use substitutes because of the poor quality of butter. GOOD OLEO IS BETTER THAN ROTTEN BUTTER.

Butter-making is becoming a lost art. Even right in the dairy districts two-thirds of the homemade butter is of poor quality, and in the cities much of the butter that is sold from the stores is renovated butter, made by the big central creameries mostly in the West. The cream is delivered once or twice a week by farmers so that it is old even before it reaches the railroad station. Then it is shipped long distances and is often so sour and strong that it has to be especially treated to disguise its nature. We speak from our own experience as a consumer of butter when we say that it seems impossible to get good butter at least half of the time even when we pay the highest prices.

During the last twenty-five years farmers have cleaned up the fluid milk business, so that the milk, particularly in the metropolitan market, is the finest and best in the world. The result of this has been that consumption has increased by leaps and bounds. Our next job is to clean up the butter.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ON one of the programs of the State School of Agriculture at Canton recently it was my good fortune to appear with Mr. Fred Freestone, Overseer of the New York State Grange. Fred and I have been friends since the days when we used to be members of the Subordinate Grange in Interlaken, so at this meeting he took upon himself the privilege of telling several "good ones" on me. He forgot, however, that I had the privilege of the last word both at the meeting and in this corner of the paper, so here goes for a little something about Worthy Overseer Freestone.

It happened that we were both members of the same country band. Fred held forth on that ton of brass known as the big bass horn, while I had to make all of my noise on a little piccolo. Worse still, I often sat in the band next to the big mouth of Fred's horn so that I got the full benefit of the terrible noises he made on it.

On one occasion, we had been doing considerable practicing for a special concert and we had prepared with great care an overture that the band leader was especially anxious that we should play well. The concert came and everything went swimmingly until we were about half way through the overture. Every instrument seemed to be in tune, the harmony was very fine, and it began to look as if we were going to do ourselves credit, when suddenly right in the midst of a bar which we were playing softly Fred's horn let out a terrible blast, so loud and so completely out of place that it threw us all off and we had to stop. The leader turned around and glared at Fred, and said:

"What in the world ails you, Freestone?"

Poor Fred looked very apologetic and said:

"I—I—didn't mean to, chief. THE FACT IS, THE LIGHT IS NOT GOOD BACK HERE AND A FLY LIT ON MY MUSIC AND I THOUGHT IT WAS A NOTE!"

The Delayed Pilgrim—*By E. R. Eastman*

IN one of the rural townships through which flows the beautiful Connecticut River, there is a little old cemetery on the hill overlook- the valley, where rest a few quiet citizens of another day and age. Like many another country burial ground, this spot has long been neglected and is passed by and forgotten by the world. Many of the headstones have fallen over, or have tilted at unseemly angles. Time and more than a century of sun and wind and rain have covered the stones with moss and obscured the names of the old New England farmer folks who lie buried beneath. The conquering grass and weeds, aided by a few persistent flowers, hide the grim six-foot depressions which pock-mark the whole half acre. Around this place there runs an ivy-covered stone wall, laid with such painstaking care that the frosts of nearly a century and a half have been unable to heave it over.

On this wall one early July morning not so long ago sat a man with a puzzled frown on his face looking up and down the valley below him where the fog was clearing above the winding river.

The man was tall and gaunt and stoop shouldered. His arms were so long that they seemed to dangle at his sides, with hands that were knotted and gnarled and calloused with a lifetime of milking cows and hard work. His long, lantern jawed, and deeply lined face showed the marks of years of exposure to weather, aided perhaps by much petty worrying and fretting. However, it was evident that the man was intelligent, and a true type of the New England Yankee, whose kind blazed the trail from New England to Oregon, cleared and settled the land, and wove into the foundations of the nation many of those principles of work, sacrifice, political and individual freedom, progress, neighborliness and religious faith which made America what she is today.

At one side of and below the graveyard there was a long lane extending up the hill, which, like the cemetery, was also fenced with stone walls. Up this lane now there was coming a small herd of cows, driven by a young farmer. The man on the fence watched the other urge the cows through the pasture gate and close it. Then the younger man climbed over the fence and came across the lot toward the other.

"Hello," he said. "Stranger in these parts, ain't you?"

The older man looked at the young farmer a moment without replying, while the puzzled frown deepened on his face.

"Stranger!" he said, with emphasis, in a voice with a somewhat nasal tone, "I've lived and worked in this neighborhood, boy and man, for nigh onto sixty years. It must be you that's the stranger to say that to me.....Now that I come to think of it, I ain't seen you before around here, have I? Though I must say," he added, "you have a familiar look about you. Maybe you be Jerry Lynch's hired man. I see you are driving his caows."

Before answering, the young man turned and carefully looked the other up and down.

"Quit yer kiddin'," he said.

"What kind of fool talk is that?" answered the other. "What do you mean kiddin'?"

"Mean?" asked the young man. "What do *you* mean with what you're trying to give me about my being Jeremiah Lynch's hired man? The only Jeremiah Lynch that I ever heard of once did live on this farm...but he's been dead for more than a hundred years!"

The old man suddenly put his hand on his jumping Adam's apple and then after drawing in his breath with a little catch, he stuttered:

"Ain't...ain't...ain't that Jerry Lynch's place ...down there where...ye jest drove...drove up them caows?"

"No, by gosh," said the other. "It's *my* farm, and my name is Bill Lynch. I wonder what you're talking about anyway. As near as I can make out, after readin' up some family history, old Jeremiah Lynch was one of my ancestors... Say, old fellow, you sound to me as if you weren't right in the head. What's your name? Where are you from?"

"That accounts for it," said the other, as if to himself. "That accounts for it. Tain't no dream at all."

Lynch listened to this with growing impatience.

"Nutty," he snorted. "Just plain nutty! Say, I don't think you ought to be 'lowed around loose. You just get busy and explain yourself right here and now or I'll telephone the sheriff."

The old man roused himself from the reverie into which he had fallen.

"What's that you said? Tele-tele-tele—"

"Telephone," said Lynch.

"Young feller, you must be the one that ain't right in your head, using such fool jargon. Who ever heard of a tele—telephone?"

"No matter," said Lynch, deciding to humor the old man. "Come along down to the house."

But the other made no effort to move from his perch on the stone wall. In fact, he did not appear to have heard what Lynch had said, and for a time the younger man stood in thought, trying to decide his next move. Finally the old man broke the silence.

"Young feller, climb up here and set. I'm in a bad fix. I have a strange story to tell and I need some help and advice."

"Might as well humor him," muttered the other, and seated himself on the wall.

But the old man made no effort at conversation. Instead, with head sunk upon his breast, he seemed lost to all the world around him.

"Well," said Lynch, "get started. I can't fool 'round here too long. I've got some work to do."

The other gave a little start.

"Don't know where to begin, boy," he said. "It's a strange tale I have...a strange tale. Maybe there ain't no use to tell it 'cause you won't believe it anyway.....

"This mornin' when I woke up, 'stead of being down in my old four-poster, I found myself on a bunch of weeds over there," and he jerked his thumb over his shoulder toward the cemetery behind him. "And as I set up wonderin' where I was, the first thing that I thought of was a terrible strange dream that I had last night."

The old fellow stopped and Lynch noticed that he seemed to be trembling and shaking all over as if with a chill. He reached out and put a kindly hand on the other's shoulder.

"No use getting all excited about it, old pard. A dream ain't nothin' but a dream. Probably got a nightmare from sleeping out in the cold and wet. Maybe picked up a little hard cider somewhere last night."

The old man apparently did not hear, but he took up his story again.

"I dreamed—or I thought I dreamed—that I was in my bed down there," and he pointed to the valley below him, "and I thought I was dying—and that the Angel of Death come into my room—stood at the foot of the bed—and talked to me."

Again he paused, while the shaking chill passed over his body.

"All that ails you," said Lynch, "is you're coming down with a fever or somethin'."

"No, tain't that," said the old man, "tain't that. Let me tell you.... This Angel of Death says, says he:

"'Abner Brown, I've come for you!'"

With the mention of the name, it was young Lynch's turn to start, and he sat up straight on the stone wall to catch every word that the other was saying.

"And you know," continued the old man, "when that there Angel of Death told me that, I wasn't so scared as I was mad that I'd got to go before I could get back all of the land that that old whelp of a Jeremiah Lynch stole from me when he ran the line fence betweeen our two places."

At the mention of Jeremiah Lynch and the line fence, the young man started again, and leaned tensely toward the other, his eyes and his open mouth showing his amazement.

"But do you know," went on the old man, "that Messenger—or whatever it was that stood at the foot of my bed—read my thoughts and he pointed his terrible finger at me and said:

"'Abner Brown, that line fence row is an example of the life that you have led here on earth, and it is because of such things as this line fence quarreling that you've been doing that I've been sent for you now.'

"Then he says, says he: 'Abner Brown, you were left a good farm, given good health, and some brains. How have you used them, I ask you. How have you used them? What good have you been to yourself or to anybody else? Some folks start in wrong, but they learn wisdom from life. But not you, Abner Brown, not you.....'"

As the old man told his story in the same high

(*Continued on page* 424)

If They Were To Come Back

"THE DELAYED PILGRIM" which starts on this page is another farm story by E. R. Eastman which I liked as well as I did "The Trouble Maker," and that is saying a lot. In this age of mechanics, speed and so-called progress, I have often wondered what a man who lived a hundred years ago would think about it all if he could come back. Mr. Eastman's story is the answer. If you read this first instalment, I will guarantee that you will read the rest of it. But this need not worry you, for we will finish it in two or three instalments. Fred W. Ohm, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist.

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WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are asking you to check those which you read regularly. Mark with a cross that which you read first. Cut out this item and coupon and mail it to us: Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

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Indian Summer Was Late

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

NOVEMBER is fortunately proving to be a much better fall month than either September or October. Aside from one very heavy rain on Friday, the thirteenth—unlucky day—little rain has fallen. The temperature has been moderate and there has been more or less sunshine. Many of the days are almost like Indian summer. This fine weather has enabled most of us to finish the picking up of drop apples although there are still many on the ground. The amount of drop apples of course, corresponds to the large picked crop of this fruit and is even larger on account of heavy frosts and high winds. The price has fallen to thirty-five cents a hundredweight in most cases.

M. C. BURRITT

Cabbage harvest is finished too and some corn has been harvested. A few are still filling silos although the fodder must be very nearly worthless. Most potatoes have been dug on this date—November 21st.

Apple Market Is Dull

The apple market has been very dull for the last ten days and sales and shipments have fallen off materially. Good A grade 2½-inch Baldwins which have been selling at $4.25 F. O. B. are now $4 per barrel but there are few sales. The bearish market is probably due to the over-run, the frozen apples which have had to be rushed to market and the heavy storage holdings reported by the government. The export demand is good, the price started low so that consumer buying has been pretty good and probably will continue so. Probably seventy-five per cent of the apple crop is out of growers' hands and the crop is held by buyers, large growers and the cooperatives. The crop in storage should move out at fair to good prices.

The cabbage market has been somewhat variable but the price has been held between $15 and $20 a ton.

Farm Bureau Canvass Under Way

The Farm Bureau canvass mentioned last week has been successfully made although not quite completed. In our own school district my neighbor and I called on 25 farmers and secured the memberships of 18 very readily. All these men believed in the Farm Bureau and were quite ready to support it with their five dollars and to use it. Of the other seven, three did not expect to farm next year, one thought he could not afford it on account of heavy sickness expense in his family. The other three could see no value in the Bureau and felt that they had no needs it could fill.

I do not believe that a membership canvass is the right occasion to discuss such an attitude. The psychology is against the canvassers. Farmers who do not see any value in the Bureau will usually be convinced only by specific instances of practical usefulness which come to them naturally in the course of events rather than by arguments. The majority of farmers where the Bureaus are well organized and have rendered good service only need to be enrolled. I think that one of the chief reasons for falling off in membership during the past few years is the failure of local committeemen to canvass their districts. This community already has 90 paid-in members with three school districts yet to report and will have well over 100 members.

Social Functions Hold Sway

Now that the rush of farm work has abated somewhat social activities are the order of the day. During the past ten days the churches, the Sunday schools, the Farm and Home Bureaus, and the Grange have had rallys and suppers and fraternal organizations, firemen and other groups have additional affairs scheduled.

The social life of most rural communities is no longer an entity as it used to be but is broken up into groups according to interests. Some of these groups overlap and some do not. The churches and their affiliated organizations represent one group and perhaps the dominant one in many communities, but they fail to reach in any way a large element in most rural communities. The Grange and the Farm and Home Bureaus represent a more nearly pure farming group but one which overlaps to a very considerable extent the church group.

Need To Hold Community Together

The social activities of the remainder of the community are quite different and quite apart from those just mentioned. They are chiefly, though by no means exclusively, designed to meet the requirements of the not-church, not-grange groups and consist of the meetings of the fraternal organization, and dances, suppers, etc., arranged by them and by such groups as firemen. While such a social organization seems to meet the varied needs of individuals in the community, it also tends to break up the community into elements with rather widely separated ideals and does not make for solidarity of the community. While most, if not all, of these social activities are needed and should be continued, there is also a need for a common interest and activity which will draw the whole community together as an integral unit.—M. C. Burritt.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 113, Ten Years of Management of the Cornell University Woodlots, by A. B. Recknagel. Farmers are showing more and more interest in the farm wood lot and in forestry. The farm woodlot should be treated as a crop and this bulletin gives some suggestions for its management.

FLAPPER—*Look Dad! Isn't that dar-ling! He isn't even conscious that you've just painted those steps!*—JUDGE

Good Economy to Buy Lime Now

Is there any advantage in buying lime this fall? We have been hearing a lot of talk about it and if there is any merit in it, we want to take advantage of it. Is it practical to apply lime in the winter?—G. N. F., New York.

THERE are numerous advantages in putting limestone on the soil in the fall. The roads are then in better condition for hauling, and the fields for spreading than they are in spring. It is often difficult to haul limestone over ordinary roads in spring, and still more difficult to get it out on the fields for spreading before it is time to begin preparing the seedbed of fall-plowed land for oats or barley. This difficulty is even more pronounced when one must wait for the soil to dry out for spring plowing before the spring grains can be seeded. Therefore the fall is better for hauling and spreading the lime.

There is also less rush work in fall than in spring, and less competition for power, whether for teams or tractor. Furthermore, limestone applied in the fall on plowed land will become mixed with the soil by rains and freezing and thawing during fall and spring. This mixing gives the limestone and the soil an opportunity to interact, so that a part of the lime requirement will be satisfied before the spring crop is seeded, or at least by the time the young clover needs the benefits of limestone.

It is perfectly feasible to apply limestone in winter whenever field conditions permit. In some sections it is highly desirable to haul lime or limestone to the farm by sled. This has the advantage over hauling it in the spring that the road conditions are good, and also that the farmer is relieved of this work in the spring, when his time is needed in preparing for and seeding the early-sown grains.—A. F. GUSTAFSON.

Editor's Note:—Another argument in favor of fall buying is that there is not as much demand for it in the fall and you will have your order more promptly attended to. In the spring every one is in a rush at the last minute and you may find yourself left.

Keeping Celery For Winter Use

CELERY is very hardy and will keep easily. It should be set with its roots in moist soil for that will keep moisture in the stalks and they will remain crisp and juicy. This can be done in a cool cave or cellar, or in a trench dug in the garden. It should be set close as the blanching continues and all light should be shut out from the stalks. Where stored in a trench this is dug deep enough so the tops will be just below the level. Plant the stalks as close as possible in two rows and be sure the tops fill the top of the trench to keep out light if set before freezing starts. It will blanch there nicely, but rains should not fall on it as this will fill the hearts with water too much, but keep the soil at the roots moist. As it begins to freeze rather severely cover with straw, first putting boards across the trench to hold the straw up. Later give a covering of earth rounded to shed water.—L. H. Cobb.

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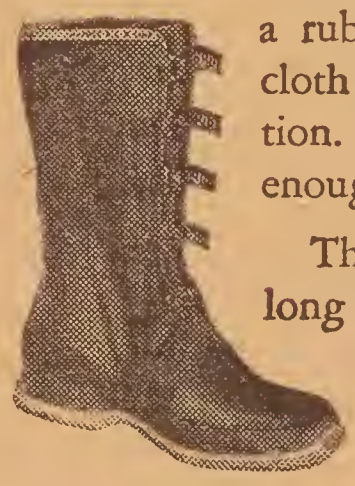

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Concerning Fences

(*Continued from page* 411)

all sure but that his way was best. Just now we are setting some end posts in concrete.

In any case I have come to feel that we need very little fencing except around the outside of the farm. We must have good line fences. Such a condition is a great aid to neighborliness and lasting friendships.

Also when I am dressed up some Sunday morning and about to start for church at peace with myself and the rest of the world, and then somebody hails "Your cows are out"—well,—it takes all the joy out of living and makes me feel as if I too wanted to abandon the farm and move to the city where the unruly cows cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

More and more we are coming to depend upon merely temporary fence. It does away with fence rows and then you have a fence, not where it happens to be, but where you really want it. Just now we have two fields of more than forty acres each and one of more than thirty acres.

**This article is printed through the courtesy of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau News.*

"Hey, Pa! Willie's playin' with your shotgun!"—JUDGE.

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The market price of grain and hay does not change their feeding value. Whether you grow your grain and hay or buy it you need Corn Gluten Feed to supply the digestible protein lacking in home grown feeds.

Don't let the low price of corn tempt you to cut down on the protein your cows must have.

Can a steer make gains as cheaply on one pound of protein as on three pounds per day? Will a dairy cow return as much profit over feed cost on a 10% protein ration as she will on a ration containing 20% protein? Experience answers "NO."

Illinois Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 159, says that cows on corn silage, timothy hay, clover hay and ground corn required 71.9 lbs. digestible nutrients to produce 100 lbs. milk. When Corn Gluten Feed was added they needed only 54.5 lbs. digestible nutrients to make 100 lbs. milk.

Sell some of your grain and buy Corn Gluten Feed to balance your rations. You will get better results per 100 lbs. of feed. You will save grain—make more money—and have better conditioned animals.

Good Practice Beats Theory

The subject of "Protein Variety" is interesting for discussion, but it doesn't mean very much to the practical feeder who knows his own animals. The feed lot test is the only one that fixes feed values. Let's stop theorizing and talk about what we actually know.

You need protein to balance your corn, oats and roughage. The purest and safest is the protein of corn as supplied by Corn Gluten Feed. A single ton gives you the protein equivalent of nearly three tons of whole grain.

You get your protein "variety" in alfalfa, clover and other leguminous roughages. So when you feed your grain and roughage, balanced with Corn Gluten Feed, you get both variety and balance. Your animals will prove it to you.

Tell us what kind of stock you are feeding and what home grown feeds you are giving them. We will go into the matter in a sensible way and suggest a ration that will make you more money.

But whether you write to us or not, you should feed Corn Gluten Feed—for safety—for economy—for larger profits. You can buy Corn Gluten Feed from your feed dealer or any manufacturer.

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No. 20

Do You Figure the Value of Skimmilk?

I WAS talking cows with a neighbor of mine recently. He told me that he was milking only three cows, but that they were good producers and were bringing in a nice income each month.

"My cream checks amount to ten dollars per week," said he, "and I'm not feeding any grain to them because they have good, rich pasture. These three cows are showing a good profit above feed cost."

"And besides, there's the value of the skimmilk," I suggested.

"Oh," he replied, "I don't figure that because it goes to the hogs and chickens."

I have found that this is the attitude of a large number of farmers who separate the milk, sell the cream, and feed the skimmilk. As long as no actual cash is received for it, it is not credited with a dollars and cents value. Yet the separated milk has a most decided value when fed to pigs and chickens and in justice to the dairy cow a value should be placed upon this by-product.

When cost tabs are kept on a cow to learn definitely whether she is producing a profit above feed cost or is only a "loafer", it is but fair to place to her credit every part of her product that has a value.

Great Value in Skimmilk

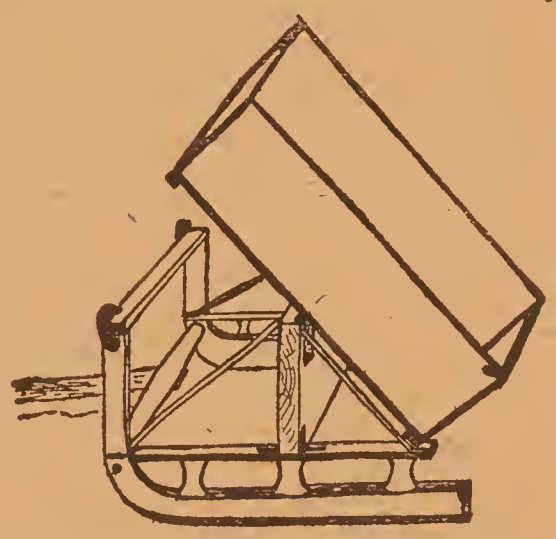
For poultry, skimmilk is an efficient substitute for meatscrap or tankage. A standard mash for laying hens consists of 100 pounds of tankage to 100 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, bran and middlings. If three gallons of skimmilk per hundred hens, per day, is fed instead, the tankage may be cut down to a minimum or eliminated entirely. When skimmilk is fed, each 400 pounds of mash consumed means a saving of 100 pounds of tankage.

Skimmilk whether fed alone or in a slop, is a splendid feed for pigs or fattening hogs. One of the most extensive stock feeders I know of, a farmer who raises and fattens for market purposes upwards of 1500 porkers a year, thinks so well of milk or its by-products that he buys condensed buttermilk by the barrel for his hogs. It costs him several cents per pound, but he figures that it is worth that much to him because of the rapid gain and good finish it puts on his porkers. He keeps only a few cows, so it is necessary for him to buy the cows' product. He buys buttermilk instead of skimmilk because the former is easier to handle.

Farm Labor Saving Device

A. S. PRITCHARD

IN this section of the country where the fields are covered with snow a good share of the winter, the above illustrated manure sled will be of great help to the man who cares for the stables. I saw a sled rigged like this in actual use on a farm in Slate River, Ontario. This man had built it himself and surely



proved to be a wonderful success. By spreading manure in this manner so much of the fertility is not lost in the melting snows of Spring.

The manure is dumped in rows about ten feet apart making the field look like a mammoth checkerboard. It's a much warmer job to spread after the snow goes off and not so far to scatter either only being a distance of five or six feet to throw it.

Most every farm has an extra front

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Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, all good growthy pigs. For feeding pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $4.50 each. I have pure bred Chester Whites 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.00 each. Barrow boars or sows, also pure bred Yorkshire Barrow boars or sows, $5 each. I guarantee safe delivery and no charge for shipping crates. All pigs C. O. D. on your approval.

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Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large healthy pigs, weaned, and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each, and 6 to 7 weeks old, $4 each. Safe delivery guaranteed, no charge for shipping crates; if not satisfied upon arrival at your station, return at my expense. Shipped subject to your approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

BERKSHIRES All ages. On approval. C.O.D. WIANT FARM, Huntington Mills, Pa.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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PROFIT PRODUCTION
PROGRESS PLEASURE
Before buying see the Farceurs
Stallions and mares at reasonable prices.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., DEPT. A.
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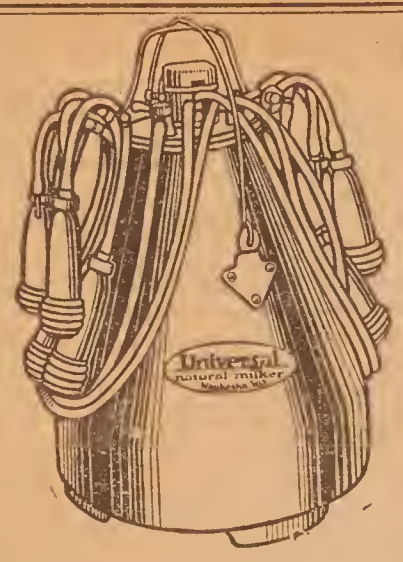

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or back bob that is not in use that could be easily made into a dump sled, there is no work about it that one can't do himself and at little cost.

The sled that I saw was built on a single bob the size of the box being about 4 feet by 6 feet and some 14 inches deep. Care should be taken to have strong timbers running lengthwise under the box. The best way to hinge the box to the center bench is with large steel strap hinges.—A. S. Pritchard.

League Issues Annual Report.

THE annual report of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association contains a record of the year's business and allows comparison with other years of League Business. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, the League sold milk and products amounting to $65,048,895.91. The gross sales for the year were slightly below the preceding year, due largely to lower prices prevailing during a large portion of the year.

During the year there was a net gain in members of 847. During the year 5,116 dariymen joined the League, 4,269 cancelled their contracts, including 674 cancellations made by the Association itself. Improvement is noted in the amount of fluid milk sold. At the end of a fiscal year, the Association was operating 160 plants compared with 140 the year previous.

Reducing Operating Costs

The report brings out the increased economy of operations. The average deduction for administration amounted to $.0832 compared to $.0871 for the previous year. The average deductions for certificates of indebtedness amounted to $.0747 per 100 lbs. compared to $.0957 for the previous year. A reduction of $25,000 was made in the expense of office administration.

At the close of the fiscal year, the League's total assets were $18,753,405.45. In spite of the fact that deductions for certificates were the lowest in its history, the Association redeemed unmatured certificates of indebtedness to the extent of $1,151,278.12. The principal reason for redeeming these certificates was to more evenly distribute the maturing of the certificates over a five year period, and to reduce interest charges on them. Forty-five percent of the face value of certificates of indebtedness is in the form of quick assets of the Association. The net value of land, buildings and equipment owned by the Association makes up the other 55%. The policy of a company in redeeming certificates before the date of maturity has resulted in stabilizing the value of them and until today it is difficult to purchase them except at a cost quite close to their face value.

Difference Between Gluten Feed And Meal

What is the difference between gluten feed and gluten meal? I notice by quotations that gluten meal is always quoted higher than gluten feed. Is it worth the extra cost?—L. T. R., New Jersey.

GLUTEN meal contains more protein and less fiber than gluten feed. Both are byproducts in the manufacture of corn starch. Gluten feed is gluten meal plus the corn bran which is high in fiber.

Gluten meal is especially valuable in supplementing home grown grains that are high in fiber. By its use a ration may be mixed that is low enough in fiber so that it will give good results. The spread in price between the two feeds just about measures the difference in values.

E 47, the monthly list of publications of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics at Ithaca, appears in a new form, and is being mailed on request. * * *

"Since good air is just as essential to a cow as food and water, it should be provided in the barn with just as much care and certainty.

Look! What this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

SIZES Hand-Electric-Belt $6.60 to $14.30 DOWN Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments

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Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

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If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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A HOME OF PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.
For particulars write
P. F. STAPLES, Mgr., E. HOLLISTON, MASS.

USE A PURE BRED BULL

We have for sale from time to time bull calves from Advanced Registry dams—Ayrshire—Guernsey—Holstein—Jersey—Milking Short Horn.

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at one month old. Address
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Double Descendant of
The Century Sire
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

When you analyze this young bull's pedigree you cannot help but marvel at the excellent breeding and production records that are back of him which insure him as a getter of high producing daughters in your herd. He is a line-bred "Dutch" producer.

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FOR SALE Large Registered Jacks and Jennys. Mules and saddle horses, all ages. Also carload registered Holstein Heifers bred and unbred. Accredited Herd.

OSWEGO RIVER STOCK FARMS
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HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

Select some heifer calves from our herd of 100 head for a foundation and start right. We can also supply for your next herd sire a young bull from dams with records up to 1000 lbs. butter.

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WE ARE OFFERING
An especially good lot of young bulls out of good milking dams. Write us about them and get our herd catalogue.
FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
D. H. Cande, Mgr

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of November* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

League Announces October Pool Prices

Gross pool prices	$2.38
Expenses	.07
Net Pool price	2.31
Net cash price to farmers	2.21

The *net cash price* to farmers for September 1924 was $1.76.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.80
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

The Sheffield Producers' announce the weighted price for September will be $2.58 per hundred for 3% milk with regular differentials.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.42. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.53. These prices went into effect Nov. 16.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY EASIER

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	..51 -51½	53½-54	46 -46½
Extra (92 sc)	50½-	52½-53	45½-
84-91 score	..44 -50	45 -52	35 -44½
Lower G'd's	42½-43½	43½-44½	34 -34½

It is a seesaw butter market these days. For a while prices are up and then they ease off. It seems that 53 or 53½ is about as high as creamery extra (92 score) will go. When the price reaches this point there is free selling and it does not take long for an easier tone to settle in. Just before the holiday trading was not quite as brisk due to the fact that buyers anticipated their needs several days previous. As the price of fresh butter advances there is always a heavier turn to storage stocks and substitutes. However, in spite of that reports indicate that the consumptive demand is holding up extremely well.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	25½-26½	25½-27	21 -22
Fresh av'ge	.24½-25	24½-25	-20½
Held fancy	..27 -28	27 -28	22½-23
Held av'ge	..25½-26½	25½-26½	20½-22

There is practically no change in the cheese market since last week. The fancier marks of fresh flats are a quarter of a cent lower. Trading has been very quiet. At the same time the receipts of State cheese have been extremely light and in view of the fact that very few fresh lots are available the market is holding steady.

NEARBY EGGS LOWER

NEARBY WHITES	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	74-75	79-80	77-80
Av'ge extras	72-73	-78	73-76
Extra firsts	66-71	68-76	68-72
Firsts	60-64	62-67	62-67
Gathered	50-71	50-76	52-70
Pullets	40-53	40-54	45-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	72-75	70-77	70-75

If last year's market is to be taken as any indication it looks as though we have passed the peak of high prices of eggs for this year. In 1924 prices gradually eased off so that the fancy marks sold for 73c and 74c during the entire month of December. This year the price has dropped off much earlier. It may be that prices will swing upward slightly but it is doubtful if they will go back to the prices of two or three weeks ago. There is no question but what the higher prices have reduced consumptive demand for fresh eggs. Consumers are now paying 90c for fresh eggs. White eggs have been so plentiful that the prices tumbled to the point that whites are now on par with brown eggs.

LIVE POULTRY HIGHER

FOWLS	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	A Year Ago
Colored	28-33	26-30	24-30
Leghorns	25-	19-20	19-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	30-35	25-27	27-28
Leghorns	28-30	23-	25-26

The Thanksgiving live poultry market split two ways. Fowls and chickens ran true to form and made a strong active market. Prices on fancy marks went as high as 35c although most of the trading was at 33c. Turkeys on the other hand failed to materalize the market that they expected to make. Earlier indications promised a short crop of fancy matured birds. Shippers evidently anticipated a high New York market and therefore diverted shipments this way. Carlots of turkeys were expressed through from Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, thereby flooding the market, making it impossible to hold up to the price which prevailed on the 20th, which was 48c. In addition to these heavy shipments were heavy week-end carry-overs. The market was so generously supplied that it was impossible to establish a market until the afternoon of the 23rd when buyers and sellers agreed on 42c to 45c. Early expectations were that New York would be a 50c market. Up-state shippers who watched their local markets and catered to them, profited on the deal.

Fowls and chickens on the other hand enjoyed a very favorable position on the 23rd and there was an actual shortage of fancy express fowls and chickens. What we stated in these columns a number of weeks ago relative to the poultry market has been borne out. Those farmers who held back their fowls and chickens at that time, when prices ranged from 18c to 22c, gained from 10c to 14c on the Thanksgiving market. After the holidays it was expected that the market will ease off to some extent.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	A Year Ago
Wheat (Dec.)	...1.58¾	1.57½	1.55¾
Corn (Dec.)	..... .72⅝	.76⅜	1.14
Oats (Dec.)	..... .38¾	.38⅞	.53½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.81¾	1.80	1.77¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.97⅜	1.03⅜	1.36
Oats, No. 2	..... .50½	.48½	.61½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	
Grd. Oats	.....28.00	27.50	40.00
Sp'g Bran	.....30.50	30.50	29.00
H'd Bran	.....33.00	33.00	31.50
Stand'd Mids.	.....31.00	31.00	31.50
Soft W. Mids.	.....38.00	38.00	36.50
Flour Mids.	.....38.00	38.00	37.50
Red Dog	.....44.50	44.00	43.00
Wh. Hominy	.....35.00	35.00	45.00
Yel. Hominy	.....34.50	34.00	44.00
Corn Meal	.....36.50	37.00	48.00
Gluten Feed	.....41.75	41.75	43.75
Gluten Meal	.....51.75	53.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	....38.00	38.00	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	....40.00	40.00	45.50
43% C. S Meal	.....42.00	42.00	47.25
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	.....46.75	45.50	47.00

POTATO SENTIMENT IS IMPROVING

It looks as though the potato market is taking a turn for the better. Sentiment is responsible for the much better tone. Reports coming from the country indicate that some growers are of the opinion that the high point of the market has been passed, especially in view of the very quiet market that has prevailed for the past two weeks. Facts and figures do not bear this out. A close analysis of the Government crop report of November 1 shows that the marketable crop is lower than was expected and a real shortage exists. It must be born in mind that the high point reached three or four weeks ago was a record breaker. In spite of the present lull, prices are only slightly under those high figures.

During the recent peak, shipments to market were unprecedented and it is quite natural that the market would slow up under such unusually heavy supplies. It was also to be expected that country buyers would cease activity while this condition existed in the market and while the embargo was in force. The embargo has been lifted and although trading at the moment is slow sentiment is much better. It was to be expected that trading would be more or less dull just previous to the holiday because buyers at such a time are more interested in the holiday specialties, usually anticipating their potato requirements several days previous. The market up-state is still above par with New York City. Many local markets up-state are fully a dollar a bushel higher.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

The bean market continues to show the extremely quiet tone that has been so characteristic of late and values are barely steady. Up-state red kidneys have got to be real choice to bring $11 per hundred. Common stock is selling around $10.25. There are practically no domestic white kidneys on the market. They have been very scarce. One of the largest receivers has informed us that strictly fancy hand picked white kidneys in new jute bags of 100 pounds would bring $9.75 a hundred delivered in New York City. Domestic pea beans are offered freely at $6 a hundred but most of the business is being done at $5.50 to $5.75. New York has not been experiencing enough cold weather to give any stimulation to the bean market. In spite of heavy damages to the bean crop, Government crop reports indicate that the yield this year is only slightly below that of last year.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There has been little or no change in the hay market, although receipts are more liberal, especially of medium and lower grades. There is very little No. 1 coming in. The demand is fairly good. Strictly fancy choice hay will bring $30 at the moment. No. 2, $26 to $28; No. 3, $23 to $24; sample $18 to $20; light clover mixed selling anywhere from $20 to $28, depending on grade. Oat straw is $14 to $15 a ton, rye $17 to $18.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There is no change in the live calf market. Prices are about the same as they have been for the past several weeks, $16 a hundred representing the top of the market on prime stock. Fair to good live veals were selling anywhere from $13 to $15.50 Live lambs are meeting an active market with $16.50 representing the top of the market.

Country dressed veal is still at 20c for the top of the market. The market is weak and slow, especially on medium and lower grades. Very few reached the top market, most selling at 13c to 18c. Dressed spring lamb is very slow and dull, just the opposite of the live market. Prime stock only reached $12 a head with average stock anywhere from $6 to $10.

Hogs are also in a strong position, meeting good demand, stock weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, selling anywhere from $12.50 to $13 per hundred. Heavier stock is a shade lower.

If You Have Carload Shipments of

HAY OR POTATOES

To Dispose of Communicate with

W. D. POWER & CO.,

601 West 33rd Street, New York

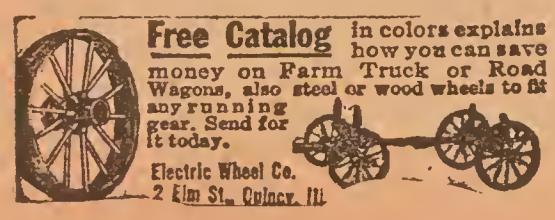
SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City



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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
Burlington, Vt.

Among the Farmers

Farm News From New York and Pennsylvania

TOURING along the border between New York and Pennsylvania one does not see many potato fields that have not been harvested at this writing, near the middle of November. Our farmers as a rule have taken advantage of every good day and have taken in very nearly all their crop, not alone of potatoes, but of everything else. More cabbage than anything else is out now, and that is fast being cared for. For this reason cold weather has not hurt us as badly as it has some in other sections.

Because the potato situation is the most sensational of anything in the crop line, we give a bit of time to asking what are current prices. So far the prices are very much up in the air. It will take a little time to stabilize them. Farmers are quite well wrought up over the matter. Some are selling for $2.00; on the E.-J. market last Saturday they brought $2.40 retail, and some are not selling at all, preferring to take a chance on the price being still higher. We hear of a $2.50 rate here and there. One thing is sure: those who have potatoes this year are not giving them away, as they did last year. Hundreds of bushels never were marketed last year, but were fed to stock. Many sold for 35 cents a bushel. Now a peck will bring much more than that.

Many farmers are realizing some money cutting wood and marketing in the Triple Cities, Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City. For a cord they get about $4.50, and if the coal strike lasts much longer, the demand will be even greater than it is now. Farmers are burning wood themselves quite generally, and are thankful they have it to use.

Not as much fall plowing as usual has been done as yet.

Apples are our poorest crop in this part of the state for 1925. Rarely do we have to note so complete a failure.

E. L. V.

Farmer's Meetings

Dec. 1. Clinton County Farm Bureau. Annual Meeting at Plattsburg, at 1:30 p. m. H. C. McKenzie will be the speaker.

Dec. 2. Ulster County Annual Farm Bureau Meeting at Kingston. The annual banquet will be held in the evening.

Dec. 10. Annual meeting of the Allegany County Farm and Home Bureau at Belmont, N. Y.

Jan. 13-14-15. Annual Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester. E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist will speak on Jan. 15.

Jan. 13-14-15. Rochester Fruit Show at Rochester.

Fall Meeting of Agricultural Engineers

THE fall meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be held at Schenectady on December 10, 11 and 12th at the Hotel Van Curler. This meeting will be devoted to the engineering problems as they are relative to agriculture. Engineering today plays an enormous part in the business of farming, contrary to what most people believe. Among the problems to be discussed at this meeting will be rural electrification in its various phases, farm power machinery and farm building problems, such as ventilation, remodeling, sanitation and up-keep. The more farmers turn to machinery, the greater is their need for the study of the agricultural engineers and this meeting is to bring out some of the reports that investigators have been working on for the past few years, a typical one being the subject of the dilution of crank case oil in kerosene burning tractors..

County Notes

Erie County, Pa.—October was a very cold wet month. Snow began around the middle; stayed on two weeks. Leaves were green and covered with snow. Farmers having hard time to get their potatoes and buckwheat; only one or two nice days at a time; buckwheat don't get dry enough to draw until it rains again. Raining hard tonight; wind sounds like mid-winter. Potatoes selling at $1.75 to $2.00; butter 60c; eggs 60c; chickens 22c.—R. McA.

Essex County.—Threshing and silo filling are finished. Grain turned out very good, but corn did not ripen well. Much rain and cold weather made the corn season poor. Potatoes have rotted badly. Owing to the short potato crop, many potatoes have been put in the cellar that ordinarily would have remained undug. The frosts of October injured apples to some extent. Many were used for cider instead of being stored. Eggs are 65c a dozen, veals 14c to 16c dressed, pigs $3 to $5 each.—M. E. B.

Washington County.—On account of the continued wet weather, very little fall plowing will be done. Some corn yet in the fields. Several from this locality attended the "Farm Bureau" meeting at Granville on the 17th. The county was well represented and much interest was shown by all. Plans were made to canvass for membership. Very few potatoes were grown in this locality this season. Dressed pigs are bringing 20c per pound; beef 10c; eggs 70c and 75c per dozen.—H. C. C.

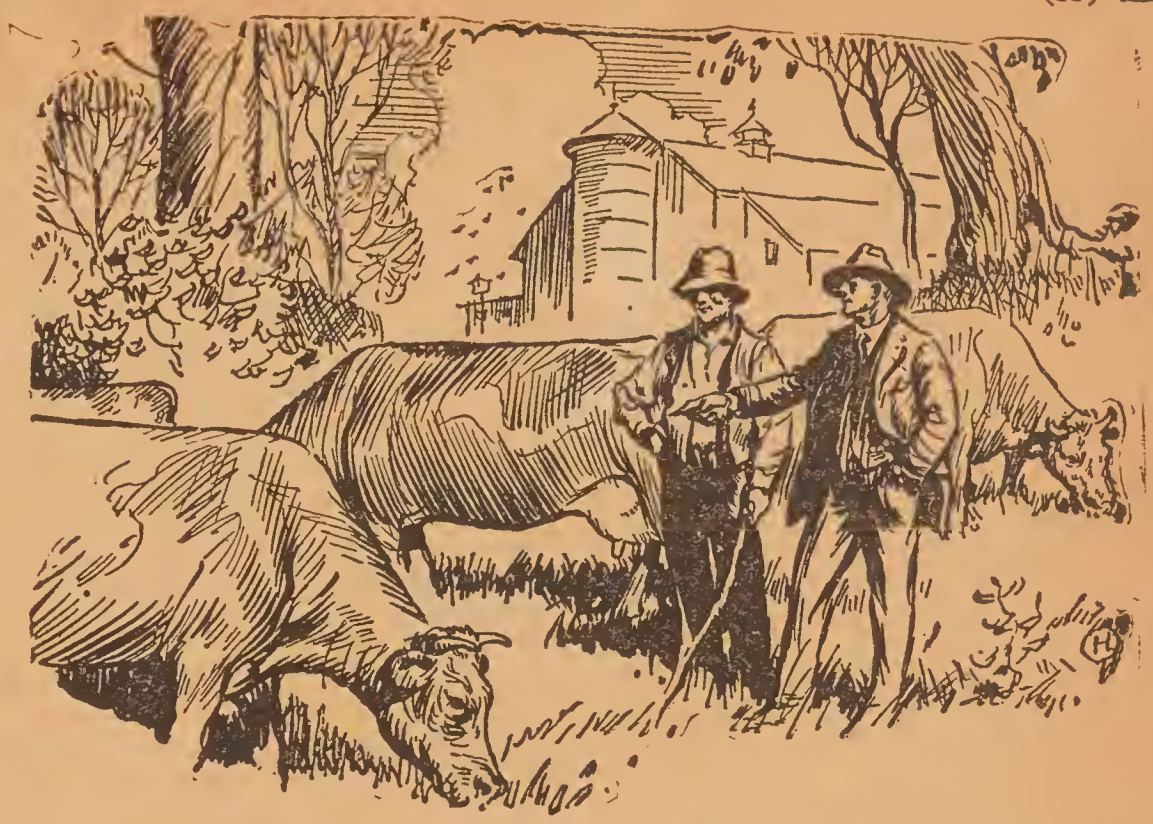
Franklin County.—Your recent letter at hand requesting names of milk plants operating in this section and price paid for 3% milk. The Dairymen's League or Bordens at Burke, Sheffields at Chateaugay, and other points in the county; the September price paid by Sheffield was $2.49, Dairymen's League $2.215. The October returns have not as yet been received. The Sheffield prices run anywhere from 25c to 50c higher each month than paid by the League.—N. T. J.

Chautauqua County.—Farmers have been improving every fair day we have in digging their potatoes, a few have some to dig yet. Acres of buckwheat never was cut, as the snow smashed it flat. Many have commenced to cut and lay in their supply of winter wood, while many have it already cut and seasoned. All T.B. cows have been shipped away from this section.—P. S. C.

Genesee County.—We have been having cold weather for the season; last night was the coldest yet. Lots of apples frozen on the trees. One grower had 500 barrels of Spies that were not picked yet. Lots of potatoes to dig yet. The farmers are hit pretty hard. Potatoes are $2.00 per bushel apples 50c to $1.00 per bushel. Eggs 70c per dozen; butter 45 to 55c per lb.; beans $3. to $5.00 per bushel and not all pulled yet and what is to pull has to be pulled by hand, the ground is so wet.—J. C.

Jefferson County.—Plowing has been held up in many places on account of so much rain. Another coat of about two inches of snow covered the ground this week, an unusual thing stubble ground plows.

Potatoes scarce and sell readily for $2.50 a bushel. Few people are getting eggs at 70c is paid. Butter 58c a pound, roasting chickens bring 20c a pound alive. There is a good supply of turkeys among the growers, but few have been sold yet for Thanksgiving; 65c dressed is top price and buyers will not set a price until about November 12th, saying they must hear from the big markets (Boston and the west) before they make a price, but with good weather there will be many fine birds for Holiday trade.—C. J. D.



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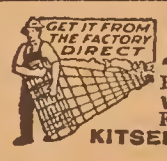

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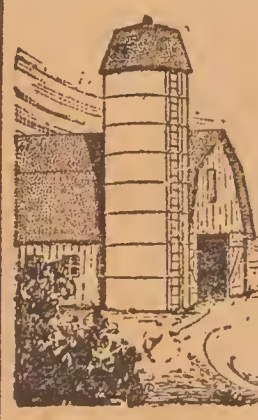

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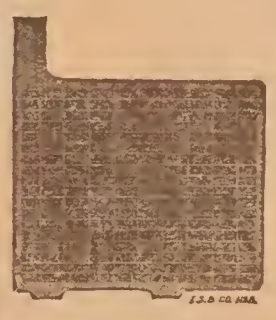
How a Storage Battery Works

How It Is Made and Where the Power Comes From

By F. G. BEHRENDS

DURING the past year a number of questions, pertaining to the care of the storage battery have come to me. Farmers are becoming users of storage batteries more and more every year both because of the increased use of automobiles, but radios as well. It has, therefore seemed desirable to treat of this subject briefly and in such a way that it should be of value to every battery owner.



The Positive Plate fig. 1.

All of the rules given by companies for the care of batteries are based on facts and those facts are derived from the construction of the battery itself and from the nature of its operation. Possibly these rules would be better heeded if the facts back of them were understood.

It is first necessary to understand that a storage battery does not store electricity. The current that we get from a storage battery is the result of chemical action within each cell, but unlike the ordinary dry cell, after the chemical action has progressed to a point where no more electricity can be produced, we can by passing a current through the battery restore the battery to its original chemical condition, after which it will again deliver electricity. If you define a storage battery, you will state the above fact in different terms. "A storage battery is a device which converts electrical energy during charge and during discharge reconverts the chemical energy into electrical energy."

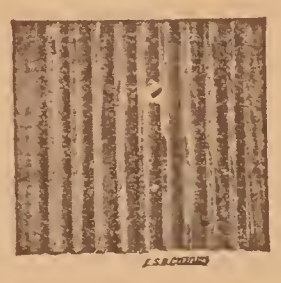
The Negative Plate fig. 2.

A storage battery consists essentially of some positive plates and some negative plates immersed in a solution called an electrolyte. A positive plate consists of a metal framework called a grid which has been pasted full of peroxide of lead (Fig. 1). A negative plate consists of the same type of grid which has been pasted full of spongy lead (Fig. 2). The extensions on a certain number of positive plates are "lead burned" to a strap to form a positive group (Fig. 3). In a similar manner a number of negative plates are fastened to a strap to form a negative group (Fig. 4). These two groups are then dovetailed together, a separator being installed between each positive and negative plate with the grooves running vertically and facing the positive plate. The negative group with the positive group and the separators (Fig. 5) form an element (Fig. 6). This element is then placed in a suitable jar and covered with the solution of electrolyte. An element installed in a jar, with a cover and immersed in the electrolyte comprises a cell. Each cell will deliver two volts and therefore to obtain a six volt storage battery three cells are placed together in a box and connected in series (Fig. 7).

The Positive Group fig. 3.

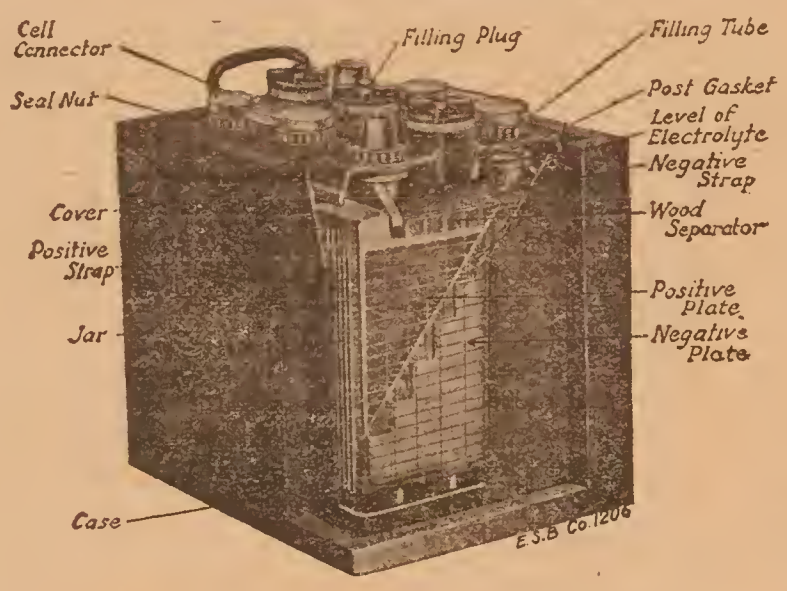
The Negative Group fig. 4.

The chemical action of a battery is as follows: When fully charged there is on the positive plates lead peroxide and on the negative plates, spongy lead. The solution consists of a certain definite proportion of sulphuric acid and pure water. As the current is taken from the battery, the sulphuric acid enters the plates changing the compounds gradually to lead sulphate. When the compounds are largely changed to lead sulphate, the battery can no longer deliver a current and is said to be discharged or run down. Since part of the sulphuric acid formerly in the electrolyte is now held in the plates in the form of lead sulphate, the proportion of the sulphuric acid to the water in the electrolyte when the battery is run down is much less than when the battery was charged.



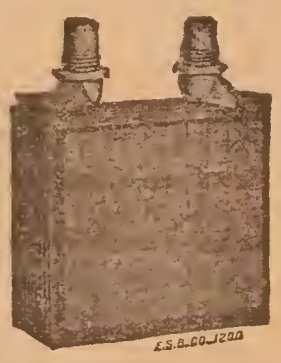
The Separator fig. 5

To charge the battery a current is passed through it which breaks down the lead sulphate compound on the plates restoring them to their original condition and replacing the sulphuric acid in the electrolyte, bringing it back again to its original proportion of sulphuric acid and pure water.



The Complete Battery, fig. 7

To summarize, the action may be stated in this way. As the current is used from the battery and the battery runs down, the sulphuric acid leaves the electrolyte and enters the plates. The density of the electrolyte approaching more nearly that of water alone. On the other hand, when a current is passed through the battery in charging, the sulphuric acid is driven from the plates back into the electrolyte, the density of which increases until when fully charged, the original proportion of sulphuric acid and water is attained.

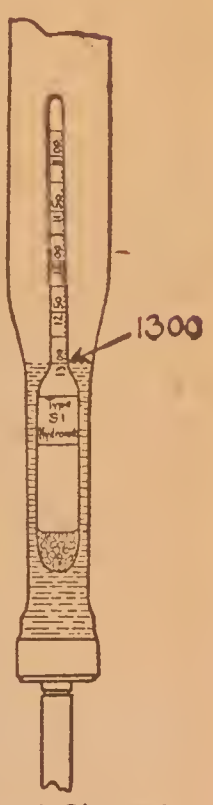


The Element fig. 6.

It can, therefore be seen that it is possible for use to determine at any time the proportion of sulphuric acid to water in the electrolyte, we can tell whether the battery is fully charged, partly charged, nearly run down or completely run down. This can be determined by taking hydrometer readings and the charge of the battery known at a glance.

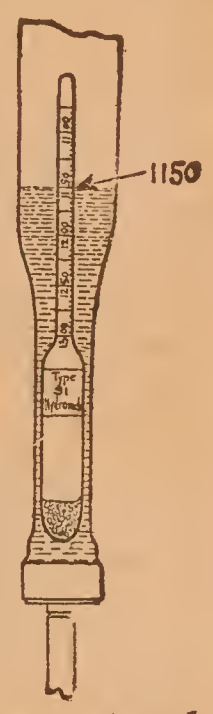
Hydrometer fig. 8.

A hydrometer syringe is shown in fig. 8. Within the outside glass housing, there is a small glass tube, the hydrometer, weighted at one end and graded at the other end with marks from 1.100 to 1.300. The end of the hydrometer syringe is inserted through one of the cell openings and the electrolyte is drawn up into it floating the hydrometer. The density or thickness of the electrolyte will determine whether or not the hydrometer will float high or sink low. The reading is taken on the scale level with the liquid. If full strength electrolyte were drawn into the syringe, the hydrometer would float at such a level that the 1.300 mark on the scale would be even with the surface of the liquid in the syringe (Fig. 9). This condition would be found with a fully charged storage battery. As the battery discharges and the sulphuric acid enters the plates, the density of the electrolyte becomes less and less and if readings were taken from time to time as the battery was running down, the hydrometer would float lower and lower in each case until finally the density would have so far decreased that the hydrometer would sink in the liquid until the 1.100 mark was level with the surface of the electrolyte. (Fig. 10). This would indicate that most of the sulphuric acid had entered the plates and that the electrolyte was little more than plain water and that the battery was completely discharged.



A Charged Battery fig. 9.

Since a hydrometer reading of 1.275 to 1.300 indicates a fully charged battery and readings less than 1.150 a completely discharged battery, we can tell from the intermediate readings, the charge of the battery and be guided accordingly. It would seem to me advisable for every storage battery owner to have a glass bottle in which to keep distilled water and a hydrometer syringe with which to test his battery. By taking occasional readings and adding water when necessary, the life of any storage battery can be greatly increased. Hydrometer readings tell us not only the condition of the charge but warn us when it is time to take our battery to a service station.



A Discharged Battery fig. 10.

In the following article, the rules for the proper care of a storage battery will be considered.

Some New Bulletins

Cornell Extension Bulletin 108, The Farm Shop and Tool Equipment by L. M. Roehl. With the increased use of machinery, the amount of repair work on farm is continually increasing. Good work depends on good tools and a good place to work. This bulletin gives directions for making a work bench, tool cabinet and tells what tools are needed on a farm.

* * *

Cornell Bulletin 438 Economic Studies of Dairy Farming in New York. Number Three. Grade B milk with alfalfa roughage by E. G. Misner. This bulletin will be helpful to the man who is interested in studying the costs and profits of his own farm in comparison with others. It gives some fine farm management suggestions.

Grease is better than oil for protecting plowshares from rust when they are stored for the winter, as the grease stays where it is put.

Henhouse Chore Savers

How to Lighten the Load and Speed Matters Up

SAID S. A. Gerdwen, a prominent Ohio poultryman, to me, when I visited him recently, "Why not apply the same time and labor-saving arrangements to the care of the farm poultry that we apply to the care of the farm herd and other lines of farm endeavor? Why let the farmer's wife carry feed and water when the hen house can be made as convenient as the barn, and other farm facilities? These two questions are among the many I ask myself as I go about and see the average farms. I find that less than 25 percent of the farms have a convenient system of feed storage and water supply in their poultry houses."

Gerdwen has an uptodate and modern poultryhouse, and is adding the improvements he is telling about. His house is modeled after the latest improved type of the multiple unit idea. His feed storage idea has already been incorporated in the building and the water supply system is being put in. He has been led to follow this course largely by the experience of another farmer in another state whose plant he has largely modeled after, especially in conveniences.

Feed Storage Saves Steps

While on a pleasure jaunt he ran across the idea and was not slow to bring the idea home and apply it. I shall let him tell something about what he found on the other man's poultry yards:

"I learned a lot while on that trip, and while I am a bit apt to follow my own inclinations, yet I can see things as the other fellow sees them. In another state, one can learn many things that can be brought into use at home. On the farm in question, I found a poultry house that was certainly the last letter in convenience. I particularly noted that the barn and feed rooms were about 300 feet away from the poultry house. But this did not affect the feeding of the hens in the least. The storage room was built into the poultry house. At the end of the poultryhouse nearest the dwelling house a space of five feet of the length of the building was cut off for feed storage and a partition built in. This was again subdivided, making two rooms of five by eight, the building being 16 feet wide. On the inside of the house there are doors opening into each of the two small rooms from the scratching room. There is a window opening from the outside into each small room and the sashes are hinged to allow easy opening, for through these windows the feed is unloaded into the storage room.

Hens Get Better Care

"Then there was the scratching room. It was 16x40 feet and in it every thing was handy. The feed hopper was in the center of the room, raised two feet above the floor to keep out litter. Still another hopper was used to provide oyster shells and grit. Compared to the owner's former method of carrying feed from the barn daily, about 300 feet away, he saves about a half hour each day, or nearly two working days a month. And he admitted that his birds received more careful attention since he had things arranged in this manner.

"What impressed me so much was his water system. You will note that I have everything modeled after the plan he has, and plans are perfected now whereby I shall have the water in this house six months hence. He has a pressure tank on his farm. The water was piped to the henhouse, one-half inch pipes being used. These were placed under the frost line. Inside the house the watertrough was placed in front of one of the windows, and about two feet above the floor, to keep out dirt and litter. The faucet is so fitted that a hose may be attached to cleanse the concrete floor. Here at the trough the birds get their fresh water the year round. Now, you see what I expect to have in a comparatively short time. And while telling about this, also tell your readers that this water question may be nicely settled even where there is no pressure tank, by piping direct from a well or spring where there is enough fall for the gravity flow. There are various ways to save steps and to give the birds their fresh water supply all the time."

Drops and Nests Easy to Clean

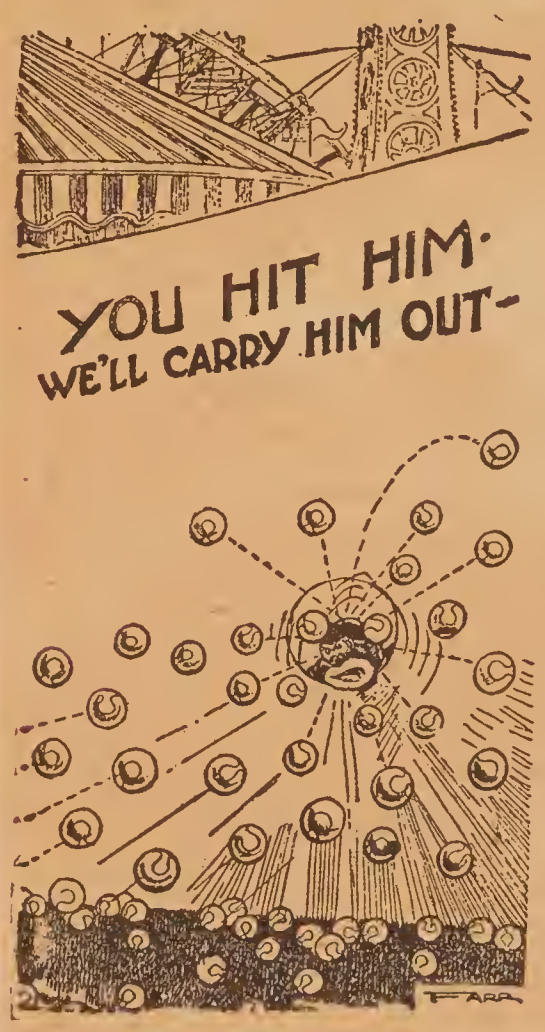
Gerdwen also borrowed a number of other good ideas from his friend in the other state. One of these was the dropping boards arrangement. These are five feet wide and run the entire length of the house, and are located along the back wall. Good lumber was used to make them smooth and to make cleaning easy. Roost poles are ten feet long and are fastened to the ceiling with wires. There is nothing to hinder cleaning of the dropping boards, which he does with a short-handled hoe. It is but a few minutes work to clean them and to make this still easier, he scatters a few handful of dry sand on the boards when cleaned.

He has made his nests in ten-foot sections and they are located under the front edge of the dropping boards. To make their cleaning easier they are made in two parts, the nest sections not being nailed to the bottom board. To clean them it is necessary only to pull the top part forward and the contents of the nests falls out. The hens enter the nests from the rear and the eggs are collected by letting down a hinged door in front. "Hens like to steal their nests and this gives them every possible chance to think they are hiding them.

Advantage in a Good Walk

As we left the poultry house we followed a finely arranged and built gravel walk towards the house yard. I made mention of the beauty of the walks about the buildings. Turning to me, Gerdwen asked, "Why walk to the poultry house through several inches of mud several times a day, when several loads of gravel from the creek near by will make a dry walk the year round at a very small cost?

Querying Gerdwen as to his conveniences being a paying proposition, he gave this as his parting statement, "Since I have added these conveniences to my poultry equipment, the care of my flock has been a decided pleasure, and the more regular care we are giving the birds has so increased the egg yield that we are positive that we have been several times repaid for the expense incurred."—W. S. Farver.



"M'm—ah ain't got no head for this business."—JUDGE

Raising Ducks

SINCE I have had very good success, or luck in raising ducks, I will try to tell how I do it. I have the crudest sort of equipment, just any old box or boards nailed together. Anything that will hold them will do in dry weather, but beware of leaky coops when it is rainy weather. They are as easily drowned as chicks. Even tho they do like water and can swim, they cannot stand a chill. I got many drenchings looking after mine when a sudden storm came up. I confine them in a small yard or enclosure a week or two, then they are able to, and do better running around, preferably on grass. First I start them on stale bread wet with milk or water. As they get older I add cornmeal, cooked potato parings, or potatoes. I change feeds gradually. They require plenty of feed and care for three or four weeks. After that barring storms and cold, they are very easily cared for. I shut them in at night until feathered, then let them sit just anywhere after feathered, seem to prefer the outdoors to coops. Mine sit around the feeding lot until snow falls. I raised about one hundred and fifty last year. Sold them at twenty-five cents per pound live weight. Our local market price. I also dressed quite a lot for purchasers when they so desired them for which I received forty cents each. I feel I am fairly well repaid for time and expense of raising. To succeed with anything one must be interested and on the job every day. A lot of work one day and none the next will not give good results in the raising of ducks or any other kind of poultry.—Arabelle Smith, Pennsylvania.

Preventing Mold on Sprouted Oats

We have been trying an experiment by sprouting oats for our hens. We have trouble in preventing them from molding. Can you tell us how to prevent this? Is it practical to sprout oats for hens under farm conditions?—J. N. T., New York.

OATS will not mold when sprouted if you will add a little formaldehyde to the water in which they are soaked. A half teaspoonful in three gallons of water is about right. Let them soak over night, and then spread them about an inch deep in trays and place them in a warm place. Our experience has been that most farms do not have a suitable place for sprouting oats and we believe cabbage is more economical for green feed. We once experimented with an old incubator and succeeded in sprouting oats successfully, but it would take a big incubator to do it on a large scale. There is an oat sprouter on the market that is heated by a lamp and works good. The trouble with a home made sprouter, or frame for racks is that it dries out too quickly. A sprouter that is enclosed keeps in the moisture. One way of overcoming this drying out is to cover the oats with a layer of coal ashes which holds the moisture.

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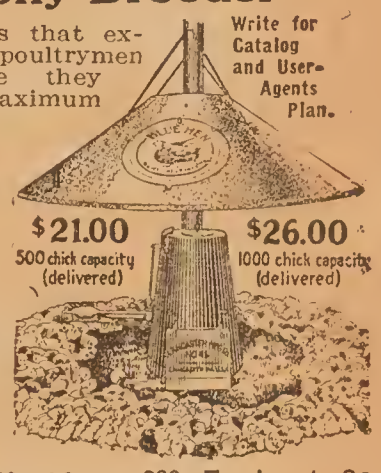

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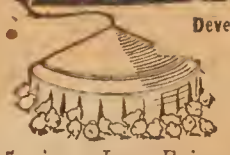

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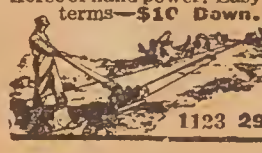

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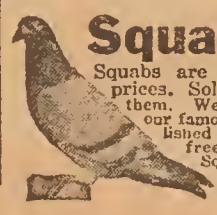

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SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Delayed Pilgrim

(*Continued from page 415*)

monotonous tone of voice, in a language so much different and better than his own, it seemed to young Lynch that he was reciting another's speech that had so impressed him that the very language was burned indelibly upon his memory.

"'For a lifetime,'" he continued, "'you have been narrow and grasping and selfish. Your wife died early from overwork, much of which a little consideration on your part would have spared her. Your children left your home carrying with them an unpleasant memory of their father. And your neighbors, respecting you for your hard work and industry and good farming, still hate you for the hard man that you are.

"'For more than forty years you have quarreled with Jeremiah Lynch, your near neighbor, over a line fence, and a little strip of land which is rightly his. For that mess of pottage and for other similar worthless things of life, you have wasted your talents, ruined your family, and lost the affections of your friends and neighbors. And then, not satisfied with all of this evil, you laid a curse upon your daughter and the Lynch boy that she married, all because of your unholy quarrel with the boy's father over the line fence. And to make sure that your evil deeds should live on after you, you cursed any of your descendents who should ever again marry a Lynch. Compensation and retribution are fundamental laws. For that curse, and for all of your wasted existence, it is decreed that you must pay,'"

The old man's voice trailed off into silence and again he was lost in reverie.

* * *

"Go on," said Lynch impatiently. "Go on."

"Well, that spirit, or ghost, or angel, or whatever it was, then says, says he:

"'Because of this, Abner Brown, the Master of Life has passed sentence upon you, and I have come with His command. I say unto you that the objects and ideals of life are not measured in gold; but rather in happiness, happiness for ourselves and happiness that we bring to others. And happiness is gained through progress. Those stars which you see through your window should indicate to the wise that this life here on earth is but one little part, one step on the Road of Progress that leads ever on and on through the ages until final perfection and final happiness are obtained by all. On this Road we are all pilgrims. For those who profit by their experience and for those who try to bring happiness to others, there is constant progress and the fog clears as they pass through it so that they catch a glimpse of the Road that stretches ever, ever onward.'"

"Yes, yes," said young Lynch, "but what was the rest? What was the sentence?"

"The Angel says to me, says he: 'For those here on earth who do not profit by what is given them there can be no progress. For them the clouds cannot lift until the scales have fallen from their eyes and they can see the Road of Life.'

"He says, 'Abner Brown, you are among these. You have completed this journey on earth, but you have arrived nowhere, for you have failed to prepare yourself. Listen, then, to your fate,'"

* * *

The old man stopped. Over in the next lot of sheep bleated. A crow flapped slowly over their heads and alighted on the fence nearby to peer at the two men in some curiosity. All around them was the busy hum of insect life in midsummer. But neither man heard any of these things. The old man sat with bowed head, and Lynch leaned forward and touched him.

"Go on," he whispered hoarsely. "Go on. What was the sentence?"

"He says, says he, pointing a finger at me, that I was sentenced to die and that at the end of a hundred years I was to come back to earth. I was to stay long enough here so that I may see how I had wasted my life, and so that I might learn, if I could, that the things I had worked and slaved for, and been mean to the family and neighbors about, were no good at all ...And when I had learned that, he says, the curtains should raise, the mist should clear away and I would be admitted again to take up my pilgrim's journey on the long Highway.

He paused a moment, and then continued:

"That's all, except that this morning, as I say, I found myself in there on a bunch of weeds," and again he jerked his thumb over his shoulder to the cemetery back of him. "First I thought I must have walked in my sleep and got stuck here all night. Then I remembered that dream and I climbed up on this wall and looked up and down the valley, and I dunno... I dunno...."

* * *

He put a shaking hand in characteristic gesture on his trembling Adam's apple and in a broken voice continued:

"It's all queer...queer. Even the woods are different...Should be more of them... Nothin' that I can see is the same but the hills....Then along comes you, up old Jerry's pasture lane, driving them there caows, and you tell me about owning this farm of Jerry Lynch's and that he has been dead a hundred years. And so, I dunno...I'm all mixed up...Maybe you're right. Maybe I am crazy, as you said, but it's a funny way to be crazy, ain't it?"

Lynch jumped down from the wall and began pacing nervously back and forth, frequently stopping to study the man on the fence. The old fellow's head had sunk upon his chest. His gaunt frame was all hunched together and he seemed unconscious of all around him.

Suddenly Lynch stopped in front of him and tapped him on the knee.

"Listen, old man. If you're bughouse—"

"What's bughouse?" quickly interrupted the other.

"Crazy. Crazy. Good Lord, can't you understand the English language? Listen ...I tell you, queer as it sounds, I can't help believing that story of yours, and it ain't no dream either....If you're crazy, I'm crazy, too.....Yesterday it rained—couldn't do any farm work—got to prowling around the old garret—found an old package of yellow papers—seen 'em before, but never bothered to open 'em....Couldn't make them all out, but in the old bunch was a little notebook or journal and in this journal it told about how my great grandfather, Jeremiah Lynch, had had years of trouble about a line fence with his neighbor, Abner Brown."

* * *

The old man started to tremble and shake again with his chill, but without heeding Bill continued:

"This notebook told how Abner Brown was a hard, grasping man that nobody liked. It said, too, that Abner Brown had had a daughter who was in love with Jerry Lynch's son, and when Brown found it out he forbade the marriage and laid a curse on any of his descendents who should ever marry any of the 'Lynch Tribe'."

Young Lynch paused a moment to wait for the old man to control his shaking.

"Now, listen to the strangest part of this."

He pointed a finger dramatically to a homestead in the valley below.

"You see that house down there?"

The other nodded. "It's my place."

"Well," said Lynch, "whether you ever lived there or not, the girl that I love lives there now," and he turned almost fiercely toward the other, "and her name is Brown! Moreover, I am sure she loves me, but she won't marry me, though the Lord knows how many times I've asked her in the last few years. She gives no excuse except to say that no Brown should ever marry a Lynch and that the reason is a long standing secret that she can't tell me."

He started walking rapidly back and forth in front of the wall.

"But now, after reading that old notebook," he muttered—half to himself, "I think I know Mary's secret."

He turned back to the old man.

"Listen. That's not all of the story, either. Last night I had a dream too. I dreamed that somebody or something came and stood by my bed and told me that I was about to have a strange experience, that this experience would give me an opportunity, and if I made the most of this opportunity, all should be well with me. If not—and now listen and see how these words check with what you said—if not, the mists would not lift and my program on the long Road would be delayed."

Brown made no reply. He sat gazing down into the valley with a half eager, half fearful, look. Young Lynch grabbed off his straw hat and ran his fingers through his sweat dampened hair.

"So, by jinks, I may be crazy, crazy as you are, old man, but things like this don't just happen. I think I've been given a hunch, and by golly I'm goin' to follow it. You climb down off that stone wall and come along with me, and whatever happens, don't tell anybody else this tale of yours. If you do, they will run us both into the bughouse sure."

Silently the two men crossed the pasture, climbed into the lane and started down toward the valley below. Lynch paid no attention to anything except the older man, whom he allowed to walk a little ahead. On him Bill kept a troubled, intent look, a mixture of worry, curiosity and awe. But Abner Brown had no eyes except for the country, familiar and yet strange, known and still unknown, that lay before him.

* * *

It was worth looking at. By now the fog had entirely raised and the clear air made it possible to see the river sparkling in the morning sun, winding for miles up and down the valley. The farm country was like a gigantic checker board with its small patches of woods alternating with the fields of young crops and the unplowed grass lands. Near at hand on this side of the valley a clover field ran up the hillside bordering the lane through which the men were walking. On the other stretched a hillside pasture. Over all like a mighty blanket was the young, tender green of early summer.

After a few moments Lynch heard the old man muttering to himself.

"Queer—queer—can't get over the change.....There's my house down there and still it ain't....Same house, yet it ain't the same. Must be that new stoop."

"Can't be that," said young Bill. "That porch has been on that old house all of my life."

"Maybe, maybe," petulantly returned the old man, "but twasn't there the last time I saw that house....Now—now what's the matter with that knoll yonder back of the house?" He raised a hand as if to brush a mist from across his eyes. "Where's the patch of woods on it that we used to get chestnuts out of?"

"Woods!" exclaimed the other. "Woods! Why, man, that patch has been in meadow land ever since I can remember....Come to think of it, though, I do recall now that they dynamited some old stumps out of there years ago."

"Dy-dyna—dynamite? What's that?"

"Blasting," said Bill, irritated. "Say, Mr. Brown, you've just got to remember that you can't go asking these fool questions of anybody else."

* * *

The men walked on for a little ways in the lane and then the old man spoke again.

"When—when I was here, I mind how a feller could come upon this here hill and look out across there," he waved a hand to indicate the country below them, "and it seems as if more than half of the lots were covered by woods. Now look what's happened—just look at it. Sometime I vow folks 're goin' to be sorry they've cut off all of the woods—"

He broke off to grasp young Bill by the arm as a long drawn-out shriek was wafted up to them on the morning air.

"What in the name of tarnation is that?"

Lynch followed the direction of the old man's shaking finger.

"That," he replied smilingly, "is nothing but a train."

Abner suddenly began to shake again, with a return of that trembling or chill which Lynch had first noticed.

"Come over here and rest for a moment," said the younger man kindly, and Brown allowed himself to be seated on the stone wall that bordered the lane.

"Now, young feller, tell me again what that is," and he pointed to the train that was now fast disappearing down the valley.

Briefly Bill tried to explain that a train was a set of cars drawn on a track by a steam locomotive, but the more he tried to make it clear, the more it was impressed upon him how little he himself, and any other person for that matter, really knew about the modern inventions which he had grown in the habit of taking for granted. Then he turned and saw the face of the old man filled with amazement mixed futility of his task.

"How—how—fast docs that thing go?"

"Oh, that might have been going forty miles an hour. Some of the trains go as fast as seventy or eighty."

"A mile a minute!" gasped the old man. "Now I know you're lyin'. And I take it unkind, sir, I take it unkind."

Bill made no reply to this but stood looking at the other. Some measure of his responsibility in handling this situation came to him, and with it a little chill of apprehension or fear passed down his spine. Where was this adventure with the unknown to lead him? What was to be the end? Could this be a dream? No, it was too real to be a dream, and too strange to be true. Turning to the old man, he commanded him abruptly to "come along!" With a little start, Abner roused himself from his thoughts, climbed meekly down from his seat on the fence, and the two resumed their journey.

Coming to a turn in the lane, the old man paused again.

* * *

"Wait a minute," he said. "'Pears to me that this lane between my farm and Jeremiah Lynch's has been changed! Now, this is where the line was that we've been quarrelin' about, but there should be no turn here."

Then raising his voice to a high nasal tone, he shouted:

"That old whelp's been up here last night, changed this line, and stole some more of my land!"

Lynch, who had been walking a little way ahead, stopped impatiently and started back toward Brown.

"Get a grip on yourself, Mr. Brown," he said, "and don't be making such crazy remarks like that. This line has been here just like this during my time and my father's time before me."

"Yes, yes, boy—I forgot," said the other gently. "Got to have a lettle time, ye know—got to have a leetle time."

Then to himself: "Maybe I did callate to set too much store on where that line went, after all."

By this time they were near the foot of the hill. A little distance ahead a man on a mowing machine was turning from the land into the clover field. The old man took one look and stopped short.

"That old Jerry Lynch was allus gettin' new contraptions around...," remembering, he broke off short and turned a rather pitiful, puzzled face to young Lynch.

The other started to laugh, and then the strangeness out-weighed the humor of the situation, and he explained kindly.

"That is a mowing machine—to cut grass with you know. Not so new-fangled, either. Been in use probably for close to ninety years."

"Maybe, maybe," said the other. "But all the same, I callate I could cut more grass with a well hung scythe than with any expensive contraption like that."

The younger man started to make some retort, and then instead smiled tolerantly.

(*Continued Next Week*)

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe

THE response to the November contest was good, though not as many Lone Scouts entered as I expected. I have been thinking that it might be a good idea to ask you scouts for suggestions as to what you would like for a contest. Write us, giving your suggestions and if possible we will follow some of them.

I am wondering how you scouts liked the cartoon drawn by Del Forkey? I would like to have some more in the Scout column, so get busy, all you scouts who can draw. Make them on white paper and use India ink. They can be drawn with pencil first and then inked in.

Several Scouts have sent me pictures of themselves. Some have not been suitable for reproducing. It would be fine, I think, if we could have some pictures of some of the Lone Scout tribes.

The degree report cards have been coming in fine. Keep it up.

Making a Collection of Stamps

TO begin with, you should go through all the old papers you can find in store rooms, old trunks, in attics, old desks or wherever you think there is a chance for old letters and documents to be hidden. Ask your mother and friends to let you search. Old American stamps are often very scarce and many a collector has found valuable stamps in this way, postage, revenues, proprietaries and others. There is no hobby so interesting, so educational, so financally profitable as stamp collecting. Your first purchase should be a packet of cheap stamps which can be purchased of any reliable dealer.

EDWIN DECKER, (10)
Bullville, N. Y.

Lone Scout Letters

Daer Lone Scouts:
I am just writing to tell you that I have passed my first and second degrees, and I am at test three in the third degree. I have three points toward the Booster Button, having secured Floyd Carbaugh, Kermit Spence and Byron Trostle. I am interested in trapping and would like to hear from some other scouts who are interested in this.

CHARLES LOTT, (5)
Gettysburg, Pa.

Dear Lone Scouts:
I have just finished my first degree test and am enclosing the amount for my second degree book and first degree badge. I have not been in the organization very long but have very much fun in that time. Every day when the American Agriculturist comes I always look for the Lone Scout page first of all. We have about fifty head of Guernsey cattle. Some of them are pure bred and some are grades. We send our milk to the Merill Soule plant at Frewsburg. I would like to have any other Lone Scouts write to me who are interested in Guernseys. I would like to have any of the Lone Scouts in this tribe write to me.

Scoutingly yours,
L. S. ROBERT GRANT (10)
Kennedy, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scouts:
Say, scouts, have you ever heard of my new collection? It is handwriting collecting. At present I have only a few, but expect to get more soon. If some of you will send me your name and address on a slip of paper, I will feel greatly obliged. Thanks follows!

What's the matter with the A. A. Tribe? It's all right!

HARRY PHILLIPS, (5)
Averill Park, N. Y.

Dear Brother Scouts:
It is with great interest that I noted the way you respond to the notice in the American Agriculturist to join the Lone Scouts of America. I have been a Lone Scout for five years and at no time have people paid more interest to us than they now do. You will never regret that you joined this organization. After you have received your membership card and handbook, do not fail to return the requested portion of the membership card, then study your handbook.

There are many benefits that can be enjoyed by members of the Lone Scouts of America, but you must do your share of work to realize them. The degrees are more than you can imagine they are. After you have passed the first you will want to pass all the rest too.

It pays to get your pals and friends to join, organize a tribe, (corresponding to Boy Scout troop) and do your degree work in groups. You can do it ever so much better with someone's aid and cooperation. The badges that you win by successfully passing the degrees are well worth the time. After you have passed the seven degrees you are allowed the privilege of using the title L. S. D. after your name. It gives you prestige over your scout acquaintances.

I request or rather strongly advise you to subscribe to either BOYS LIFE, the official Lone and Boy Scout organ, or for the Lone Scout magazine 'Youth." The latter magazine is published and edited by Lone Scouts. The price of it is 50c per year. It is well worth it. It contains more practical Lone Scout news than Boys Life does. So that you know what other Lone Scouts are doing all over the world, I suggest that you subscribe to the latter magazine at least. If you are interested write to me. "Youth" has a subscription contest at present and I will be glad to secure subscription blanks for all of you that desire them. You may submit articles, drawings and stories to Youth and if they are published you can win medals. There are quite a number of Authorized Lone Scout Amateur Publications that publish material submitted by Lone Scouts only. Through all of these papers you have the chance of winning a bronze, silver or gold medal.

Truly, you have been presented with an opportunity to learn much about nature, woodcraft, and other people. Corresponding with other Scouts all over the United States and elsewhere affords pleasure and entertainment and makes many new friends for you.

I would like to hear from any new Lone Scout or any that have belonged to the organization for any length of time.

Scoutingly yours,
Leboid Saltzer, L. S. D., L. S. B., G. C.,
Sacramento, Pa.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

Series ; Will Start Next Week

	N	O	S	E	S		R	A	P	I	D	
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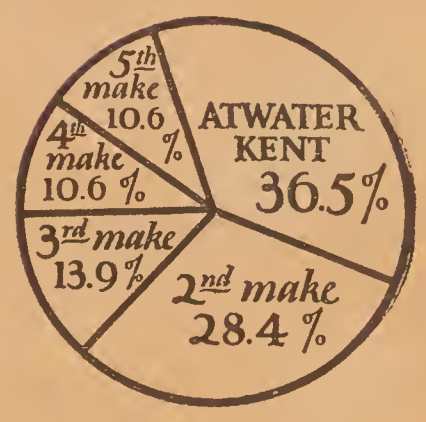
ATWATER KENT RADIO

The Receiving Set Illustrated is the Model 20 Compact. This set is priced at eighty dollars.



The farmers say "Atwater Kent"

The Meredith Publications, owned by Edwin T. Meredith, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and the Capper Publications, owned by Arthur Capper, ex-Governor of Kansas, recently asked farmers in many States what make of Radio they expected to buy.

In both surveys the leading make was Atwater Kent. Every Atwater Kent owner knows why. Your dealer knows, too, and will be glad to tell you.

"There are no songs like the old songs"

WE KNOW a farmer who is fond of music and thinks the melodies of his youth are best.

For years he sought the words of a song his mother used to sing. It was "Nicodemus." He remembered the air, but the lines eluded him.

No one could help him—not even a music publisher to whom he wrote. He seemed to be the only person in the world who had heard of this song.

Last Christmas the farmer bought a radio set—for all the family. One evening, out of the ether came the lost favorite—a mellow baritone singing:

"Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth,
And was bought for a bag full of gold;
He was reckon'd as part of the salt of the earth,
But he died long ago, very old."

The farmer's wife wrote down the words—all the verses.

"That one song is worth ten times more to me than the money we paid for the radio set," the farmer said. "Just suppose we hadn't been listening!"

And the farmer's wife—what does she say? Her favorite is "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," sung by a male quartet. She hears it frequently, for broadcasters have wisely recognized the demand for negro spirituals and old "heart songs," as well as for classical music and the steamy jazz of the night clubs.

"I like to hear the great preachers, too," says the farmer's wife. "But, I declare, the best thing about radio is that it keeps the boys and girls at home."

Their set is an Atwater Kent. Can you imagine a gift that would bring more happiness this Christmas—to all *your* family?

Model 10 (without tubes), $80

Radio Speakers priced from $12 to $28

Model 20, $80

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada.

How radio pays its way

RADIO has something for everybody. It brings into your home, from over the hills and far away, concerts, opera, plays, fiddling contests, spelling bees, lectures, farm talks, university extension courses, the voices of the world's leaders, including the President of the United States.

To the farmer, it also brings market, crop and weather reports. The farmer who is missing this Government service is losing money, as thousands of farmers, who are *making* money by owning radio sets, can testify.

Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Sunday evening at 9.15 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) through stations -

WEAF . . . . . *New York*
WJAR . . . . . *Providence*
WEEI . . . . . *Boston*
WFI } . . . . *Philadelphia*
WOO } . . . . . *alternating*
WCAE . . . . . *Pittsburgh*
WGR . . . . . *Buffalo*
WWJ . . . . . *Detroit*
WOC . . . . . *Davenport*
WCCO . *Minneapolis-St. Paul*
WSAI . . . . . *Cincinnati*
WCAP . . . . *Washington*
WTAG . . . . . *Worcester*
KSD . . . . . *St. Louis*

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO.
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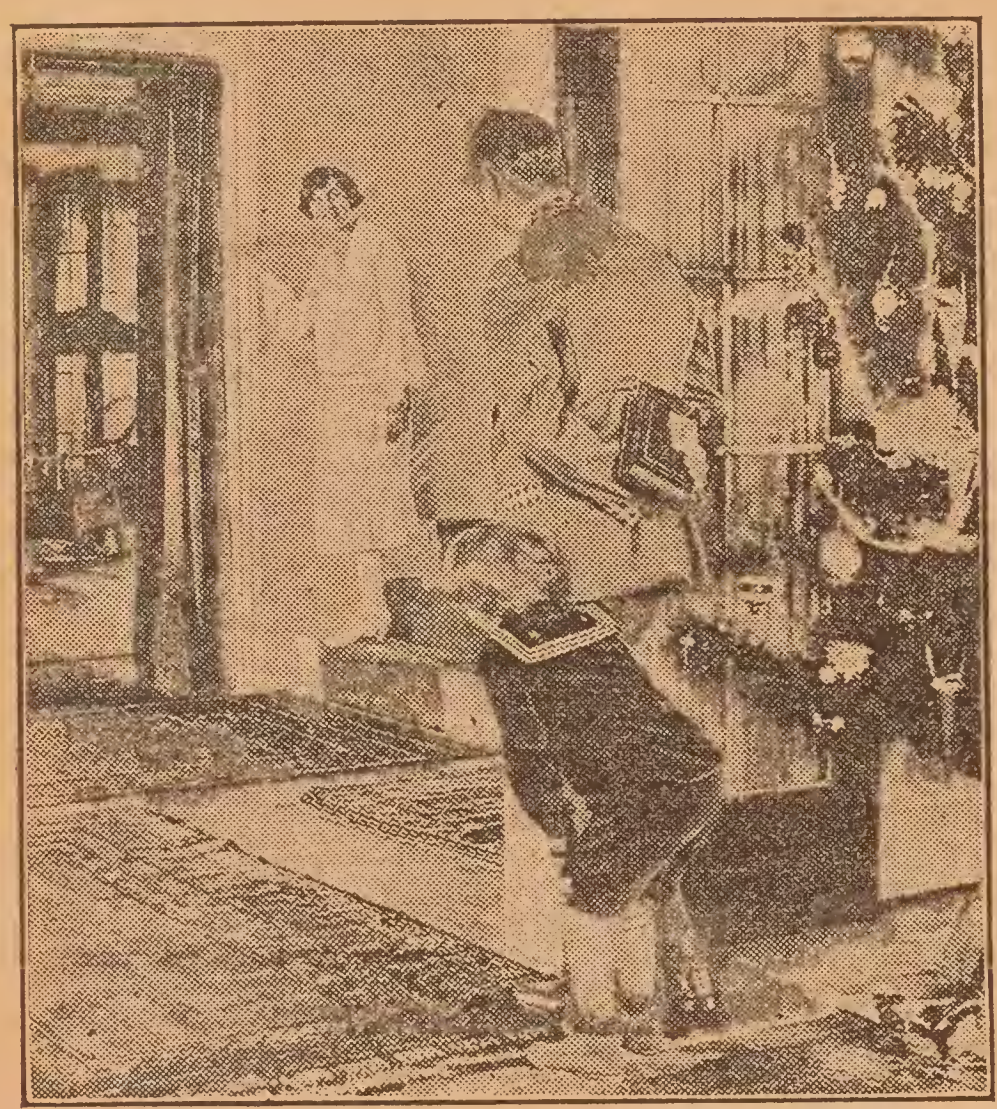
SEND FOR IT!

We will gladly send you free a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find descriptions and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment.



The best surprise of all—a

KODAK

Autographic Kodaks, $5 up, at your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Christmas Giving

Is a Matter of Spirit and Not of Expense

MRS. DUNN climbed the porch steps wearily, and sank into the gayly cushioned rocker beside her neighbor, Mrs. Martin. "Isn't this weather the limit for September?" she remarked, by way of greeting. "It's simply too hot to do anything!" Then, as her eye fell upon the sewing with which Mrs. Martin was engaged, she exclaimed: "Well, if here isn't the 'early bird' again! You don't mean to tell me you are making Christmas presents already?' '

"The 'early bird' catches the bargains," laughed Mrs. Martin. You are a good guesser. I am making laundry, collar and shoe bags for my only nephew, who entered college this fall." She took the finished laundry bag from her basket and laid it in Mrs. Dunns' lap for inspection.

"This gift making is awfully nice, of course," said Mrs. Dunn, examining the bag with interest, "but I simply haven't the time or money for it. The war gave people a good chance to cut out Christmas presents, and I was mighty glad of it. Of course I remember mother and dad, and my own family" she qualified.

Mrs. Martin threaded her needle in silence. "Do you know," she confessed, as she began on a row of French knots, "I did not cut out my gift making, even during the war. My husband's work has necessitated moving rather frequently, and in every place we have lived there have been some friends whose gifts and greetings, following us, have made Christmas a time of particular joy, something like a reunion of good friends, too precious to relinquish when it came to a show-down. But we have cut the expense to a minimum.

"This year is to be an unbleached muslin Christmas. I got the material at a mill-end sale, paying ten cents a yard for it. You see it is about the right weight to launder satisfactorily." Opening a small box, Mrs. Martin displayed a rainbow assortment of embroidery cotton and percale. "There is a quarter of a yard in each of these pieces of percale," she continued, and, allowing for a few yards of baby ribbon, a bit of lace, and elastic, my expenditure will not exceed three dollars, not such an extravagent amount for Christmas gifts, is it?"

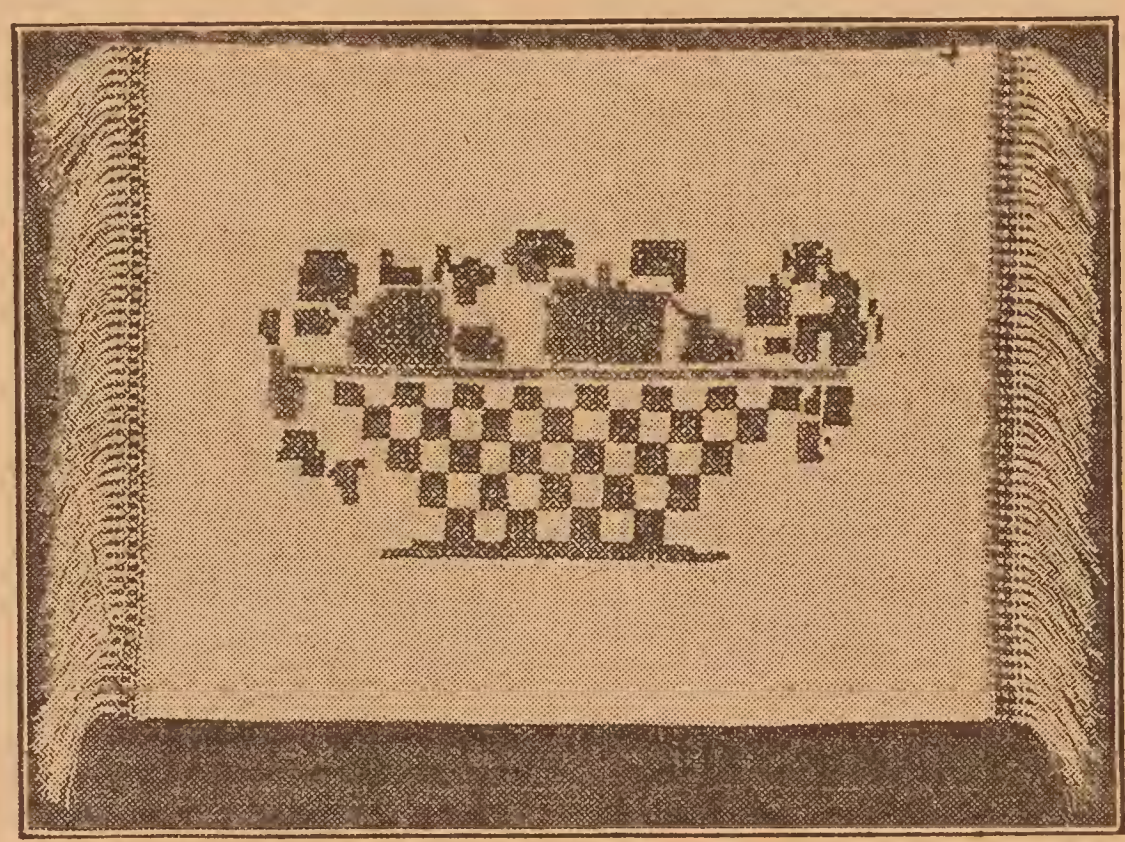
"But what are you going to make?" queried Mrs. Dunn.

"Everything imaginable," returned Mrs. Martin. Dresser and chiffonier scarfs, table runners, kitchen and tea aprons, luncheon sets, children's bibs, not to mention rompers, play dresses, bed spreads and house dresses. In fact the things one can make out of unbleached muslin are only limited by time and material. The lovely creamy shade can be kept by an occasional rinsing in water containing a little yellow ochre. For embellishment I use applique designs cut from the percale, or simple designs in French knot, lazy daisy and outline. Cretonne also makes attractive trimming.

"I take my work to club and church meetings, pick it up awhile after dinner, or when I sit down like this, in the afternoon, and you would be surprised to see how much I accomplish.

"There is much more satisfaction, according to my way of thinking, in evolving really attractive gifts from humble material, than in buying a few expensive presents." Mrs. Martin cut a thread and held up a completed monogram, worked on a collar bag, for Mrs. Dunn's inspection.

"Open confession is good for the soul" said Mrs. Dunn; "you've made me ashamed of myself. I'll have to admit that the bottom has fallen out of our Christmas, since we cut out everyone but the immediate family. There is something in a gift, however small, which warms the heart. I'm going to buy a bolt of unbleached muslin right away, and get busy."—Mrs. E. B. DuB.



No. E3194-12 shows a pillow top in present style, both as to design and stitchery. The work is all done in large cross stitches of red, on heavy cream linen crash. A fine pattern in black in the top-finish of the fringe used on the ends of the pillow, help to accept the character of the work. A scarf 17x45 inches, stamped with the design on both ends, can be had to match the pillow.

Heavy cream crash 17x45 inches for top and back of pillow, $1.00. Floss for scarf 35 cents; floss for pillow 20 cents. Fringe for scarf or pillow 35 cents.

Holiday Hints

ONE housewife I know plants her Christmas tree in a pail of earth which is moistened with water every day. This not only keeps the tree fresh but prevents the needles from falling. The pail may be camouflaged with green and red crepe paper.

Left-over bits of worsted accumulated during the year make excellent "tying" material for the Christmas packages. Wind the worsted three times each way around the package and fasten it tightly in the center. The addition of a few little tassels, long loops, knots and seals will make a parcel a real object of beauty.

A pretty little favor for the Christmas party may be made from a ripe acorn. Simply take the acorn, push a long pin through the stem of the cap and the acorn and into the small end of a medium-sized cork. Use toothpicks for arms and legs. With pen and ink, draw a face on the acorn and cover the cork with a paper dress. A charming little acorn doll is the result.—I. R. H.

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

AMAZING INVENTION. Brilliant, soft, mellow white light, restful to eyes. Burns 96% air. Equals safety, brilliancy of electricity, 1-10th the cost. 20 times brighter than wick lamps. More healthful. Easy to operate. No smoke. No soot. No odor. Low priced. Guaranteed. Table lamps, wall, hanging lamps and lanterns.

AGENTS! $12.00 a Day Make big money. New plan. Simply accept orders. No experience or capital required. Outfit Free to hustlers. Send for exclusive territory and Free Outfit Offer. Write today

FREE Trial. Liberal Offer Try it 30 days Free. Write at once for special introductory, low price, offer and free trial opportunity. No risk. No obligation. Send name and address today. The AKRON LAMP CO. 1152 Lamp Bldg., AKRON, OHIO

No Cold

Fever headache or grippe

Colds break in a day for the millions who use Hill's. Headache and fever stop. La Grippe is checked. All in a way so reliable that druggists guarantee results. Colds are too important to treat in lesser ways.

Be Sure It's HILL'S Price 30c

CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Get Red Box with portrait

Cuticura Talcum Is Soothing For Baby's Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

The Jack of All Stoves

For Complete Outfit Consisting of Cooking Stove, Fuel and Extinguisher ONLY 25c

The farmer has hundreds of uses for this little stove—it boils, broils, fries perfectly. Indispensable for a hasty breakfast or a hot lunch at noon, it instantly heats shaving water, curling irons or baby's milk.

Sold by dealers or direct. Send this Ad and 25c to Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th St., New York City, Dept. 345, and we will send, prepaid, stove, can of Sterno and extinguisher. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Sterno CANNED HEAT

Sterno is Manufactured Under U. S. Gov't Permit for Use Only as a Fuel

The "Royal"

A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices.

Send For Free Catalogue 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.

254 West 34th St. New York City

Cooking Chicken

Tested Recipes for Holiday Cooking

IN ninety families out of a hundred a chicken dinner always means a special treat and from Baby to Grandfather no dish is better liked. Any of the following recipes will give a new way for cooking the great American bird that any housewife would prefer to an eagle, in the pot or on the table.

Chicken with Cocoanut:—Select a young fowl or two if the family is large, dress and cut as for fricassee. Open a cocoanut and pour off the milk. Cook the chicken in this milk until tender, adding a little water as needed. Remove fowl to baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot liberally with butter and over the top pour the grated meat of the cocoanut. Set in oven until brown over the top and serve hot.—L. M. T.

If the chicken is large and your cocoanut is small, the milk from the cocoanut will have to be augmented by a generous supply of water. The 3A service is so well committed to the use of the pressure cooker for meats which need a little preliminary tendering that we were wishing that the fowl had a brief session with the cooker before the cocoanut was added to it.

Pressed Chicken:—Disjoint a four or five pound fowl, cover with hot salted water and let simmer until tender. Remove from fire and drain off broth, adding to it one chopped carrot, one chopped onion, a stalk of celery broken in small pieces, a half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper corns and two sprays of parsley. Let simmer until but one cupful remains. Cut meat in small cubes or chop and pour it into the hot liquor in the pan. Put rings cut from hard boiled eggs in the bottom of a bread pan and over these pack the chicken. Cover with a buttered paper, put a weight on top and let stand ten or twelve hours. Put on platter and slice just before serving.—L. M. T.

The chopped vegetables cooked into the broth add not only a pleasant flavor to this dish, so convenient for serving cold, but they also lend a little bulk and value as food which can be obtained only from vegetables and fruits.

Royal Chicken:—Singe, dress and cut up a young fowl, sprinkle each piece with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Fry in hot fat turning often until browned. To one quart of water, add half a bay leaf, one-half teaspoonful peppercorns, six slices of carrot, three slices of onion, and one-half teaspoonful salt. Put chicken in this and simmer for two hours. Remove chicken to warming oven and to the stock add four tablespoonfuls butter, four teaspoonfuls flour rubbed to a paste in cold milk, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Let simmer ten minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from fire, add one cup hot sweet cream and the well beaten yolks of two eggs. Put in chicken and serve with waffles. If necessary reheat after chicken is put in but do not boil or egg will curdle.

You would be delighted with chicken prepared in this manner. The preliminary frying process gives a flavor to the chicken which nothing else quite seems to do.

Roast Chicken:—Draw a good sized fowl, run water through to remove all blood and dust inside with powdered sage and pepper. Make a dressing of four cupfuls hot mashed potato, two tablespoonfuls chopped onion, one tablespoonful chopped chives, one cupful broken English walnut meats, one half teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls butter, beaten yolks of two eggs, one half cupful cream and one-half cupful seeded raisins. Fill the body of the fowl with this, truss and bake in a moderate oven until tender. If the fowl is more than one year old put thin slices of bacon over breast, wings, thighs and back fastening them in place with toothpicks. Remove bacon before sending to table.—L. M. T.

To those who are fond of potato stuffing, this one which is quite dressed up with nut-meats and raisins will be especially festive.

FOR STUFFED APPLES

Core large, sound cooking apples. Fill the centers with chopped figs, nuts and raisins. Add brown sugar, allowing two tablespoons for each apple. Place the apples in a deep baking dish and add water to one third the depth of the apples. Bake until tender, basting occasionally. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Cork and Screw Kettle Knobs

If the knob comes off a kettle or pot lid, slip a screw through the hole with the head of it to the inside of the lid. Then screw a cork on the protruding point. This will make a good knob and is one that will not get so hot as a wooden knob does.—E. D.

YOU'LL WANT A CIRCUS QUILT

They are so easily made and so very much worth the making. There are 20 Roly Poly Circus Quilt blocks, each 8 inches square and hot-iron transfer patterns by which you can stamp the design onto white muslin squares. The animals are then embroidered in outline stitch and the 20 set together as pictured on page 14 of our Aug. 29th issue.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents for complete quilt set.

Send orders to
Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Home-Made Toys are Best

This cunning set consists of a doll, dog, clown doll and suit for the clown. These toys can be made very easily. You use discarded socks and stockings to make these for knock-a-bout and play and if you wanted to make pretty one for gifts you could use odd pieces of silk or silk socks or stockings of varied colors. The Pattern No. 1597 *cuts in one size only and requires for doll and cap 3/8 yard of 18 inch or wider material and for the dog 3/8 yard of 14 inch material and for the clown you will need 3/8 yard of 16 inch or wider material, for the suit 3/8 yard of 25 inch or wider material.* Price 13c.

Little Sister's Dress

Why not make little sister happy by making her a new frock for the holidays? This one is quickly made and can be both pretty and useful. Pattern 2552 *comes in sizes 6 to 14 years. The 8 year size requires 2 yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Are you getting this *extra* help for washing and cleaning—or missing it?

Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, no matter what its shape, form, or color!

Safe help! Quick help! Thorough help!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

A Christmas Gift for all the year

COULD anything better express the spirit of Christmas than a gift that brings comfort, convenience, and happiness every day of the year?

That's what a Colt Light plant will bring you.

Think of the difference good light will make in your home! To be able to read in any room without hugging a circle of feeble light; to be able to protect the eyes and health of your children; to be able to greet your neighbors with the cheery glow of home-made sunlight.

And your work in the barn and farm yard is less tedious and more quickly finished under the brightness of Colt Light. The Colt hot plate and Colt iron make cooking and ironing easier.

Colt Light is safe. You need no technical knowledge to operate the Colt Light plant, which requires only refilling with carbide two or three times a year on the average farm. Union Carbide for use in the big 200-lb. capacity generator is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the Union Carbide Sales Company's warehouses is located near you. Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. It is always packed in blue-and-gray drums.

No Christmas gift will bring as much to you and every member of your family for years to come as Colt Light. And its cost, installed and working, is less than that of the cheapest automobile. Write our nearest office today if you want to greet your family and friends at Christmas with Colt Light.

Write to the nearest branch for the new free book
"Daylight 24 Hours a Day"

J. B. COLT COMPANY

No other proposition offers as great an opportunity for the farm-trained man as selling the Colt Light Plant. Selling experience is unnecessary, for we will train you to make a success of this work. If you are over 25 years old and drive your own automobile write our nearest office for full particulars.

COLT TRADE MARK

New York . . . . . 30 E. 42d St.
Rochester, N.Y. . . 31 Exchange St.
Chicago, Ill. . 1001 Monadnock Block
Kansas City, Mo., 716 N.Y. Life Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 6th & Market Sts.
San Francisco, Cal., 8th & Brannan Sts.

"COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT"

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St.. Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

AGENTS. Serge Dresses $13.50 dozen. Retails $2.50. Sample sent C.O.D. $1.25. Write for free Agents List. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept 549, Boston, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY for active, earnest salesmen to connect with old established house selling quality lubricants, paints and roof cements to consumer or dealer trade. Take orders now for immediate and future delivery witth liberal weekly pay. THE MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Dept. 6, Cleveland, Ohio.

FARMER AGENTS. Make $25 weekly selling Comet Sprayers. Profitable winter employment. You take orders, we deliver and collect. Commissions weekly. Established 35 years. Particulars free. RUSLER CO., Box C-2, Johnstown, Ohio.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Children to board and care for, good home, loving care, reasonable price. MRS. FRED SNIDE, Bangor, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire heifer calves and yearlings, best of breeding, Federal accredited herd. GEO. I. COTTON, Friendship, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL and heifer calves. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE are profitable and economical producers at the pail. Write for bulletin. R. J. LEONARD, sec., Rockville, Conn.

FOR SALE—A few choice pure bred Holstein heifer calves from clean, T. B. tested herd and 30 lb. bull, $25 with papers. L. A. DAMON, New Woodstock, N. Y.

GUERNSEY HEIFERS—From accredited tuberculin tested herd. Fine pedigrees. Prices moderate. THATCH MEADOW FARM, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

OH, BOYS! LOOK!! You will surely want one of those Beautiful English or Welsh Shepherds from my prize winning stock, the world's best, buy now, they'll bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fantail pigeons, cheap. ROBERT COURT, Groton, N. Y.

BEAGLES, well trained, some ready to train, puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and dogs, best for cattle, shipped on approval, genuine heelers, pups guaranteed, priced reasonable. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, fine, large, pedigreed cockerels for sale, $4 and $5 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, 20 lb. young toms also hens, both old and young. D. E. GRAY, Geneseo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 R. I. Red pullets; April hatch; range raised stock; the large brown egg type; heavy producers; first quality stock; price, $2 each. Express prepaid. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. ALFRED FLETCHER'S FARM, Lexington, Mass, Tel. 989-W

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Toulouse geese, farm raised. MRS. WM. J. BREW, Bergen, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

PURE BRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Free range, disease free hens, $7; toms, $10, $12. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa. Susquehanna County.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Anconas, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Jersey Black Giants, White Wyandottes. Specials this month. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

HORNING'S BOURBON RED turkeys; Columbia Wyandott cockerels; Limited amount; order early. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns exclusively. BRUSH, Milton, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, New York.

FOR SALE—May hatched White Wyandotte cockerels. Kerr's special mating, $3 each. KENNETH MURRAY, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—White Emden geese, $4 and $5 each. R. H. ZAHNISER, Mercer, Pa., R. D. 1.

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms and hen turkeys from the best strain. Free from diseases. CLIFTON LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Jersey Black Giants cockerels, weight, 7 to 9 lb., $3 apiece. ALBERT TOMION, R. D. 3, Stanley, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Healthy, large bones stock. Bred from southern hens and northern toms. None better. Stamp for reply. THOMAS VOKE, Skaneateles, N. Y.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SEND THE FOLKS a dozen eggs for Xmas. Ship them in U. S. Safety carriers. 50c brings sample, one and two doz. sizes. Our carriers are government approved. Special prices to agents. THE U. S. MFG. CO., Box 913, Kingston, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write; WILLEMS SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J., Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY

CLOVER HONEY—Finest quality, 60 lb. cans, $7.80; Buckwheat, $6; Buckwheat and Amber comb $4.50 and $4 per case, 24 sections. F. O. B. here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 5-lb. pail $1.25, 10-lb. $2.15 postpaid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—Clover—5 lbs. $1.15; 10, $2.05; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80. Postpaid 3 zones. 60 lbs. here, Clover, $7.80; Buckwheat, $6; Dark Clover, $7. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WONDERVIEW BUCKWHEAT HONEY—Send one dollar for a five pound pail of our best buckwheat honey, prepaid third zone. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW New Haven, Conn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, 100 sq. ft. $1, per roll, seconds. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

100 GENUINE Aspirn Tablets 48c prepaid. Money back Guarantee. Sample Free. Agent Wanted. GOSNEY, New Drop, New York.

FOR SALE—Secondhand Bean Thresher in good condition. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pennsylvania.

FIRST and second cutting alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay direct from the growers. Feed this high protein hay with low protein grain ration and save money. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y., Howard L. Cross.

MISCELLANEOUS

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—Are you wondering what to give? Here's the answer: There can be no more appropriate gift to relative or friend than "THE TROUBLE MAKER," E. R. Eastman's new novel. We will mail the book on the date you wish to your friend and an appropriate Christmas card stating that it is a present from you. Send us two dollars and directions and we will do the rest. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. Carlots only. Ask for delivered prices on all grades of hay, including alfalfa, oat, rye and wheat straw. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 tons baled hay, very good stock hay; some god horse hay. FRANK VAN DRESAR, Westernville, N. Y.

TO INTRODUCE our fine smoking and chewing tobacco direct from factory to consumer at wholesale prices, we will sell Five Big 50c Packages prepaid by mail for $1.00 (With 75c Briar pipe $1.25). Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The greatest bargain ever offered. Write for price list. OWENSBORO TOBACCO COMPANY, Dept. 106, Owensboro, Ky.

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay $100.00 for 1894 Dime, S. Mint., $50.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not Buffalo). Big premiums paid for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 502, Ft. Worth, Tex.

THE PURPOSE OF GOD: If you would understand the message of the Bible, and can think for yourself; helpful literature will be sent on application to ROBERT GREEN, 34 Noel St., Springfield, Mass.

DYEING. Mourning goods a specialty. Pants $1.75, Coat $2.50, Vest 75c, Suit $4.75. Ladies' coat $3.50, Dress $3, Skirt $2. Mail package. Will return C.O.D. L. M. VAN NESS, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

DELCO Pulley Plant, 1250 Watts, 32 volts complete with batteries, condition guaranteed. Delivered anywhere in New York State, $250. CHARLES MERKEL, Pittsford, N. Y.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking $1.00. Postpaid. CLEMENTS & WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

BLACK WALNUTS: New crop, 6 pounds for $1, delivered postpaid. SUNNY BROOK FARM Winterton, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers. Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine printed free. Rock-bottom Prices. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

PRINTING—500 letter, 500 envelopes only $6.00 complete. Prompt service—send copy at once to THE INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, New York.

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

MINK, COON and other R W FURS wanted. Write for prices and shipping instructions. References. P. C. VINCENT, Hillsdale, New York.

WANTED—Raw Furs Jinseng. Free list, etc. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—In Great Western New York fruit belt, good buildings, location, near markets. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

A BARGAIN—One of the best farms in Bradford County for sale at a sacrifice. 160 acres in excellent state of cultivation. Can work with tractor. Great dairy and poultry section. Near Railroad. ½ mile to school, church, creamery, mill, state road. Large modern barns, house, etc. in fine condition. Poultry houses for 600 hens. First offer of $7000.00 takes it. Will also sell stock and tools. Write for particulars. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

FOR SALE—90 acre farm, extra good land, good buildings. Stock, tools, everything goes. A bargain. For particulars write L. D. QUINELL, Winthrop, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—144 acres, with stock and equipment, near Averill Park. C. RUSSELL, Averill Park, N. Y.

Two Types of Men I Met

(*Continued from page* 413)

nothing to denote anything of prosperity. Here though I found a war veteran who had been gassed and who barely could distinguish objects, so weak were his eyes from his service and no hopes for any improvement but rather always the overhanging danger of total darkness. He was a willing and an interesting talker, avoiding all things personal and the memory of the moments that I spent with him I hope that I shall always remember.

Coming out of the hospital he had used his compensation to buy a little place where the values were not so high and here he and his wife had settled down to hope and to plan against what would have seemed to ordinary individuals to be inevitable. Remember that he was not farmer bred and the task of wringing a living from those few upland acres with his health shattered and no help must have been tremendous.

I discovered him in the task of remodeling an old barn, and I was surprised at his knowledge of what was confronting agriculture. He was a Farm Bureau member, calling my attention with pride to his membership sign; he knew the County Agent personally and gave instance after instance of how he had used the services of his organization. And so on through for the other farmer organizations, he knew them all and was in sympathy with the attempt to better the conditions. Remember he didn't say that everything was to his thinking, for he showed that he thought for himself but he didn't condemn, for a mistake in judgment or policy, the entire organization.

He summed up his theory in few words. The gist of it was that he loved the hills where he had found his health, that he and his wife were making a good living with a little to spare and that with a few more years the little farm would be all that one could ask. "Farming," he said, "has got to get better but it will take time and we here on the hills are trying to play our parts. It will never get better by letting things go, the land must be farmed and all must work together."

I've been thinking ever since just what the grouchy individual with the first farm ever would have done if he had been placed under the same circumstances. Would he have gone on in what seemed to be permanent blindness and total disability and carved out a living and a home in a poor location and have been happy in the doing of it? I think not because he couldn't carry on with health, a good farm, and capital. He was simply a misfit for the farm, and in short isn't this a great deal of what there is the matter with us today. Haven't many given up in the face of what were not inevitable circumstances?—D. V. R., New York.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. CLINT COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

SWINE

SIXTY REGISTERED O. I. Cs. Big type, bred sows; second litters; spring boars; gilts; fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

DUROCS—6 weeks old pigs for sale. Includes a few fine boar pigs. Registered. $9 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

DUROC BOARS. Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON and DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SEND 25c for sample set Engraved CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards with envelopes to match. 15 card Assortments $1.00. LOOSELEAF BOOK CO., Arlington, N. Y., Dept. 4.

WOOLENS. Materials for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden Me.

HOMEMADE JELLIES — Concord and Catawbas grape, 35c, 8 ounce glass, not prepaid. MRS. H. CRAGER, Fredonia, N. Y.

DINNER SET for 6 people $8.25 gold lined or other designs, wonderful value, goods guaranteed. UNITED CHINA CO., Millis, Mass.

Service Bureau

Legal Tangles and Investments

You told me once that if a hired man left in the busy season without giving a timely notice of his intentions he was liable for damages.

On July 1st, 1924, I hired Bill. No length of time was mentioned, but he had worked for men for nine months previously and knew that I needed some one the year around. When winter came i told him that as I needed someone especially in the summer I would keep him through the winter, even if I could get along without him. He asked for a few weeks off in January and he was allowed to go. He came back about the middle of February and worked rather steadily until June 1st. He went away June 1st saying he would return the same night. He had money coming to him and I paid him in full, $98.79.

He did not returr as he said he wouid. I walted a few days and finally went to see him. I found him drunk as could be. I wanted to know if he was coming back or not. It was busy time then. My corn was not planted yet and we were behind on some other work. Bill came back June 9th and went to work immediately.

A few days late: ne asked for an increased in pay of $5 per month. I told him I would pay him the $5 more for the summer months but would pay less in the winter. That was evidently satisfactory as he did not say anything.

On July 1st, he was visited by the man who sells him the booze, and that night he informed me that he wanted his money for he was going home. I paid him on the old wage scale stating he was quitting when I needed his services in the worst way and without a minute's notice

I feel that this man came and took him away from me. Bill came back broke June 9th, having gone through $97 in nine days and my checks have Bill's endorsement with this other man's, and Bill's shows he was under the influence of liquor when he endorsed them.

I have been advised to sue this man for $200 damages for taking Bill away. I have no proofs whatever except that Bill's father saw him there July 4th and advised him to come back to me as I would take action against them. I have not been able to get a man to replace Bill yet and I am certainly out more than $200. What would you suggest?—A. N. M., N. Y.

IT is our opinion that your proposed action against this man is hopeless, for you say "I have no proof whatever." Actions are sustainable only by due proof, and where you have none you endanger yourself to a subsequent suit for damages.

There is an action for inducing breach of contract, and this is probably the one you have in mind. But without proof, you would get nowhere with it.

Another Line Fence Dispute

There is a dispute over line fence which I would like your authority upon. Can a person compel an adjoining farm owner to build a fence to hold sheep and if so, what kind of a fence would be lawful when the use of barbed wire is objected to? The assessors of the town do not seem to know, and in this locality few keep sheep and many object to building anything but a barbed wire fence of two or three strands of wire. Will you please inform me as soon as possible?—G. M. J., New York.

YOUR question concerning barbed wire fences is answered in Section 369 of the Town Law as follows:

"Barbed or other wire may be used in the construction of any division fence, provided, however, that the person or corporation desiring to use such material shall first obtain from the owner of the adjoining property his written consent that it may be used. If the owner of the adjoining property refuses to consent to the building of such a fence, it may nevertheless be built in the following manner: The fence shall be at least four strands of wire with a sufficient bar of wood at the top; and the size of such top bars and of the posts and supports of such fence, and their distances apart, shall be such as the fence viewers of the town may prescribe, and with the posts no further apart than fourteen feet; and such fence enclosure for holding the particular kind or class of cattle or animals usually pastured on either side of the fence. But any person building such a fence without the written consent of the owner of the adjoining property shall be liable to all damages that may be occasioned by reason of such fence."

Our suggestion is that if you cannot get written consent from the adjoining owner use barbed wire you might use what is called "buckthorn wire." This latter consists of a flat iron ribbon about one-half inch wide and twisted about three times in a foot, with saw teeth cut on one side about one-quarter inch in width at the base and one and one-half inches apart. This type of fence has been held legal, and does not come within the section of the statute quoted above. (See: Stisser vs. R. R. Co., 22 App. Div. 98).—S. H. HAMMOND.

CLAIMS PAID BY NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY BETWEEN OCTOBER 10TH AND 31ST.

Nicholas H. Schuster, Burt, N. Y. ..	$ 20.00
G. G. Carter, Bear Lake, Pa.	38.57
John C Harp, S. Edmeston, N. Y. ..	20.00
Emily H. Pullen, Green Ridge, N. J.	30.00
Wm. L. Leversee, Rexford, N. Y. ..	30.00
Mrs Sulia Monroe, Binghamton, N. Y. Administratrix of Estate of Pearl M. Yager, deceased	1000.00
Martin Briggs, Bemus Point, N. Y...	20.00
Lanie E. White, S. Otselic, N. Y. ..	4.28
Henry P. Crouse, Lima, New York ..	35.71
William J. Hillebert, Dayton, N. Y...	64.28
Everett H Ellsworth, Portland, N. Y.	20.00
George Harrison, Canastota, N. Y. ..	40.00
Michael Wisniewski, Florida, N. Y. .	75.71
Layton Stafford, Blodgett Mills, N.Y.	20.00
Roy Hoag, Orchard Park, New York	40.00
William L. Carnes, Arkport, N. Y...	7.14
Leslie A. Peak, Cincinnatus, N. Y...	14.28
Ben Blum, LaFayette, New York ..	30.00
CLAIMS PAID BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1ST AND 16TH	
Laurel Lawson, LaGrangeville, N. Y.	500.00
J. W. Lewis, Morris, Pa.	40.00
Howard D. Pickett, Dunkirk, N. Y.	130.00
Thomas Gill, Silver Springs, N. Y. ..	30.00
Arch Abbott, Westfield, Pa.	40.00
Mrs. Addie Stafford, Blodgett Mills New York	10.00
Willington Ostrander, Sloansville, N. Y. Administrator of Estate of Lany E. Ostrander.	250.00
Sam Valno, Forestville, N Y.	20.00
TOTAL	$2529.97

Contributory Negligence a Defense

I have taken your paper for a good many years and have taken out an insurance policy on myself, but not for any help.

I have a small place and I would like to have some legal advice. On or about July 6, 1925, I went to see our wheelwright in our village to get him to make me a new tongue to put in my potato digger. The digger is in my barn. So the wheelwright came around in his Ford one day to get the exact measurements for the tongue. I went down to the barn with him and pulled the hay wagon out of the barn. He took the measurements, walked out of the barn, and said he would have it done in a few days.

I took hold of the wheel of the wagon and pushed it back in the barn. I heard him holler. I looked around and he was laying on the ground, with the tongue over him. He said that I hurt him, but I did not ask him to help me to push the wagon back in the barn. He is an old man and can easily be toppled over.

I have not heard anything from him since September 1925, when I received a letter from his son, stating that I was responsible for an accident that happened to his father on my place, saying his father had suffered pain, and was suffering. He thought it would be proper for me to reimburse him.

I hope I have made it plain and clear for you. He was not working on my place, just came over to get the measurements of the tongue and went home to make it. A. L., N. Y.

IT seems to us that if the facts stated in your letter constitute all the facts of the case, you are under no liability for the injury suffered by the wheelwright.

Should he sue you, however, it would be a question to be decided by the jury, and you never can tell what a jury will do. Contributory negligence is generally a good defense.

No Hunting on Sunday

"I understand the law in New York permits gunning and fishing on Sunday. Is this correct? Does the non-posting of my farm excuse the gunner or fisherman for entering it in a civil action for trespass? I understand the game and fishing law excuses if farm is not posted but cannot i maintain a civil action for the trespass?"

WE are glad to inform you that under Section 2145 of the Penal Law, hunting and fishing on Sunday are prohibited. Again, non-posting of a farm does not destroy the owner's right to an action for damages against trespassers, and such an action can be brought. The law does not require notices to be posted on a particular type of post. Trees are quite satisfactory. They must be posted not more than 40 rods apart, and there should be one at each corner of your farm.

Questions About Investments

I have taken out 20 shares of the Consumers Service Corporation at $50 a share. I have already paid $500 cash then I have a note of 3 months. What I want to know are these people or shares false or reliable. Their office is 185-189 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J. It is a new corporation of gas and oils for cars. Will you please give me your advice?—Mrs. A. B., New Jersey.

You should have written us before surrendering the first $500. As far as we can find out there is no market for this stock nor is any information as to the company available through the usual financial sources. There is always extreme risks in investing in the stock of a new corporation and this is particularly true when its business involves anything to do with oil.

* * *

On the 28th of April I subscribed for ten shares of stock represented by stock of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., from the Continental Co. of Jersey City, N. J., I see by the American Agriculturist of May 2 the bankers shares of the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., has been adjudged a fraud in the State of New York. Would the fraud order apply to New Jersey the same as New York. I stopped payment on check and returned stock by registered mail. —J. A. C., Pennsylvania.

We have consistently advised against the purchase of these so-called bankers shares of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and as it turned out, this advice was sound. We think you did the right thing when you stopped payment on your check and are safely out of an unfortunate venture.

"Received check of $30, which is full settlement of my claim of accident. I am perfectly satisfied with this settlement and thank you very much.—B. B., N. Y.

* * *

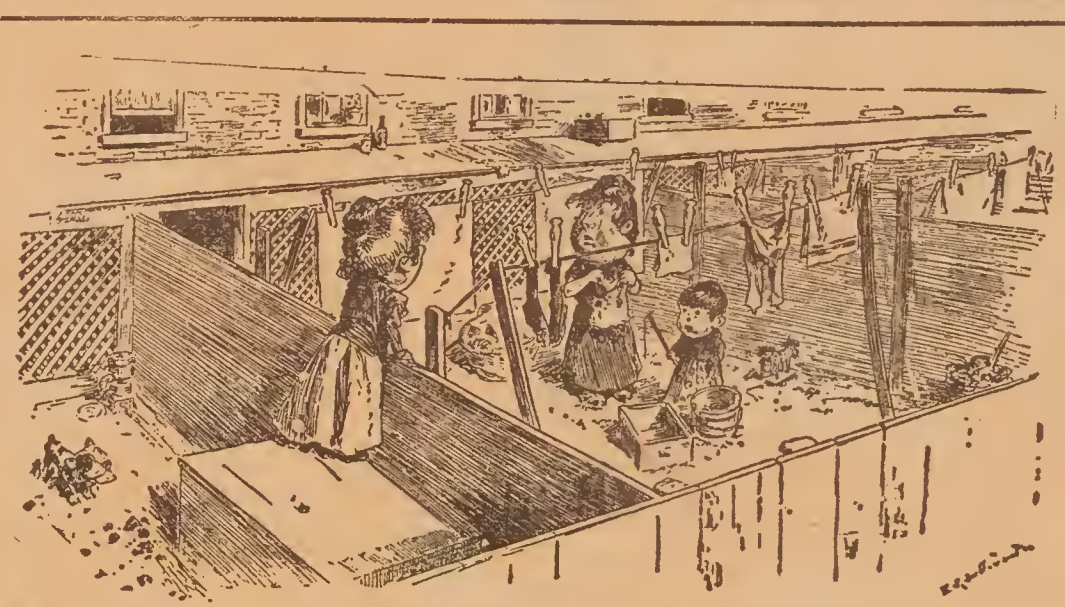
"I received my insurance on my accident policy and I thank you very much for your promptness in sending it. I am perfectly satisfied and am very grateful to you."—L. S., N. Y.

* * *

"In regard to the settlement of my claim against the North American Accident Insurance Company, would say that they made an entirely satisfactory adjustment. The American Agriculturist receives my hearty thanks for being the means of putting the policy in my hands and the aid they extended in helping make the adjustment."—G. L. A., New York.

* * *

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and wish to say that I am well satisfied with your prompt settlement of my claim. I received my check without delay or formality. I consider my subscription to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *a very good investment."—F. H., New York.*



GETTING FRIENDLY

NEW NEIGHBOR—*Could I borrow your child for a moment?*
OLD SETTLER—*What do you want of him?*
"I want to send him over to the Jones's to borrow a cupful of sugar.—JUDGE.

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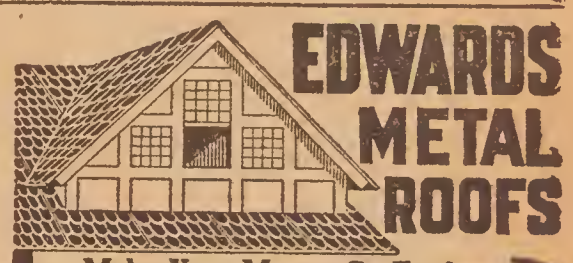

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MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

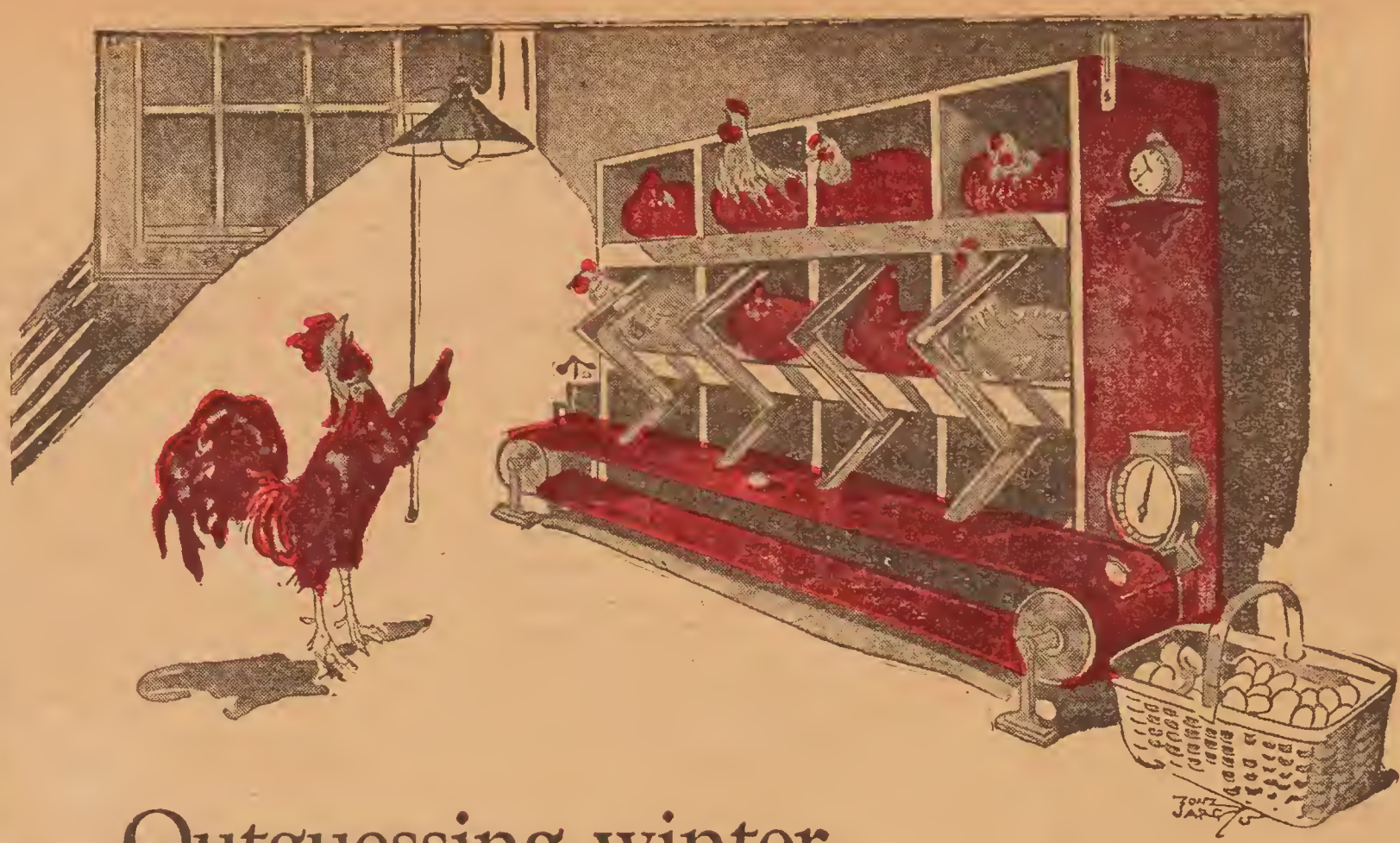
The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	...
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB & T	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant 4	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dusenberg	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc	....	....	....	....	....	....
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal Knight	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1¼-1½)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Graham Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes 6	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kissel 6	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lex'ton Concord	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	....	..	Arc.	Arc.
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
"(Com'l Quad.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" "(*other mod's*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" (*other mod's.*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic (¾ ton)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
"(1¼-19W20W	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Hercules Eng.) (2 ton)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Westcott D-48	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White 15 & 20	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	..	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20)	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A
" " (15-25)	....	....	B	A	....	....	....	....
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(*All other mod's*)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E-B (Cultivator)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" (16-32)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	....	....	....	....
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(*All other mod's*)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience								
Continental (Models A-24, W, 5, S, 4, 9K, & 12 XD)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 2S)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL: For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



Outguessing winter is profitable business

How sleepy hens and sluggish motors respond to cold-weather measures

MOST good farmers today know how to keep egg production from falling off heavily in the winter time. A good yield of winter eggs is a matter of a few common-sense changes in feeding, extra precautions against draughts, and a little artificial light.

Winter on the farm brings special problems that must be met in special ways. One of the problems is your automobile, your truck or your tractor. Winter is waiting to do much more than grip your self-starter with an icy hand, or to freeze up your radiator.

Winter will try to put a heavy charge against your profits unless you treat your automotive equipment just as carefully as you do anything else around the place.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has carefully determined the specific winter lubricating requirements of all cars under cold-weather operating conditions. Many cars require an oil of different body and character than is recommended for summer use.

All these changes are listed in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which hangs on your dealer's wall. Consult it! Then you will be sure of securing the oil best suited to your engine for cold-weather driving.

Winter measures that protect your engine

1) Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.

2) When starting in cold weather hold choke closed only while cranking. Open it part way the instant the engine starts and fully as soon as possible.

3) Allow the engine to warm up before attempting to drive your car fast.

4) Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.

5) Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.

6) Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. Don't take oil that comes from nobody knows where, even if it is peddled around at your back door at a few cents less per quart. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town to a reliable dealer's—if necessary.

7) In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. Change oil every 500 miles. Consult Chart of Recommendations for correct grade for winter driving. Refill with this grade of Mobiloil.

Branches in principal cities

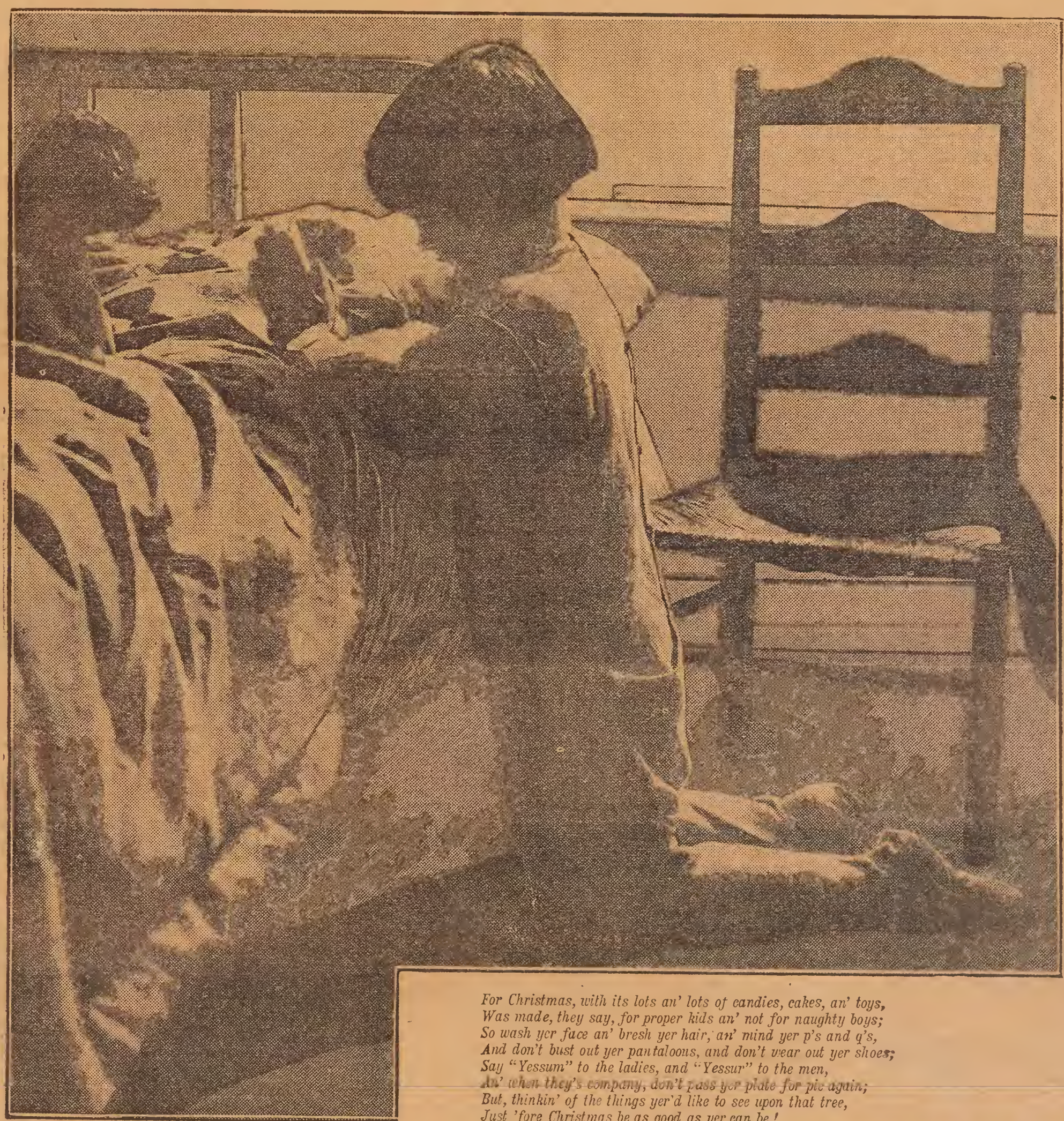
Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 12, 1925



For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes, an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids an' not for naughty boys;
So wash yer face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
And don't bust out yer pantaloons, and don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "Yessum" to the ladies, and "Yessur" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;
But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Just 'fore Christmas be as good as yer can be!

—*from "Jest 'Fore Christmas" by* EUGENE FIELD.

FAIR VIEW FARM
VANALSTYNE HERD HOLSTEINS
F. W. KEHL, Prop.

STRYKERSVILLE, N.Y. November 18, 1925

H. E. Babcock, Manager
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

My experience with G.L.F. feeds corroborates that related by you in the ad carried by American Agriculturist of Nov. 14th with reference to a "little Guernsey cow".

Since we have established G.L.F. Service with local dealers last August I have been feeding G.L.F. Milk Maker. My dairy of 15 registered Holsteins freshened in early spring and while I was feeding liberally of a popular dairy ration, the milk flow dropped off very rapidly in the latter half of August until I started feeding Milk Maker. In about a week's time the daily milk production raised from 257 to 308 pounds, around which figure I succeeded to maintain it till the first snow storm came in October.

A normally decreasing milk flow was changed to nearly one-fifth greater production and maintained against the odds of advancing fall conditions. This goes to show that the building properties of the feed by continued feeding fully counterbalanced the loss in the depreciating fall foraging.

Besides this I have sold three cows from this herd to the local butcher fit for immediate slaughter as soon as they were dry.

A further merit of this feed deserves mention in that the cows stopped their persistent hunt about the premises for bones and boards which was very evident at the time I started feeding Milk Maker.

My ten head of young stock are also doing well with the feed and while they are growing faster than any I have had, I am sure that they can eat more of it, especially the yearlings, than of anything that I have ever fed before.

Very sincerely yours,
F. W. Kehl.

G.L.F.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Why Shouldn't your Fence have 3 Lives!

How much actual loss has rusty fences caused you, to say nothing of their run down and dilapidated appearance? No need any longer to put up with rusty fences every few years. It's the coating of your fence that keeps it good, not the size of the wire. LEADCLAD fences are coated with pure lead, seven times as heavy as the galvanized coating generally applied to ordinary fences. It's this lead protection that gives LEADCLAD its wearing ability—that lets it last three times as long as fences made under ordinary processes. Get the full facts about LEADCLAD. Write today.

LEADCLAD WIRE CO.
MOUNDSVILLE, - W. VA.

LEADCLAD
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Do you remember "The Trouble Maker," by E. R. Eastman, the most popular serial ever run in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST?

It is now ready for sale in book form. The price is two dollars. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Send $3.00 By check or money order and I will mail prepaid an Army Leather Vest, blanket lined.
Best garment the Army had for outdoor work. *Ask any doughboy about them.*
Sizes, breast measure, 38 to 52 in.
C. S. MARSTON, JR.
Georgetown Mass.

Books We Like To Read

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WINTER has come! Today—November 28th—as I write, the ground is frozen and covered with snow. We have spent a good bit of the time during the last day or two making the barns snug for winter weather by putting in window lights, battening up cracks, etc. The surprising thing is that after such a fall as we have had that we are as nearly ready for winter as we are. Aside from the corn in the field—and there is a good deal of it out yet, and beans which will probably never be harvested, fall work is pretty well done. During the past week the last of the dry apples have been gathered. Cabbages are either sold or in storage. Little or no fall plowing has been done this fall and not even all the ditching that should have been done.

M. C. BURRITT

Darkness Falls Early

Darkness comes on nowadays soon after five o'clock and it is a time of long winter evenings. I wonder what most farm families do with these winter evenings? Do they play games together? Do they read? What do they read? Newspapers, one or two agricultural papers no doubt and probably a general magazine or two. Books! I hope we all read many books which take us into new and different fields, stimulate our thinking and broaden our outlook. Especially is it important that the children read good books and it is of these that I want to talk with readers this time.

When the children are small—say from three to six or eight years of age, the same stories interest both boys and girls. There is a splendid list of good books for small children. Who of us have not read "The Three Bears," Beatrice Potter's "Peter Rabbit" series over and over to the kiddies until we can almost repeat them.

Books For All Ages

These and many others almost as good are incorporated in Sara Cone Bryant's "Best Stories to Tell Children" (Houghton Mifflin Co.) No child should grow up without knowing the Thornton W. Burgess "Bedtime Story Books." Incidentally they will teach most adults a deal that they do not know about the habits and characteristics of our ordinary wild animals. Other books by the same author are "Mother West Wind Series," "Green Meadow Series," "Green Forest Series" and "Wishing Stone Series" (Little Brown & Co.) mostly for children somewhat older.

In this class also should be especially mentioned Harvey J. Sconce's "The Romance of Everifarm" (Macmillan). It is one of the few real stories for children sympathetically and understandingly written. The repetition in "The Overall Boys" is appealing to the youngsters and this is also a farm story. I should add here the Burgess Animal Bird and Flower books as excellent teachers of nature and wild life. There are of course, many other good stories but we have personally found all these excellent and satisfying. I have heard "Perez the Mouse" well recommended.

Books We Read Many Times

For older boys—from six or eight to ten or twelve, an age when reading may be made a powerful influence for good ideals and strong character in a boy's life—there is a long list of splendid books. Many of them will interest girls as well but most of them are particularly boys' stories. Among the very first of these I would put Twain's "Huck Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" with "Robinson Crusoe," and "Robin Hood." I have read all these and most of the others I will mention to my oldest boy (now eleven) and none thrill him like these four. "Swiss Family Robinson," Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped" are close seconds. "Black Beauty," "Captain Courageous," "Boys King Arthur," "Tom Brown's School Days" and Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," should also be added.

When these have been read the boys will be ready for others a little more difficult to hold interest in: Hagedorn's "Boys Life of Roosevelt," Nicolay's "Life of Lincoln," Scott's "Ivanhoe" and the Leather Stocking Tales by James Fenimore Cooper. These Cooper's Tales I have read at least three times, twice as a boy and once in recent years. Two other books that gripped me as a boy in my teens were Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." I must have read them two or three times each. One more book I would add is Van Loon's "Story of Mankind." I hope to read this later again this winter, this time to a group of children before the fireplace.

How We Get Our Books

Some one may say "How can we get all these books?" We cannot afford to buy them. In these days of public libraries all of them ought to be available there to most readers. A few must be purchased and personally I want to have some of them on my own shelves to take down and look over occasionally. In this county—Monroe—we are particularly fortunate in having a county book truck which goes by the door and stops at our next neighbor's once every few weeks. This truck carries or will bring the best from the Rochester public library with which it is connected.

Time to read? Most of us waste as much time as we need for reading, doing nonessential or less useful things. I do not think that reading is as much a question of time as it is of disposition to read and knowledge of an availability of books to read.

Anyone interested in pursuing this subject further should read Ruth Sawyer's "Read With Your Children" in December Good Housekeeping.—M. C. BURRITT.

FIRST COWPUNCHER: *Where yuh headin' fer, Bill?*
"No, no place in p'ticular, jes' out scein' th' sights."—LIFE.

Credit at the Country Store

What It Costs and Who Pays for It

By LELAND SPENCER

Assistant Professor of Marketing, New York State College of Agriculture

WHEN the cost of distributing goods is very great, as at present, it is well to ask whether all the services of distribution are needed and whether each of these services is worth what it costs. The extending of credit by retail stores is not an absolutely necessary service. The remarkable growth of cash-and-carry stores is evidence of this fact. Is store credit worth what it costs? Each one must decide for himself what it is worth, but some facts are presented here to show the cost.

Figures relating to the credit business of three typical groups of country retail stores are given in table 1.

TABLE 1.—YEARLY SALES, CREDIT EXTENDED AND CARRIED ON THE BOOKS BY COUNTRY RETAIL STORES.

	Feed Stores	Implement Stores	General Stores
Number of stores	43	14	83
Yearly sales, per store	$55,542	$56,084	$24,608
Per cent of Charge sales	59%	56%	44%
Average amount on books, per store	$13,192	$28,700	$ 3,043

The figures show that these stores do a large proportion (44 to 59 per cent) of credit business. Large amounts are carried on the books, representing capital either supplied by the proprietor or borrowed from banks and other sources for the use of the customers. A typical feed store in New York State has about $13,000 tied up in customers' accounts, a typical implement store $29,000 and a typical general store $3,000.

The cost of handling this credit is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—COSTS OF HANDLING CREDIT AT COUNTRY STORES.

	Feed Stores	Implement Stores	General Stores
Interest on funds tied up	$537	$558	$134
Bookkeeping	398	581	198
Postage and supplies	72	99	34
Collection costs	150	155	42
Bad accounts	350	490	141
Total	$1507	$1883	$549

The costs of handling credit at a retail store are much larger than most people suppose. Even the store proprietors have no adequate appreciation of the cost. But when the labor and funds furnished by the proprietor as well as the cash expenses are figured in, the real cost of handling credit makes up a considerable part of the total cost of doing business. Feed stores handle credit at an average cost of $1500 a year, implement stores $1900 a year and general stores $550 a year.

The real significance of the cost of store credit is not apparent until this cost is expressed as a ratio to the total sales, credit sales, or credit on the books. Such ratios are given in table 3.

TABLE 3.—COST OF HANDLING CREDIT, EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SALES, CREDIT SALES AND CREDIT ON THE BOOKS (Yearly Basis)

Credit Costs in percentage of:	Feed Stores	Implements Stores	General Stores
Total sales	2.7	3.4	2.2
Credit sales	4.6	6.0	5.1
Credit on books (yearly basis)	13.4	10.6	19.6

The ratio which credit costs bear to total sales indicate the possible saving by elimination of credit. The figures given in the table indicate that on a cash basis a store could cut prices two or three per cent. Many farmers spend $1000 or more each, every year at these three kinds of stores. If there were no credit to pay for, the saving would amount to $25 or $30 on $1000 of trading, not a fabulous sum, but still worth saving.

The ratio of credit costs to charge sales indictate the difference in cost of handling cash sales and charge sales. It answers the question "what is a proper discount for cash?" In this case the ratio was from 4.6 to 6.0 cents per dollar of charge sales, indicating that about 5 per cent would be a reasonable discount for cash. Most implement stores and some feed stores do make a discount of 5 per cent for cash, but very few general stores allow any cash discount. As a rule country stores charge the same price to cash and credit buyers. In fact it is not uncommon for the proprietor of a country store to make a discount on a large account when paid, a discount for credit! Failure to make a discount for cash, or an extra charge for credit is unfair to the cash buyer. It is also unwise policy. A flat price encourages credit buying, runs up costs and finally drives away trade. Figures compiled by the writer but not presented here, show that the stores which do the largest proportion of cash business do most business.

The annual rate of cost on the credit extended was 10.6 per cent. for the implement stores, 13.4 per cent. for the feed stores and 10.6 per cent. for the general stores. Compare these rates with the rate of interest charged by the local bank! It is true that the stores make no specific charge for interest, but the charge is made nevertheless. It is included in the prices of the goods.

The implement stores it was found handle credit at a lower cost than the other groups of stores. This is because their charge sales were fewer and larger and because the credit was mostly in interest bearing notes rather than in open accounts.

Store credit is very expensive. But how can

(*Continued on page* 443)

Farmers Need Banks' Help

THE problem raised in this article by Professor Spencer touches the pocketbooks of every farmer. The credit system in use costs farmers yearly many thousands of dollars. However, we do not think that the country dealers and storekeepers are to blame for the system. In fact, granting credit often costs the dealer more than it does the farmer. The storekeeper is not a banker, and any system that forces him to grant extensive credit to his customers is bad for both him and those who buy his supplies.

We have heard much of late about the need of laws to give farmers more credit. We have often said in these columns that farmers have too much long time credit now. What is needed is some kind of a plan that will enable farmers to get short time credit to carry their seed, feed, fertilizer and farm machinery bills at the local bank instead of at the local dealer's as at present where the cost is too high both for the dealer and for the farmer.—The Editors.

What Do Bad Roads Cost the Farmer?

The Present System of Repairing Back Roads Is a Joke

By ERNEST CORDEAL

WHEN Caesar planned to conquer a new land he first went forth with his engineers and built a road so that his armies and his engines of war might move with speed and facility. When the German war lords plotted the conquest of the world they first built an intricate and efficient system of rail lines and highways so that the movement of troops and supplies might be accomplished with smoothness and dispatch. The demands of industry for swift, safe and economical transportation have created the marvelous rail systems of this country.

For war and for commerce transportation facilities have always been given a place of prime importance. From market, through all the processes of fabrication, to the consumer, materials, both in the raw and in the finished state, move efficiently and expeditiously, but the same cannot be said of the movement of the products of agriculture from the producer to the initial market. Farmers everywhere are put to great expense and inconvenience on account of the condition of the roads over which they must haul their product to market. The building of the automobile highways has helped a few farmers who live along the selected routes but those who do not, and their number is far greater, have suffered rather than benefitted as in many sections all subsidiary roads have been neglected in favor of the main paths of tourist travel.

It is all very well to build and maintain good highways to encourage tourist travel and thereby to advertise the state, but this should be done as a separate venture and not at the expense of the farmer who benefits little from the advertising and who suffers greatly from the poor condition of the side roads. Many farmers have invested in motor trucks with the idea of facilitating and reducing the cost of moving their crops to market only to find that the usual condition of the roads offset all possible advantage.

The improved road is not much benefit to the thousands of farmers back on the hills.

The difficulty does not seem to lie principally in lack of funds for road building and maintenance but rather in the manner in which such money is expended. A good many thousands of dollars a year may be spent by a county in working roads without plan or method only to have the roads worse at the end than they were at the beginning. It is certainly not economical to grade up a road year after year only to have every heavy rain that falls cut it to pieces again. It does no good to make expensive fills and leave out culverts and bridges in proper places and of sufficient capacity to take care of any possible drainage.

No haphazard system of building and repairing roads will ever effect any improvement in the present situation and we have had plenty of experience to know that little is to be expected so long as the politician is the road builder. Road building and maintenance is a job for a well trained and experienced engineer freed from all political influence. Farmers' organizations are beginning to be heard and it might be well for them to ask legislatures to adopt comprehensive and constructive plans for the permanent improvement of country roads.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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VOL. 116 December 12, 1925 No. 23

Time To Get Busy

IS your local Grange, or Farm Bureau doing anything to study and discuss the farm tax situation? Or are you and your local organization sitting back indifferent to this vital problem while the cities are getting ready to put more tax burden on you in the coming sessions of the state legislature?

Of course you know what happens each year. Farmers and their organizations let the tax problem drift while city organizations and individuals make preparations for urging their side of the case upon legislators when important tax laws are up for consideration. The question is, how much longer are you going to do this? How much longer can your property stand the pressure? We are not urging anything radical. We think the first problem is to study the situation.

The largest part of the trouble is in local taxation, but how much do you really know about this whole tax situation, what your money is raised for, and how it is spent? We repeat, it is time to get busy and the place to do it is in local farm meetings where investigating committees can be appointed and action taken at the proper time.

Small Crop, Big Prices

THE best proof that there is something radically wrong with our marketing system is the fact that there are millions of hungry people in the world, and yet the larger the crop farmers grow, the less they get for it.

In 1923, there were 3,053,000 bushels of corn raised in the United States, for which the farmers received $2,217,000. In 1924, there were only 2,436,000 bushels, but the farmers received $2,405,000. Probably the best example is the potato crop of this year and last. Potato growers this year seem likely to get from two to three times as much out of their potatoes as they did last year, with a crop not over half as large.

Announcement

WE are glad to be able to announce that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just completed arrangements with radio broadcasting station WGY, owned by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, to broadcast each week the latest farm news. Our first part on the program was given December 7, and each week on Monday at 7:25 P. M., we will continue until further notice to furnish you with the latest and best news.

WGY is one of the best stations in America. It is strong enough so that most farmers of the East can always tune in even where there is trouble in getting other stations. Moreover, this station has perhaps more than any other given especial attention to radio programs of interest to the farmer and the farmer's wife.

This extra service of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is in accord with our general principle of giving our people every kind of help and service within our power. We feel that we are in a position to get the latest news and to select that part of the news which will be of the most value and interest to you. We will be glad to have your suggestions for these programs from time to time as to how they can be improved.

Ever since the radio came, we have foreseen its use eventually in nearly every farm home. The radio is one of the few things that is offsetting the growing tendency even in the country to spend every moment of spare time away from home. The radio is teaching us again the joys of our fireside. Not only is it good for our pleasure, but for business and information, for it helps to keep the farmer and his family in touch with what is going on in the world.

Everybody An Apple Eater

AN organization that should have the support of every farmer and fruit grower is the National Apple Week Association, which each year does a large amount of work in calling the attention of the American public to the wonderful qualities of the apple as a food. This year the Association succeeded in creating interest in National Apple Week in over three hundred American cities. Many of these organized on an extensive scale and raised substantial sums for local observances of Apple Week. A large number of others purchased advertising helps and supplies.

Let the good work go on not for one week but for the whole year.

Am I My Brother's Keeper

ONE of the most interesting experiences we have ever had was the other day when ten or twelve big men who had accomplished real things sat around a table and as a little pastime, and in order to get better acquainted, gave a brief autobiography of their lives.

This group had been appointed on a Lone Scout Commission to study ways and means whereby the Lone Scout division of the Boy Scout organization could be made of bigger and better service to the boys, particularly the farm boys of America. Every man in this group had made a success in life from the standpoint of achievement. They were men who had done things. For instance, there was present Chief Scout Executive West, who is the chief executive officer of all the Boy Scouts in America; another was a man who had made a national reputation as an educator, a man who had been raised on a farm and who by his own efforts rose to the second highest place in the Education Department in New York State and later to Superintendent of Education in the State of Pennsylvania. Each of these men had much to boast of, had they been boasters. But really great men never brag.

In their modest accounts of their lives, there was not a word about the positions of power or influence that they had attained. Nor was there anything said of financial success. The impressive thing, in fact THE ONE AND ONLY THING that every one of these men seemed to be proud of and wanted to emphasize was the amount of SERVICE that he had rendered. In everyone's mind was the question "How much have I been able to help the other fellow?" Nothing else mattered or counted—only as it helped to increase each man's power for service.

Sometimes we get a little discouraged about the bad times. Crime is rampant. Young people, at least some of them, are pretty wild, and racial and religious prejudices often take the place of common sense and judgment. But in spite of all this, there never was a time in the history of the world when there were so many folks who were trying to make the world a little better place in which to live; there never were so many who were actually practicing that fundamental law of Jesus, that WE ARE OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Would You Live Your Life Over?

"WOULD You Live Your Life Over If You had the Chance?" is the title of our new contest. Write us a letter, not longer than two hundred and fifty words, telling us why you would or would not like to make the journey again. Do not be afraid to be frank, for no names will be used, not even initials will be published, but we must have your true name and address in case you win a prize. We will give $3 for the best letter and $2 for the next best, and $1 each for every additional letter which we are able to publish on this subject. The contest closes February 1st.

Something For Fathers And Mothers

WE wonder if parents are paying enough attention to the opportunity that the Boy Scout organization and its division, the Lone Scouts, are giving for both country and city boys. More and more as we study the young folks of the day have we come to believe that fathers and mothers must help to supply the good influences outside of the home as well as in the home itself.

What is that old adage? "An idle brain is the workshop of the devil." Boys especially must have something CONSTRUCTIVE to do or surely they will become DESTRUCTIVE. Nor can the activity be all work either. There must be wholesome play and recreation as well.

The Boy Scout organization has been the means of saving thousands of city boys and it has trained hundreds of thousands into better citizens. The Lone Scout division is a part of the Boy Scout organization adapted to the needs of country boys. By all means help your boy to get acquainted with what the Boy Scouts are doing and urge him to join a Boy Scout troop, if he is near enough to one. If not, get him to send in his application—if he is twelve years old—for membership in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Lone Scout tribe. Both the Boy Scouts and its Lone Scout division make boys want to do worth while things. What more could you as a parent do for your boy than to encourage him to join an organization which will make him strive all of the time to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, cheerful, thrifty, clean and reverent?

Eastman's Chestnuts

A FARMER who had just become a grandpa for the first time sent his daughter in New York City a check for five hundred dollars for the new baby. (This is a lie on the face of it! Who ever heard of a farmer having an extra five hundred dollars?) With the check he sent his enthusiastic congratulations, with the promise of a similar check for every new baby.

In due time, grandpa received the glad tidings from his daughter who had now moved to TWIN CITIES, Minnesota, that she and her husband were the proud parents of brand new twins. Grandpa sent his not quite so enthusiastic congratulations with the checks of five hundred dollars for each of the twins.

After some time had gone by, the mail man brought grandpa another communication from his daughter, this time dated from THREE RIVERS, Canada, which contained the gladsome news that triplets had been added to the rapidly growing family. After some sad contemplation of his bank account, grandpa wires his daughter:

"Am sending checks but for heaven's sake keep away from the THOUSAND ISLANDS!"

How The New York Stock Exchange Works

A Visit to the Land of "Bulls" and "Bears"

By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor American Agriculturist

THE other day I received an invitation, with others, to make a special visit to the Stock Exchange in order to learn just how this much-talked-of institution does business. I think that most of our people have as little real understanding of the Stock Exchange as I did before my visit and because of its great importance to every one, and of its great interest, I thought you would like to have a few of my experiences and observations on this visit.

E. R. EASTMAN

The most that the general public has ever heard of the Stock Exchange has been in the way of criticism. No doubt some of the criticism is justified, but what is not generally understood is that it would probably be impossible to conduct modern business in the United States were it not for this Exchange or some similar institution where reliable securities could be quickly bought or sold.

On the day of my visit, I went down to that most famous financial district in the world known as Wall Street, where the streets are canyons overshadowed by towering skyscrapers, and entered the beautiful new Stock Exchange building, where I was whirled with breath-taking speed in the elevator to an upper floor. Here I presented my pass to an attendant and entered the visitors' gallery which overlooks the Stock Exchange floor pictured on this page. Down below us, on the floor of the Exchange itself, there were the stands without the letters on them as they appear in this picture, but the Exchange was then at the height of its business—at about eleven thirty—and was filled with eleven hundred shouting, rushing, and gesticulating men.

Apparently, there was no sense or order to the whole proceedings, but only a howling mob. In spite of this, there is evidently much method in their madness, for we were assured by the officers that the business of the Exchange is one of the most orderly procedures in the business world, so well conducted that there are few, if any, mistakes.

In order to show how necessary the Exchange is, let us take an example. Suppose you want to build a railroad, or maybe you have invented a new kind of mowing machine, and want to get capital to manufacture it. Let us suppose that a million dollars are needed to start your enterprise. Maybe you have a million. I hope you have, but if you are like ye editor, you will lack quite considerable, so you will have to raise the capital in some other way. The modern way of doing it is to issue stock and each share of stock represents one share in the value of your railroad or your manufactory. If you and your friends can raise over half the necessary million, you will have over half the stock and half of the votes in the company. As votes depend upon the number of shares, and you will be able to elect the officers that you want and to control the policies of the company.

The remainder of the shares not taken by you and your friends will be sold to the general public. We hear a good deal of nonsense about the so-called capitalist in this country. There are capitalists who are grasping and grinding, not earning what they have. But few people realize that the most of our big enterprises are owned to a greater or less extent by thousands of small investors who hold shares of stock. Much of the money obtained for running our railroads and other big business comes from thousands of people, including many widows and orphans whose small savings are invested in these enterprises.

But this stock would not be very much good unless it were mobile; in other words, unless it could be quickly bought or sold. When some shyster, either personally or through the mails, offers you, in the form of stock shares, some glittering proposition in a gold mine or real estate or what not, one of the first things to determine is whether his stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange so that it will have an immediate sale value. Hundreds of letters come to our Service Bureau asking us to help in selling some worthless security held by our subscribers.

That is just the point. Worthless stock cannot be sold, and that is just where the Stock Exchange comes in. No shares of stock can be listed for sale or purchased on the Stock Exchange without a very thorough investigation by the Exchange itself to see if there is real value back of the shares offered and to see that the business management of the company is reasonably safe.

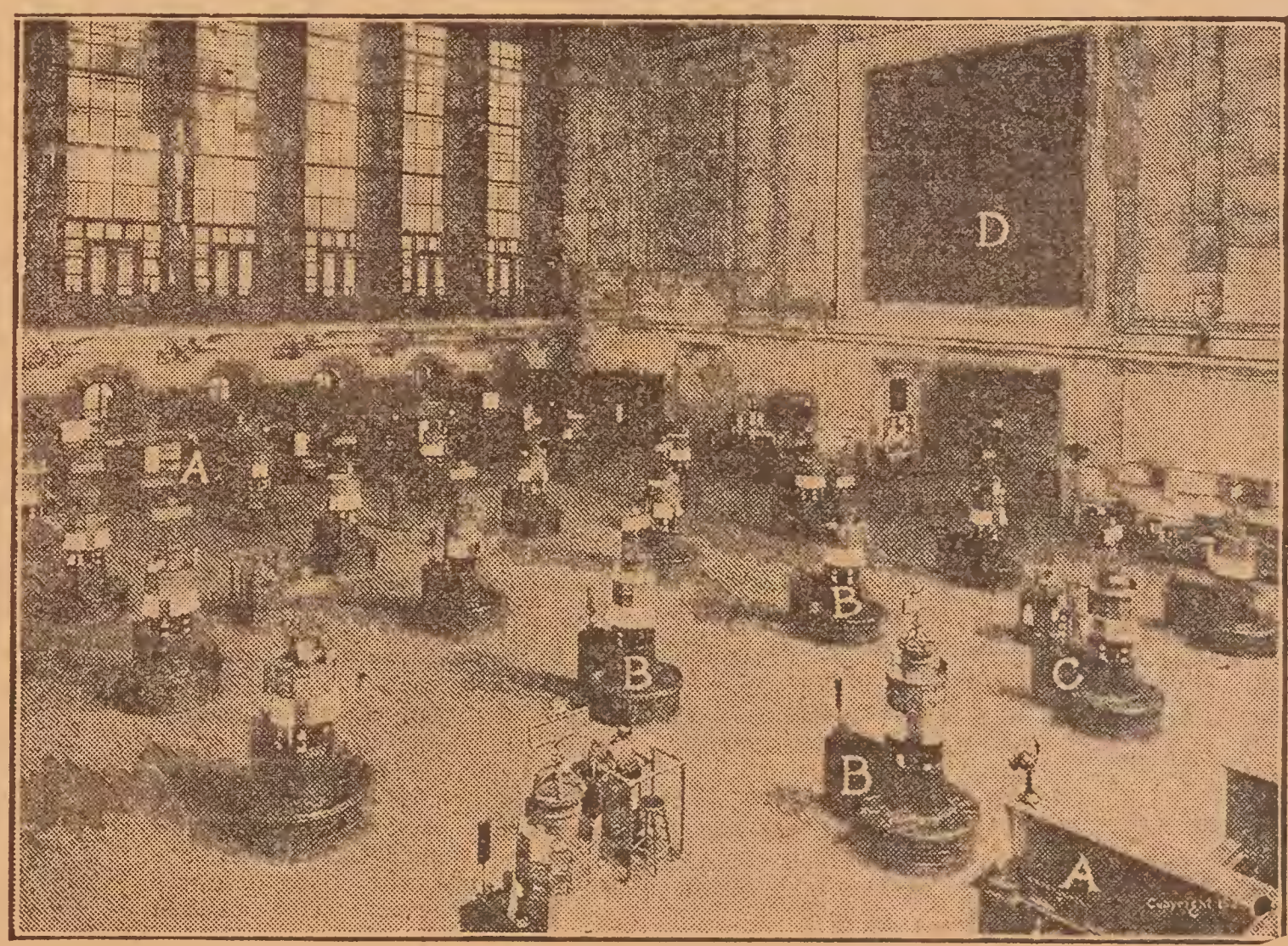
Now let us suppose that your manufactory, or your railroad, is an especially good one, and that after it has been established your shares of stock have been admitted to the New York Stock Exchange for buying and selling. Just how does the Exchange work?

In the first place, it is made up of eleven hundred men and each man has to pay the enormous sum of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars or more and pass a strict examination as to character before he can be admitted to a permanent seat in the Stock Exchange. By the way, "seat" is a joke, for if you study the picture you will see that seats are conspicuous by their absence. A member may sell his seat but he can never buy it back again. No one can ever substitute for him on the floor of the Exchange. If he is sick or on a vacation he and his firm are "out of luck." Every one of these eleven hundred men has the right to buy and sell securities on the floor of the Exchange. No one else, except a uniformed attendant, is ever admitted to the floor itself. On the floor are certain stands called trading posts, which you can see in the picture, and certain shares of stock are always sold and bought at the certain trading posts. For instance, if you want to buy U. S. steel, your broker would go to the booth where buying and selling in steel shares are transacted.

Now let us suppose that you want to buy one hundred shares of U. S. steel common stock at the current market price. You place your order with the stock broker. He takes it up with his New York office, by telegraph. The New York office has one of its members on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The New York office presses a little button which flashes a number on the black chart "D," shown in the picture, and when the broker on the floor of the Exchange sees his number on this chart, he goes to one of the telephone booths marked "A" and there his office tells him over the telephone to buy one hundred shares of U. S. steel at the current market price.

This broker goes back to the trading post where steel shares are bought and sold and listens to the bids, and offers, for U. S. steel. For instance, he may hear steel being offered at 115¼, and somebody bidding 115⅛ for it. This tells him that the lowest

(*Continued on page* 451)

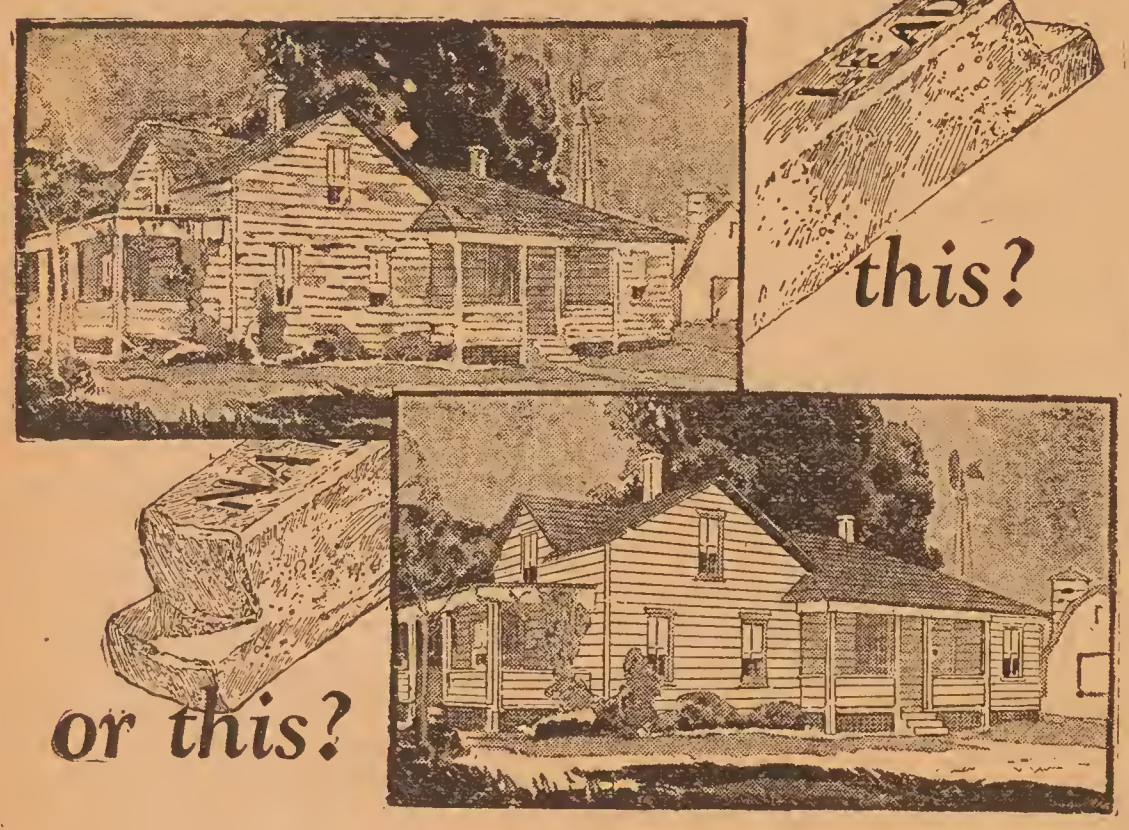


The "floor" of the New York Stock Exchange

Do Not Buy Unlisted Stocks

IF you could read the letters which come to our Service Bureau every day, you would be saddened by the number of letters from people who have bought worthless stocks. Because there are so many farm folks who have been fooled out of their savings by such investments and because there are many thousands of others who own a few shares of listed stocks of good value, Mr. Eastman has written the interesting story on this page showing just how good stocks are bought and sold on the great New York Stock Exchange. No one with small savings should ever buy stocks that are not listed, that is, that cannot be bought or sold on the Stock Exchange. Even when you buy listed stocks, you should consult your banker or our Service Bureau to insure safety of your principal. Everybody should know how that mysterious thing, the Stock Exchange, works. It is well told in this article.—The Editors.

Which house would you rather live in



These are pictures of the same house—
Lead paint makes the difference

ONE house is ugly, shabby, paint-hungry. The surface is deteriorating rapidly. Rain, snow and sun beat down on unprotected wood. Soon rotted steps, window sashes and porch pillars will need repainting, replacing. The entire house is in danger.

There's a way to preserve this house for years to come for yourself and your children—to save repairs—to make it look as it does in the picture on the right. *Cover the surface with lead paint.*

The weather cannot harm wooden surfaces that are completely covered with lead paint—and are *kept adequately covered.* Lead paint has been used for generations. It is pure white-lead, made from the metal, lead. It gives complete protection to non-metallic surfaces and makes farm property look like new again.

What paint to use

If you follow the example of thousands of farmers, as well as property owners in towns and cities, you will cover the exterior of your property with Dutch Boy white-lead.

Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead. Mixed with pure linseed oil it makes a paint that is impervious to the attacks of air and moisture. This paint will prevent your farm house from being listed among the five and a half million in the United States that are deteriorating from lack of paint. It will keep your home and farm buildings safe, clean and fresh for years to come.

For interior walls, ceilings and woodwork Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil give protective finishes of unusual beauty at a surprisingly low cost. They make a paint that, like Dutch Boy white-lead and linseed oil, can be tinted to any color to carry out distinctive decorative schemes of great charm.

Dutch Boy red-lead gives full protection to metal against rust just as Dutch Boy white-lead does to non-metallic surfaces. Use it for metal gutters, railings, implements and machinery, especially if the implements and machinery have to be kept or used in the open.

Free book on painting

The "Handy Book on Painting" is a little booklet full of paint information and formulas. It tells you in a simple way just where paint should be used, how paint should be mixed, and so on. It is a storehouse of interesting information and is sent free on request.

Dutch Boy white-lead, Dutch Boy red-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil are made by National Lead Company who also make lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. The Dutch Boy trademark shown here is the company's guarantee of products of the highest quality.

This Dutch Boy trademark is on every package of Dutch Boy white-lead, flatting oil and red-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

If you would like to know more about any particular form or use of lead, or need special information about any use of lead, write to our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bro. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

What Farmers Want To Know

Estimating the Capacity of Grain Bins

Can you give us a simple rule for estimating the number of bushels of grain in bins of different sizes and shapes?
—W. R., Pennsylvania.

FOR practical purpose on the farm, our problem is to find the number of cubic feet of grain and then multiply this figure by 4-5. For rectangular and square bins, multiply breadth, width and average depth of grain in feet to get the cubic feet of grain. Then multiply by 4-5. In case of a bin across the corner of the granary, you must get the area of the bottom of the bin in square feet by multiplying the distance in feet across one side of the bin by ½ the distance of this side from the opposite corner. Then multiply this figure which will be the area of the bottom of the bin in square feet, by the average depth of grain in feet, and multiply the product by 4-5.

In the case of irregular shapes, it is possible to get the cubic feet of contents, by figuring as though there were several bins which are square rectangular or triangular in shape. The capacity of round bins can be figured by computing the area of the base, multiplying this by the average depth of grain and multiplying this figure by 4-5. The area of the bottom of a round bin is obtained by squaring the radius in feet and multiplying this figure by 3 1-7. This will give the area in square feet.

In case the bushels by weight is desired, a number of bushels may be weighed, to see whether the weight of the grain is lower or higher than the legal weight and how much. In this way the approximate weight of the contents of the bin may be determined by multiplying the estimated bushels by the weight per bushel, and then the number of bushels by legal weight may be determined by dividing the actual weight of grain by the legal weight per bushel of that grain.

Seasoning for Pork Sausage

Will you kindly send me instructions for making sausage. I would like to know the right amount of salt, pepper, etc., to use for about 25 pounds of meat and the best way to preserve it.—F. J. M., New York.

PORK sausage should be made from clean, fresh pork scraps, or the cheaper parts of the meat. The meat should be in the proportion of three parts of lean pork to one of fat pork. This should be run through the grinder, spread out and seasoned with salt, pepper, and sage, and reground. Usually 1½ ounces of fine salt, ½ ounce of ground black pepper, and ½ ounce or less of ground sage, for 6 pounds of meat, makes a satisfactory seasoning.

Pork sausage either is used loose, being made into pats and fried, or it is stuffed into pork casings and double-linked. If left loose it can be packed in jars until used. If it is to be kept for a long period, it may be run into cloth bags and smoked for a short time. The linked sausage may also be smoked for a short time in order to preserve it. If it is to be kept until summer, it may be partially cooked, packed in a jar, and covered with hot lard.

Silage Turning Moldy

We are having trouble with our silage. Mold forms very quickly and the cattle refuse to touch it. The corn was rather chaffy when it went into the silo. Is there anything we can do to save it.—W. F. O., New York.

IT is of little use now to talk about what you should have done. The most immediate remedy that you have available is to throw out about a foot of the top layer. At any rate, enough to get below the moldy area. Then immediately pump in a lot of water and tread it in good shape. This will have a tendency to solidify the mass and exclude a lot of the air that is in the chaffy corn. Obviously your difficulty would have been completely eliminated had water been added to the silage when it was put in the silo. We have known of cases where water was added later as in your case and very good results obtained.

Here is a suggestion for another year. Why not plant a small patch of some late maturing variety of silage corn to be put into the silo at the very last, to set as a sort of a seal. This green corn will be full of juice and it will tend to percolate through the silage below which may be a little chaffy. It may be that another year you will not need this green cap for you may be able to get your silage in at the right stage. We have known however, where this late maturing patch has been a very essential silage saver year in and year out.

The Cost of Pruning Apple Trees

I am thinking of taking a job to prune a large orchard of apple trees. What would be a fair price to charge per tree, which would allow me to do a good job and still make fair wages?—G F. D, New York.

THIS will depend considerably on the age of the orchard and the care that has been given for the past two years. Figures on an orchard of mature Baldwin apples in Western New York show that for the past several years the average cost of pruning has been 40 cents per tree per year.

Starved Bones May Be Cause

I have heard a lot about what causes paralysis in hogs. We know that poisons sometimes act that way, but how does feeding enter into the problem and does deficient feed ever cause such a condition as posterior paralysis in hogs.—M. W. B. Pennsylvania.

PARALYSIS may result from a number of causes. The malady of posterior paralysis, which you mention, has recently been shown to be from feeding rations which were deficient in certain minerals and vitamins. Weak back bones have resulted, or in other words the bones have been "starved."

Dr. B. H. Edington, veterinary pathologist at the Ohio Station, has found this situation to be the immediate cause of posterior paralysis. He explains it as follows: Certain minerals and vitamines leave the lumbar vertebra among other bones so poorly ossified, due to the inability of the animal to deposit sufficient lime salts in them, that these bones are unable to withstand any severe tension of the powerful back muscles. Thus, one or the other of the lumbar vertebra is crushed or shortened under the strain, bulging inward and impinging upon the spinal cord, leaving the posterior part of the animal paralyzed.

Cause May Be Deficient Rations

The Department of Animal Industry is carrying on extensive work on the problem of rickets and paralysis in hogs. This work, which involves the deficiency of certain rations is yielding valuable contributions to the science of animal nutrition.

The recent findings in this respect were presented by G. Bohstedt, Chief in Animal Industry at the Station, before the meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago, and aroused considerable interest, for this appears to be the first intimation of the real nature of the malady, which has concerned hog growers and investigators for many years.

Heretofore, one of the theories has been that posterior paralysis is due to vitamin starvation of the nerves and consequent impaired functioning on their part. Kidney worms also have in too many cases been blamed for pigs "going down behind."

An Ideal Christmas Gift

A Beautiful Cloth Bound Copy of

THE TROUBLE MAKER

By E. R. EASTMAN

E. R. EASTMAN

Interest in this great farm story is continually growing keener as more folks are reading it. Even the big city newspapers are giving it many fine reviews. The *Buffalo Evening News* says:

"This is an unusual novel and an unusually good one. * * * We have had recently a number of praiseworthy presentations of the life of our American cities. In this book, modern eastern agricultural America has been treated adequately and discerningly. That is why we declare that the story is new and good. * * * The scene is in the 'hill country of New York State', where 'stretching away to the horizon, bloomed the lavishness of nature in the summer land.' There is discovered in the corn field, Jim Taylor, whose mother is a 'bed-ridden' invalid as she has been for years as the result of overwork to make both ends meet. Jim is beginning to have his doubts about the whole farm business and the business of life itself."

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This is the kind of book that you will want for Christmas for father, mother, son daughter or for friend, particularly for city friend. Give city folks a chance to know what the country is really like. The story tells in a fair and honest fashion about the folks around you, and their daily problems. Its people are alive. Its rapid action is dramatic.

Special Christmas Offer *(December Only)* We are trying to carry out the spirit of Christmas time by offering to all of our subscribers the opportunity to buy a copy of Eastman's TROUBLE MAKER for one dollar which regularly sells for two dollars. This offer must be accepted with a New or Renewal three year subscription to American Agriculturist for two dollars, making a total of $3.00 for both the paper and this great farm novel. If you only want the book send $2.00.

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Thirty McCormick-Deerings to raise cantaloupes in one tiny section of the country—no wonder there is a call for thousands upon thousands everywhere. They are cutting production costs, building farm profits, putting the whole occupation of farming on an easier, pleasanter, more prosperous plane.

Now that winter is at hand, compare the tractor with a whole barnful of horses. Field work is done, yet you are at the beck and call of horses. They need expensive feed and bothersome care every idle day. The tractor asks nothing but shed-room to stand in when it is idle, but its long suit in winter is belt work.

The McCormick-Deering Tractor merely switches its power from drawbar to belt pulley and is ready for the operation of many belt machines—grinders, shellers, shredders, saws, balers, etc. It is perfectly adapted for belt, drawbar, and power take-off operations. It is liberally powered; and it comes to you with properly-located belt pulley, fuel-saving throttle governor, platform, fenders, brake, etc. —fully equipped without extra cost.

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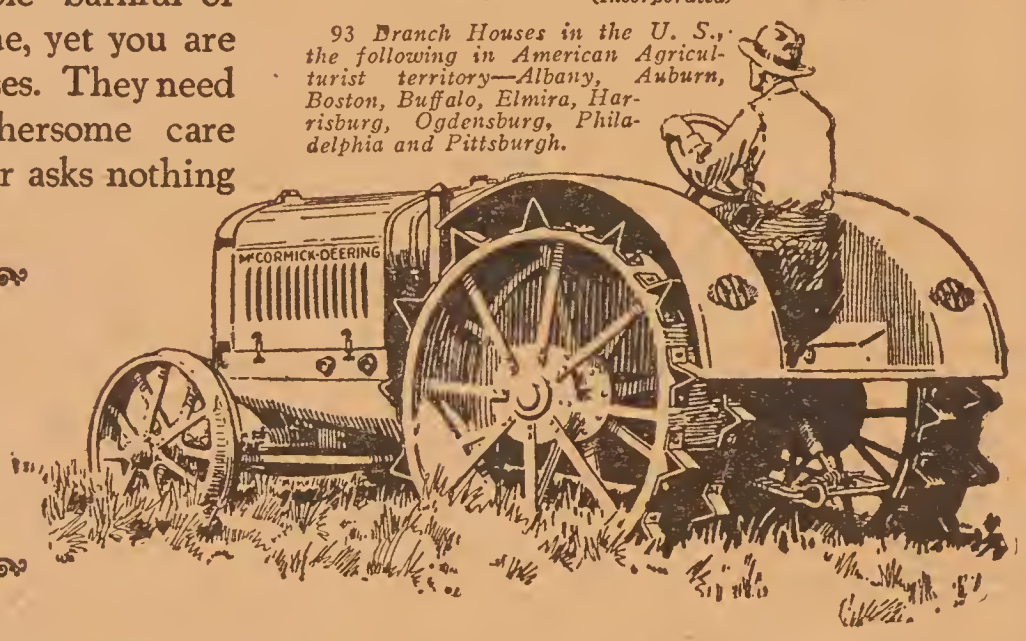

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Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.
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Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large healthy pigs, weaned, and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each, and 6 to 7 weeks old, $4 each. Safe delivery guaranteed, no charge for shipping crates; if not satisfied upon arrival at your station, return at my expense. Shipped subject to your approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

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We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.
For particulars write
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Who Enforces the Health Law On Selling Milk?

Is it possible for the supervisor of a county to make and enforce laws prohibiting the selling of milk in that county because they have not been tuberculin tested.—E. N. T., New York.

WE were not positive in our minds relative to the facts in this case so we referred the question to the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. The following is a communication we received from Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioier of Health of the New York State Department of Health to whom our letter was referred by the Department of Farms and Markets. Dr. Brooks letter is as follows:

"The Director of the Legal Bureau of the State Department of Farms and Markets has referred to us your letter inquiring regarding the authority of a county board of supervisors to make and enforce regulations prohibiting the sale of milk of cows that have not been tuberculin tested.

"I am of the opinion that a board of supervisors would not have such authority. The purpose of such a regulation obviously would be the protection of public health. Authority to enact health regulations is delegated by the Public Health Law to the Public Health Council of the State and to the boards of health or the local officials having equivalent powers and functions of cities, incorporated villages and towns. The County Law enumerates the general powers and duties of boards of supervisors, and the enactment of health regulations is not one of them."

There is no question after reading Dr. Brooks' letter relative to the authority of the supervisors in this case. However, we firmly believe that in the interests of good business and humanity it is up to every dairyman who sells milk for human consumption to have his cows tested for T.B. It is a known fact that humans, especially little children may contract the dread disease and that one agent is the milk they drink daily.

Markets Want Clean Milk

If a man wishes to be assured of a market, especially dairymen who sell direct to the consumer, one of the best things he can do is to have his cows tested for T.B. We live in a country town, very few of which still exist near New York City and the milk we use is produced on a farm nearby. The cows on that farm are T.B. tested every month. Were it not for that fact, we would soon find another source of supply. We have got to come to universal testing sooner or later and the man who cleans up his herd now is just so much ahead of the game. The matter of who is responsible for the supervision and enforcement is of secondary importance.

Livingston County, N. Y., Has High Testing Cows in Dairy Association

ONE of the most interesting dairy articles that we have seen in sometime is the statement of the past year's business of the Livonia-Livingston County Dairy Improvement Association. This article was sent to us by C. Prescher, the association's official-tester. His story is so full of information that we are passing it on to our readers who are engaged in the dairy business. As we read over the various statements we can not help but wonder why it is that there are not more such organizations throughout our eastern dairy sections where the making of milk is the main business on the farm.

The report covers the year ending November 15, 1925. Twenty members finished the year of testing. There were fourteen Holstein herds, three Guernsey, two Brown Swiss and one Jersey. The high cow in both milk and butterfat production proved to be a three year old pure bred Holstein Margaret Korndyke Ormsby, owned by James O. Moore of Leicester, N. Y. This cow produced 14,502 pounds milk and 489.9 pounds butterfat, testing 3.38%. The high herd in the association was that of William P. Thompson of Hunt, N. Y. This

herd of 7 pure bred Holsteins made an average production of 9,570 pounds of milk and 356.2 butterfat per cow.

Doubles Average of U. S.

The average production per cow in the association was 7,149 pounds milk and 273 pounds butterfat, testing in the average 3.82%. This average production of milk and butterfat exceeds the average production, according to Mr. Prescher, of all of the cows enrolled in the 525 cow testing associations in the United States by 213 pounds milk and 7.3 pounds butterfat. It nearly doubles the average production of milk per cow in the United States, which is 3,627 pounds.

Of the 334 cows tested, of which 187 were pure breds and 147 were grades, 22 cows produced over 10,000 pounds of milk and 35 produced over 300 pounds of butterfat.

According to Mr. Prescher's figures, the average production of these cows brought a return of $99.93 above the cost of feed, not figuring labor, interest, depreciation, barn rent, equipment, taxes and other miscellaneous expenses. When these factors were taken into consideration, the average failed to break even, the loss being 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk and 5 1-5 cents per pound of butterfat. It shows conclusively that the low producing cows cannot begin to make a profit for their owners. It is easily imagined how great is the loss in keeping a cow that is capable of only meeting the average of the United States.

Liberal Feeding Profitable

In concluding his comments on the cost of production, Mr. Prescher states that cows fed a liberal grain ration, not only produce more milk and fat but also mean a greater profit than the cows that were fed a scanty ration.

During the year 71 unprofitable cows and T.B. reactors were disposed of, 16 herds being tested for T.B. During the year 14 pure bred cows were sold for dairy purposes.

Nine barns were whitewashed. Eight are equipped with water cups for each cow. Seventeen barns have swinging stanchions. Only one is provided with a modern ventilating system. Ten dairymen use milking machines. Five barns have running water from a spring. Nine have a water pressure system. Six farmsteads are equipped with electric lights, while two farms have natural gas for lights, cooking and heat. All have one or more silos.

Test Your Separator

Six separators were tested and two were found to be losing over $30 worth of cream per month, what was once the wages of a good hired man. Every man who owns a cream separator will be interested in this bit of information and the wise man will see that his own machine is tested immediately to make sure that butterfat is not running off into the skim milk pail.

The entire report of the Livonia-Livingston County Association brings out the fact that it pays to test your cows, feed for production, weed out unprofitable producers and breed your good cows to high producing sires.

Mr. Prescher closes his report with a very proper rhyme which is as follows:

Good-bye old brindle, bony scrub
The times demand a better breed
You did nothing, but there's the rub
You never paid for half your feed
So after all these days we part
But please remember as you go
If this should break your bovine heart
You broke my purse long, long ago.

Pennsylvania has 39 Bull Associations located in 20 counties of the state. They own 150 quality sires. Pennsylvania now leads all States in the number of bull associations.

* * *

The bull calf question has not been a serious problem for W. B. Jones, Manager of the Woodlands Farm Guernsey herd at White Plains, N. Y. During the last two months Mr. Jones has sold seven future herd sires.

The SAME name means ... the SAME feed

whether you buy Twice or a Thousand Times!

When you buy a dairy ration for the first time, you buy because you believe it will make more milk and more money for you than the ration you have been using.

Perhaps you have been convinced by the argument of your dealer, perhaps by advertising you have read, perhaps by the experience of neighbors who have themselves found it productive and profitable.

But once a feed has proved highly satisfactory to you, you specify the same brand the next time because you want the same feed—not only the same in name, but the same in composition, in quality, in results.

Do you always get it? With Larro—yes!

Builders of open formulas may change them at will as the prices of ingredients advance or go down. Manufacturers of feeds made solely to meet a price may substitute materials when one feed-stuff or another is scarce or costly. But Larro, day in and day out, year after year, is of unvarying high quality, absolutely uniform in manufacture, always dependable.

When you specify Larro by name, you get the same feed you got before, whether it is your second purchase or your thousandth.

The formula by which Larro is produced has been tested and proved; it will be changed only when a new formula is developed that will insure more profit to feeders. At the same time, exclusive blending, weighing, mixing and cleansing processes enable us to produce each year millions of sacks of Larro, the last of which is identical in every way with the first.

Thus Larro offers users a double guarantee—not only that *one* lot of Larro will produce milk in large quantity and profitably, but that *every* lot can be depended upon for the same results, regardless of when or where purchased. Any number of tests—the experiences of any number of feeders—will demonstrate this.

Ask the nearest dealer.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

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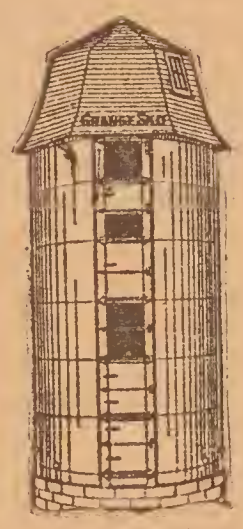
Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for chickens as Larro Dairy Feed is for cows.



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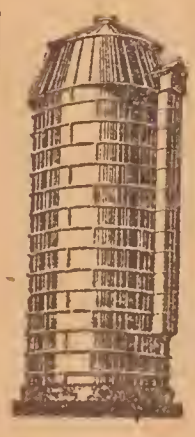
1926 PRICES

TERMS AND DISCOUNTS NOW READY FOR EARLY BUYERS.

GRANGE SILO CO.
Red Creek, N. Y.



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For fifteen years the METAL Silo has stood the test of wind, ensilage acid and fire hazards and has produced the best of silage. Choose the Silo constructed of COPPER-IZED METAL with Exclusive Features—and

Write Your Own Guarantee!

Orders received now—for immediate or future delivery—assure lower prices than later in season. We can make an interesting agency proposition. Write for complete literature

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FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free

Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

$10 Down Buys Holstein Bull

A Double Descendant of

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Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

When you analyze this young bull's pedigree you cannot help but marvel at the excellent breeding and production records that are back of him which insure him as a getter of high producing daughters in your herd. He is a line-bred "Dutch" producer.

Write for Particulars

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of December* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.90
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

Up to time of going to press no change in prices for December have been announced.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.42. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.53. These prices went into effect Nov. 16.

FANCY BUTTER HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	.52 -52½	51 -51½	47½-48
Extra (92sc)	51 -51½	50½-	47 -
84-91 score	.44 -50½	44 -50	35½-46½
Lower G'd's	42½-43½	42½-43½	34½-35

The butter market has improved a full cent since our last report. However the advance seems to have created a strained situation with the result that there is an undertone of easiness. It looks as though we have reached the point in the butter market where consumers are beginning to adjust their eating habits to price fluctuations. With the coming of the holidays, too, folks economize here and there and when prices are up to a certain level there seems to be a general cutting down on the table. In addition to this the weather has turned mild and rainy in the Metropolitan district with the result that the "bears" are at work. With the advance, buying is only limited to immediate trade necessities, many buyers holding off with the idea that they will be able to take on stocks a little later at some advantage. On the other hand sellers are not overburdened with heavy stocks and they are not disposed to make any great concessions, most holding out on December 1 for 51½c for creamery extras (92 score). There were some weak spots in the market where business was done for 51c.

FRESH CHEESE GAINS

STATE FLATS	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	26 -27	25½-26½	21½-22
Fresh av'ge	.25 -25½	24½-25	20½-21
Held fancy	..27 -28	27 -28	22½-23½
Held av'ge	..25½-26½	25½-26½	20½-22

Fresh cheese has made a slight gain during the week, going up a fraction of a cent. Although it is very slight, it indicates the strength of the cheese market. New York State is running behind last year's production while Wisconsin is about on par. In view of the fact that the New York market is behind schedule, grinders in the Metropolitan districts have gone to Wisconsin for some of their stock. It therefore looks as though our market here will maintain its tone for a while at least. Although there has been no change in the market on held cheese, nevertheless the tone in the market remains very firm. Fresh cheese enjoys a slightly better demand.

BETTER EGG MARKET

NEARBY WHITES	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	77-78	74-75	73-74
Av'ge extras	76-77	72-73	69-72
Extra firsts	68-75	66-71	66-68
Firsts	61-66	60-64	60-65
Gathered	50-74	50-71	52-58
Pullets	 50-52	40-53	45-53
BROWNS			
Fancy	74-77	72-75	68-75

We have had a better egg market during the past week as far as prices have been concerned. Receipts particularly from New York State have been somewhat heavier according to general reports. Trading and consumption have been sufficiently heavy to affect clearances and with stocks moving promptly, prices hardened slightly. On December 1 arrivals showed a slight increase but the very fanciest marks are not so plentiful but what they are clearing up. The surplus is more in the pullet and lower grades. Brown eggs have held their advantage and have moved up in proportion with whites. At the moment the market is firm. Pacific Coasts have been showing some advance and the limited offerings are selling freely which is a good omen for the nearby market.

LIVE POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	Dec 1	Nov. 23	A Year Ago
Colored	30-35	28-33	20-28
Leghorns	25-30	25-	17-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	30-33	30-35	25-26
Leghorns	28-30	28-30	22-25
Broilers	36-42	36-42	30-35

The live poultry market is holding up very well. Express fowls and chickens are having a ready outlet especially fancy fowls. It was expected and it is usually the case that just after Thanksgiving the market cases off to a slight degree. This has not been true this year undoubtedly due to the fact that express receipts have been comparatively light. Contrary to the fowl and chicken market, express turkeys are weak. Stock would have to be extremely fine to bring 28c.

It is not too early to consider the Christmas live poultry and turkey prospects. Turkey is the Thanksgiving bird. At Christmas and New Years, the trade is divided, many prefer duck, geese and other kinds of poultry. On the whole it looks as though turkeys will not enjoy a particularly strong market. The outlook is very uncertain. Naturally prices will depend on the supply and if reports are to be given any credit at all it looks as though there will be more than enough turkeys to supply the demand, at least enough to keep prices down to moderate basis. The prospects were for a fairly strong Thanksgiving market but receipts did not warrant the price that was anticipated although the market was generally considered very favorable. Farmers in American Agriculturist territory who have turkeys for sale for Christmas and New Years may well turn their attention to the possibilities of their local market for the chances are that receipts in New York City will be heavy enough to depress prices below those of up-State. One authority states that the situation does not indicate that prices will be for Christmas what they were for Thanksgiving.

Contrary to the turkey market, the live poultry market should be fully as strong as it was at Thanksgiving, particularly with fancy poultry, ducks and geese. Growers who are planning to reach this market should so time their shipments that their stock will arrive in New York City not later than the 23rd. Retailers anticipate their needs early in the week. They do practically no buying the day before Christmas. That means that the market will be at its best on Monday or Tuesday, depending of course on how stock comes in. Shippers should also bear in mind that quality at the holidays is a determining factor in their returns. They should also take into consideration the fact that the express companies experience heavy congestion at this time of the year so that shipments be timed accordingly.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2 1924
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	.....1.70⅝	1.58¾	1.52½
Corn	..... .73¾	.72⅝	1.14½
Oats	..... .39⅜	.38¾	.51⅞
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.92½	1.81¾	1.75½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.94	.97⅜	1.35½
Oats, No. 2	..... .51½	.50½	.61½

FEEDS	Nov. 28	Nov. 21	Nov. 29 1924
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	.....	28.00	40.00
Sp'g Bran	.....	30.50	30.00
..H'd Bran	.....	33.00	32.50
Stand'd Mids	.....	31.00	32.50
Soft W. Mids	.....	38.00	37.00
Flour Mids	.....	38.00	37.50
Red Dog	.....	44.50	44.00
Wh. Hominy	.....	35.00	46.00
Yel. Hominy	.....	34.50	44.50
Corn Meal	.....	36.50	46.00
Gluten Feed	.....	41.75	43.75
Gluten Meal	.....	51.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	.....	38.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	.....	40.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	.....	42.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	.....	46.75	46.00

Quotations not received in time to be included in this report

Buffalo feed prices are quoted on the local basis, as reported by the New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no change in the potato market since our last report as far as prices are concerned. Receipts have been extremely light. The weather has not been favorable for heavy movement into the consuming channels, therefore it is not to be expected that the market would move either way. It is very evident that farmers are holding back. The situation in the country according to all reports remains firm. In some sections prices are above par with those in New York City. There is hardly enough doing down on Long Island to make a market. A few are hauling to the cars for $2.50 per bushel and getting it without difficulty.

We may see some improvement between now and the middle of December when buyers will be anticipating their needs for the holidays. From then on however, until after the first of the year we will undoubtedly see a more or less quiet market due to the fact that the trade is more interested in the holiday specials. Up-State farmers in general are getting from $1.85 to $2.00 a bushel. In some sections we know of growers who are getting $3 a bushel in their local market in a small way, mainly by selling from house to house in nearby villages. This means considerable extra work and time, but where a dollar a bushel is involved it is worth it.

States in 150-pound sacks are bringing anywhere from $5.25 to $6 F.O.B., New York, depending on quality. Maines average from 50c to 75c better than States. Pennsylvania stock averages half way between States and Maines.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market was a little easier around the first of the month due to more liberal receipts, leaving the market barely steady. The demand has been very good for choice stock, very little of which has been found in the arrivals. Undergrades have been moving very slowly. The top of the market is around $29. Strictly choice No. 1 timothy light bringing $1 premium but it would have to be of unusually fine quality and color. Other grades run all the way from $18 up. Light clover mixed is bringing anywhere from $19 to $25 depending on quality. Mixed hay is not worth any more than $22 or $23 at the best. Alfalfa has been bringing from $20 to $30 depending on the grade.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market since our report last week. New York State red kidneys still bring anywhere from $10 to $11 per hundred, depending on quality which is about 25c under the Michigan market. There are not enough domestic or kidneys in the market to warrant quotations. Domestic pea beans are freely offered at $6 but they have got to be strictly fancy to bring that price, sales being anywhere from $5.50

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has turned very strong since our last report. Nearby prime stock is selling very promptly and has little difficulty in bringing $17, which is $1 a hundred better than last week's market. Anything that is medium to good has been bringing $12 to $16.50.

The live lamb market has also taken a slightly better turn. The firmness and activity in the market, warranting an increase of 25c per hundred, bringing the price up to $17.25 on prime marks. Common to good stock has been selling anywhere from $13 to $17.

Other live stock prices are as follows: STEERS, fair to choice $8.50 to $11.75; common to medium $6 to $8. SHEEP, few fancy at $7.25 to $8; choice, $6 to $7, common to good; $3.50 to $5. LIVE HOGS 100 to 150 pounds, $12.75 to $13; 200 pounds, $12.50 to $12.75; 200 to 300 pounds $11.75 to $12.25; roughs $9.75 to $10.00.

THE PRODUCE MARKET

The onion market has been slow in New York City. Trading has not been good at all and prices are very irregular. This is due mainly to the fact that the quality has been very irregular. Particularly is this true of stock from Western New York and Orange County, especially the latter. On top of all this the weather that New York City has been experiencing has interferred with trade, and things are at pretty much of a stand still. Orange County yellows have been bringing from $1.85 to $2 per hundred with reds covering from $1.75 to $2.15, indicating the irregular quality of the stock. Up-state yellows have been from $1.25 to $2.50 while reds show a range from $2 to $2.50. Reports state that the Chicago market is receiving much lighter shipments and prices are showing improvement. Carlot movements have dropped from 160 during the middle of November to around 50 or 60 at the first of December.

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Limestone Day December 14
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CALUMET
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
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SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

For Wear and Warmth

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The popular ~~HOOD~~ Red Boot

The only Kattle King

White Rock Rubbers *-for all the family*

FAVORABLE first impression is quickly confirmed by service from this Hood Arctic. The extra inbuilt quality soon proves itself. Here's the foot protection outdoor men need.

Upper — Heavy cashmerette, especially woven for strength, lined with soft thick wool for comfort and warmth on the coldest day.

Sole — Lasting service guaranteed by the heavy extension design in tire tread rubber.

Other Hood boots and shoes offer the same extra service value. The Hood Red Boot is famous for its long wear —its long lived, non-checking red uppers. The Hood Kattle King is the original all-rubber overshoe—quickly cleaned—warmly lined for comfort. White Rock Rubbers — the sturdier rubbers for all the family.

Look for the name Hood on rubber footwear. It's your guarantee of service and economy.

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News From Among the Farmers

Canning Co-Op Members Held Liable for Debts of Association

THE New York State Canning Crops Cooperative Association was awarded a declaratory decision against W. P. Slocum and the North Chili Cooperative Association, codefendants in a lawsuit which has been in the courts for over a year. The decision was handed down by Supreme Court Justice A. J. Rodenbeck after several months of deliberation. It immediately affects something like 800 farmers and fruit growers in Western New York who neglected or refused to pay the assessment which was levied under the agreement made between the central association (the agent) and the local associations and their members as well as individuals contracting with the selling agent.

The case has attracted wide attention among growers, cooperatives and produce dealers in general. It is unquestionably one of the most far-reaching court decisions of recent years. The decision supports the contention that the plaintiff, in this case, the New York State Canning Crops Cooperative Association, has the right under the law to assess its membership and others for whom it acted as an agent, pro rata to the extent of its liabilities provided the individual assessment does not exceed $50 each.

Case Over a Year Old

The case goes back to something over a year ago in June. Affairs of the association were such that it was hopeless to continue the operation of the cooperative. It was decided to liquidate. Liabilities had accumulated to $60,000 more than the assets and the decision was made to assess the membership and those for whom the association had acted as agent for the maximum amount under the law of $50 each. Something like 400 members of the 1200 assessable paid in $20,000, cutting the liabilities to $40,000. It was then decided to institute a court action to establish the status of the remaining 800 who refused to pay the assessments. The test case was brought against W. P. Slocum who had signed the selling contract making the Canning Crop Growers his selling agent.

The importance in this decision lies in the fact that it specifies the personal liability of every member of every cooperative association operating under the existing cooperative laws.

Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., To Celebrate Limestone Day

ON December 14 all highways and byways will lead to Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., when farmers from the surrounding territory and the merchants and residents of the town will celebrate Limestone Day. It is really going to be Medina Day—a gala day for the people around it and in it. It will be a day of special sales, displays and demonstrations, speeches and free movies.

Limestone Day is the outgrowth of the cooperative efforts of the Medina Advertising Club which consists of the merchants of Medina, the Michigan Limestone Company and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. At a recent meeting of the Medina Advertising Club, forty-eight merchants all of whom are handling nationally advertised products, voted to give their hearty support to Limestone Day. On that day the merchants of Medina will greet farmers and their families and the townspeople, entertaining them with speeches, motion pictures, demonstrations and offering special sales bargains. Coffee and doughnuts will be served. It is going to give buyers around Medina an opportunity to do their Christmas shopping at a decided advantage for there are going to be many bargains. Prizes will be awarded under the direction of the Advertising Club.

Special Program at Noon

Limestone Day is more than just a day to merchandise goods. It takes its name from the fact that the townspeople and business man realize the value of limestone on the soil and that its use will result in a more prosperous agricultural community by building up the fertility of the land.

There will be a special program at noon, in the form of a farmer's meeting. E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and author of the famous farm novel, The Trouble Maker, will speak as well as Professor John Barron of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Limestone Day is not altogether a new idea. Other communities have their annual "dollar days," however, the merchants of Medina are "going one better." They are bending every effort to make their farmer customers feel at home and to make them know that they are there to serve the farmer. According to early indications it is going to be one of the biggest days in the history of Medina, and for the farmers of the surrounding territory.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

By J. N. GLOVER

THE second test of cows in Union country found seven reactors in Hartley township; eight reactors in Lewis; 12 in East Buffalo and 23 in Gregg. Next month the first test will be made in Kelly township and other townships may have their cows tested in January. The business men's organizations of Lewisburg, will finance the Farm Products' show on December 15 to 17. Farmers who lost cows through these tests want to buy grade tested cows only, as they do not care to pay the price for registered cows which is asked simply because they are "paper" cows. The Snyder farm of 52 acres, west of Mifflinburg, was sold to Wesley Mitchell for $9,500. It has a good brick house and bank barn and a valuable limestone quarry on it.

Some sod has been plowed for corn and manure is being hauled onto sod for another corn crop. Winter wood is being cut, and hauled with the good solid roads.

Shredding corn stover for feed is also the present job on many farms, though some stover is still in the fields. Several carloads of cows have been shipped from the county lately, yet more milk cows are needed to replace those killed on account of T.B. Killing fat hogs for market and for home use is a job done on every farm during the next month or the latter part of this one.

There are a few farms yet to be rented in Union County, and the same is true in adjoining counties, yet the outlook for better returns from farms is encouraging.

Club Members Have Potato Show At Alfred.

ONE of the features of the recent potato train operated by the Erie railroad through several western counties was a show at each stop by the members of the potato club, which has been sponsored by the county agents, the state college, chambers of commerce and the Erie railroad. Each boy was furnished a bushel of certified seed in the spring and in the fall gave back a bushel of potatoes as payment for them. Through the summer, the boys were visited by potato specialists from colleges, schools and railroad. The final event of the season was a round-up show which was held at the State School of Agriculture, Alfred. The sweepstake prize at this show was awarded to Clarence Williams, R.F.D. No. 3, Hornell, N. Y. Plans are under way to continue this worthwhile effort to interest boys in growing better potatoes.

County Notes

Ontario County.—We have had a good week to finish work. Most of the farm work is pretty well done at this time of the year. Coal is very scarce and many are cutting wood as a substitute. Thanksgiving trade in poultry was very good. Eggs are scarce and prices are good.—H. D. S.

Credit at the Country Store

(*Continued from page* 433)

the farmer avoid paying for it if it is charged up in the prices of the goods? There are two possible ways of escape. It is often possible to get a discount for cash, especially if the cash is in sight when inquiry is made about the discount. If it is not possible to get a discount for cash, it may be possible to do business at a cash store, where there is no charge for credit because none is given.

Some Prefer to Run Accounts

There are many farmers and city folks too, who like to run accounts and are willing to pay for the privilege. They will always make business for a certain number of credit stores. However, there are too many credit stores of the old type. The stores that continue to make no distinction in price according to the service rendered are meeting stiff competition for the cash trade.

How Discounts May Be Made

It is not especially difficult to carry out a cash discount system if it is properly planned, carefully explained, and rigidly adhered to. In general stores, where there are numerous small sales, it is simpler to figure the discount on the whole number of dollars, giving no discounts on sales amounting to less than one dollar. This encourages larger purchases and saves expense.

Some feed stores and implement stores have had very good results with the trade acceptance, making a charge of one per cent. a month, or thereabouts for credit.

The principle of charging according to the service rendered applies equally well to delivery, warehousing and other services which are not furnished to all customers. There is just as much reason or justification for making an extra charge for credit, delivery or warehousing, as there is for charging an extra fare on a pullman car, or a higher price for an orchestra seat at the theater.

* * *

Bulletin E 50 of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca tells how to bring water into the kitchen without opening the door. It's worth looking into. A postal card will bring you a copy.

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to some friend in town or the country can well be expressed by sending them

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SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

Checking Up On the Hens

It May Avoid Losses Next Year

By C. H. CHESLEY

AS the old year ends it is well to take account of stock and check up on the successes and failures of the year. The difference between profit and loss is so little, anyway, that it is not safe to leave anything to chance. If we have made good, in any way, it is well to look into the matter and study out the how and the wherefore. On the other hand, if there have been any failures, it may be possible to guard against the same thing happening again.

The last month of the year is a kind of cleaning-up time. The past year has made its record and we are preparing for the new one. It is a sort of stopping-place between the work of two seasons.

Select the Breeders Now

One December duty is to see that the breeding pens are properly mated up and ready to produce eggs for the incubators at the time they are needed. If the selection has not been made, it should be attended to at once. I like to select the breeders out of the birds that are left after rigid culling has been practiced all one season. Culling starts in the spring and continues all summer, then sometime in the fall the pens are made up from the birds that have withstood the test of time. If pullets are being used for breeders it is equally important that the selecting be done at this time. However, I do not believe that it is good practice to use pullets in breeding pens. Two-year old birds are best for breeders.

One duty that should be attended to at this time is the preparation of incubators and brooders for the annual period of use. In the first place the breeder houses should be cleaned and a coat of sand be placed on the floors. See that the cleaning is religiously done, for a good deal depends upon the cleanliness in this job of raising chicks. It is well to try out the incubators and ascertain if they are in running order. New machines should be ordered now, for there may be a delay in getting them if we wait until the last minute.

Early Chicks for Fall Eggs

I believe it is a good plan to hatch chicks early in the season. This may mean starting the incubators in January, in order to bring out the chicks the first of February. Early chicks make layers for the early fall, when the older birds have begun to slow upon production. The good poultryman plans his hatches so he can keep the egg production fairly uniform throughout the year and cockerels hatched in February bring good money as broilers along in April.

It is often something of a problem to know what to do with the cockerels at this time of the year. They should be kept away from the hens until about two weeks before the hatching season starts. If kept by themselves in a separate pen, they will be all right and there will be little fighting. Cockerels need plenty of feed at this season but scratch grain is better than mash. They need some green feed, also, but this they may pick up if allowed to run about the grounds at will. If all the hens and pullets are housed it is all right to let the males have their liberty.

Keep the Hens Busy

See that the layers have plenty of fresh air and sunshine these short days. Fresh air is one of the most essential elements that contribute to the success of the poultryman. However, it is well to be prepared against cold nights which may come up at any time now. Curtains are needed to keep out the wind and snows of winter, even though they may not be used a half dozen times during the season. Keep the hens busy all day. It is important that they be made to hustle for their living, for their day, at best, is but a short one at this season. Feed the scratch grain early in the morning and again in late afternoon. If the birds stop work, throw them a little grain during the middle of the day to keep them hustling. I feed more corn during the cold weather. Corn furnishes more bodily heat than other grains and is pretty necessary in the winter season. In the morning a regular scratch mixture is fed but at night the feed is entirely of corn. If any hens are found to be getting fat and lazy, as indicated by setting on the roost a considerable portion of the day, separate them from the remainder of the flock and either send to market or change the ration.

Winter Broilers Return Profit

Many poultrymen are finding profit in raising winter broilers. For those who have the equipment for caring for chicks at this season, this branch of the business undoubtedly offers a chance for profit. Last season six hundred chicks were put in the brooder houses the day after Christmas. It cost approximately $200 to buy the feed they ate in ten weeks. The chicks cost $150. The last of the chicks were sold at the end of twelve weeks, the total receipts being something like $580. This was not a bad profit if my figuring is correct.

I have noticed this fall that my Rhode Island Reds have continued to lay during the moult better than most other breeds. The Rocks stopped several weeks ago but up to the middle of November the Reds still held on, laying a few eggs a week right through the moult. This is, perhaps one of the most valuable traits of the Red. Some breeds shut right down just as soon as the moult starts, but the little red hen keeps at it while she renews her coat.

Keep Records Next Year

Plan next year to keep full and complete records of the poultry business. It pays. A simple method is to make an inventory of stock and equipment, then each month make records of receipts and disbursements and also charge on the debtor side a reasonable interest upon the capital invested. At the end of the year it is an easy matter to tell just how much you have gained or lost. All outlays for improvements and enlargements are figured as disbursements, while the difference in the inventories at the beginning and close of the year may be figured as a receipt. I find it helps in keeping the account if I keep the poultry account in a separate bank from the other business of the farm.

Finally, as a closing word, let us plan for better flocks, at least for more profit per hen. This can be realized by careful breeding and culling. It may be well to consider the matter of buying feeds. With proper storage facilities, the larger part of the grain may be purchased when grain is lowest. This is an item worth considering.—CHARLES H. CHESLEY.

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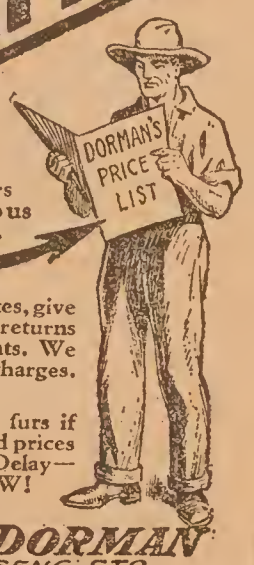

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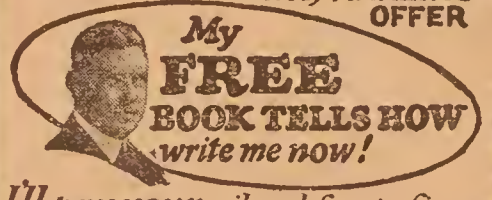

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More About Battery Care

And Non-Freezing Solutions for the Car

By F. G. Behrends

THE previous article considered rather briefly the construction and operation of the storage battery. With the points outlined therein, in mind, the following definite rules governing the care may have a new importance to the reader.

Take Hydrometer Readings Once a Month

Hydrometer readings may be taken any time except immediately after adding water. Wait until the charging of the battery has thoroughly mixed the water with the electrolyte. The readings you obtain mean something, so heed them.

(a) Readings less than 1.225 but more than 1.150 indicate a battery less than half charged. If the car is equipped with a charging generator use the lamps and starter sparingly until the readings become more than 1.250.

(b) Readings less than 1.150 indicate a battery completely discharged. In every case take such a battery to a service station.

(c) The readings of all cells should be about the same. If one cell varies 40 to 50 points from another have a service man inspect your battery.

Add Pure Water Regularly

As previously stated the battery solution is a mixture of pure water and sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid does not evaporate but the water does. It therefore becomes necessary to add water at least once a week in summer and every other week in winter. Since the acid does not evaporate never add clear acid for the solution would be too strong and cause serious injury to the battery. Pure water does not necessarily mean good drinking water, but it does mean water free from all impurities, which would be harmful to the action of the battery. It is therefore recommended that only distilled water, melted artificial ice or clean rain water be used.

Keep the Plates Covered with Water

Above the plates, there is a space or reservoir for holding a quantity of electrolyte. Always keep the water at least half and inch above the plates. It is not good, however, to fill clear to the top for during charging the solution may overflow resulting in a loss of some of the solution and in the corrosion of the metal parts of the battery. As was previously explained when the battery is discharged there is formed on the plates lead sulphate. If, through neglect, the level of the liquid in the battery falls below the level of the top of the plates, and the lead sulphate in the area so exposed, hardens, then the effective use of that area of the plate is lost. Such a condition is known as a sulphated battery and such a battery can only with difficulty be brought back to its normal condition. A word to the wise should be sufficient.—Keep the plates covered.

Keep Dry and Clean on Top

Dirt on the battery holds small quantities of the battery solution. If this accumulates sufficiently it will rot the wood case and corrode the terminals. The presence of dampness may cause a short circuit and permit the electric current to leak away. Keep the filling plugs tight.

Before drying a wet battery, it should be gone over with a rag dampened with an ammonia or soda solution which will neutralize the action of the battery solution.

Keep the Connections Tight and Coated With Vaseline

The metal parts were originally coated with lead to prevent their exposure to the corrosive action of the battery solution. Wherever the coated metal becomes exposed, corrosion is very apt to take place. This can be prevented by keeping the connections heavily coated with vaseline. Should corrosion appear, remove the effected part, clean it with a weak ammonia solution and coat with vaseline. It hardly need to be said that all battery connections should be kept tight.

When to Add Water

Do not add water in cold weather except immediately before running the engine. The reason for this is that until the battery is put under charge the water does not mix with the battery solution and it will of course easily freeze harming the battery. After the water has become mixed with the solution, the point at which the solution will freeze depends upon the charge of the battery. A solution in a charged battery testing 1.250 will not freeze until 62° below zero is reached. Whereas in a discharged battery testing 1.150 it will freeze at 5° above zero. From this, it can be seen that unless the battery is pretty well run down, there is little danger of the battery solution freezing.

Never allow a battery to remain long in a discharged condition. The lead sulphate on the plates may harden to such an extent that it will become difficult to recharge the battery to its normal capacity.

Non-freezing Solutions for Motor Cars and Stationary Engines

How can I operate my gas engine or tractor satisfactorily in cold weather? What is the proper non-freezing solution for the cooling system, the kind and care of cylinder oil, and how can the engine be started when cold.—G. W. F., New York.

NON-FREEZING solutions that have been used include alcohol, alcohol and glycerine, strained honey, calcium chloride, kerosene and oil.

The most satisfactory and most used anti-freeze solution is one of denatured alcohol and water. Glycerine is often added and improves the solution by retarding the evaporation of the alcohol. It also has a high boiling point which helps to equalize the lower boiling point of the alcohol. A solution of 20 per cent alcohol will stand weather to 13° Fahrenheit; 30 per cent alcohol, 3° below zero; 40 per cent alcohol, 20° below zero; 50 per cent alcohol, 35° degrees below zero. When glycerine is added it should be about one-half the quantity of alcohol used. Alcohol evaporates readily and should be replaced from time to time.

Strained honey in solution with water has been used satisfactorily in various types of gasoline motors. The recommended mixture is equal parts of honey and water, which should be boiled before putting into the radiator. The scum which rises to the top should be taken off as the solution is likely to foam when the radiator becomes hot.

Substances Not Generally Recommended

Calcium chloride will make a non-freezing solution but its use is not recommended because of its harmful effects on the metal parts of the engine.

Kerosene is very unsatisfactory for an automobile or tractor, but can be used with precautions in small stationary engines working only on light loads.

Oil has been used successfully in one make of tractor in summer as well as winter but a special designed engine is necessary as oil has a much higher boiling point than water and carries off the heat less rapidly. Old crank case oil can be used in the ordinary farm pump engine in the cold weather, but not in the car or tractor. Oil should never be used with water as they will separate and the water will freeze in the bottom.

Cold Weather Lubrication

In the cold weather the lubricating oil should be watched closely and a lighter oil used. Crank case dilution takes place very rapidly when the engine is cold. This means that in cold weather some of the

(*Continued on page* 450)

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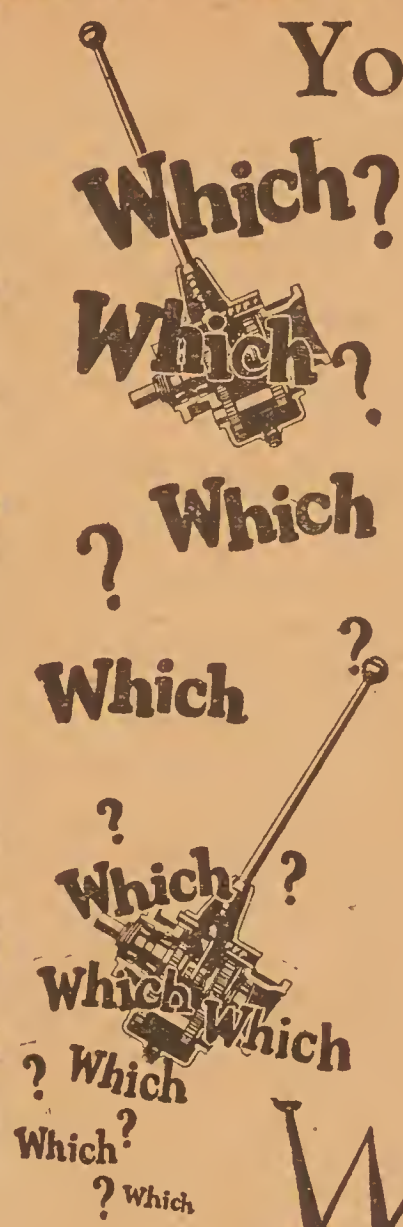

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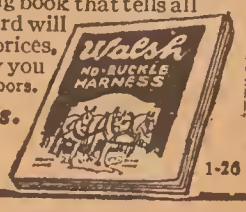

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The Delayed Pilgrim—*By E. R. Eastman*

"YOU sure have a lot to learn Uncle Abner," he said. "How much grass now, for instance, do you thing that a good man with a good scythe ought to cut in a day—although I will admit," he added, "a good well hung scythe around these parts is gettin' to be a curiosity."

"Seen the day," said Brown, "when I could cut two acres easy."

"Probably you could," admitted the other. "The old boys sure could swing a wicked scythe, all right. But now you listen. With that team of mine down there, stepping right along, hitched to that 'contraption,' as you call it, I could mow a good ten acres of heavy grass in a day easy, if I wanted to get so much down at one time."

The old man turned away.

"There you go again," he said. "Things are bad enough with me this morning, without bein' lied to."

"All right," said the boy. "You do not have to take my word for it. That's Jim Leonard, my hired man, and he's about ready to start into that piece of clover. We'll just set here on this wall for a minute and watch."

The man on the mower by this time had driven through the gate and climbed off the machine to shut it. Then he went around to one side of the mower, lowered the cutter bar, spent a few moments with his oil can, climbed on and spoke to his horses.

The machine started with a clatter. Straight up through the clover past the two men on the fence he drove, leaving a six-foot swath of heavy grass in his wake.

"Think you and your scythe could keep up with that?" asked Bill.

"No," answered the old man shortly, and swinging his legs to the lane side of the stone wall, he started rapidly down the lane again, leaving the young man to follow.

Bill caught up with Brown just as they came to the end of the lane where it opened into the barnyard.

"Wait a minute, Abner," he said. "I've been thinking where you were going to stay and what you were goin' to do."

"Dunno as it matters," said the other gloomily.

"And I've concluded," continued Bill, not noticing the interruption, "that you can stay along with Mother and me for a spell. Maybe you can help a little during haying with the chores and raking and such like, and if we take things kinda as they come and don't try to see what this is all about, probably it will work out all right. But you'll have to be careful about askin' fool questions. We'll kinda let it be known to Mother and to the neighbors that you're an extra hand that I've taken on to help out for a spell. Come on in the house and meet Mother. Then you can lay down for a while on the couch in the settin' room where it's cool. This afternoon I'll get the old flivver out and we'll take a run down to Hartford and get some knife guards and some other things I've got to have for the haying."

Lynch crossed the barnyard and the road between the house and barn and went up the walk to the house, while the old man followed, looking at this thing and that timidly while he muttered to himself:

"Flivver—flivver—what in tarnation is that?"

"Hello," Bill greeted his mother as he and Abner entered the farm kitchen. "This is Mr. Brown—Uncle Abner, I'm goin' to call him—who came along this morning and agreed to stop a spell with us and help with the haying."

Mrs. Lynch, a portly, healthy and cheerful looking middle-aged woman, came forward to meet them, wiping her hands on her apron.

"How do you do, Mr. Brown," she said. "Glad you're going to stop a while, for William certainly does need more help. Stranger in these parts, ain't ye?"

To this Brown made no reply, but continued to stare at Mrs. Lynch in a curious but detached, absent-minded way. The pause grew so awkward that Bill attempted to relieve the situation.

"Uncle Abner's been walking a long, long ways, Mother, and is pretty well tired out."

Brown roused himself.

"Yes," he said, "that's right—a long, long ways!"

"Well, I declare, you do look all petered out. A stranger around here, ain't ye?" Mrs. Lynch repeated.

"No....y-yes..." stuttered the old man, "that is...I used to live here....a long time ago.....Yes, I guess it *was* quite a long spell ago...Say, madam," he changed the subject, "please excuse me, but what are ye all dressed up for in them funny lookin' clothes?"

"Funny clothes!" snapped Mrs. Lynch. "Why what does the man mean?"

"Nuthin'. Nuthin'," interposed Bill, with a meaning look at Brown. "You see, Uncle Abner has been a sailor, living for years in foreign parts and everything looks queer to him."

"That's right," agreed the old man. "That's right, Foreign parts is right!"

"Well sometime you will have to tell us all about your travels," said Bill's mother. "Now, you jest go right in the settin' room till the dinner is ready. William, show Mr. Brown to the settin' room."

The two men turned toward the sitting room but stopped as Mrs. Lynch spoke again.

"By the way, Mr. Brown," she said, "be you any relation to the Browns, our neighbors on the next farm?"

"Yes," said Brown quickly, and then as Bill pinched his arm, he corrected himself. "No.....I dunno....I dunno," he answered crossly.

Bill took the old man to the couch in the sitting room. A little while later, Bill aroused him, and he found waiting them at the dinner table Mrs. Lynch and Jim, the hired man.

Brown was hungry, but the food seemed so strange and unusual that he had little appetite for it. No woman likes to see her cooking unappreciated, and Mrs. Lynch was no exception.

"Got to eat more than that," she said, "if you're going to hay it any. Here, try some of this nice baker's bread. You know," she explained, "I do not bother to bake it myself any more."

Abner was staring at her again with his strange, absent-minded look.

"Baker's bread....baker's bread," he mumbled. Bill kicked him under the table. "Oh, yes," he added, "I like it. I like it. But Mandy used to make whole wheat bread with wheat I grew right over..."

Again Bill kicked him and he broke off in the middle of his sentence, his voice trailing off into silence.

"Have some butter," said the hired man as he passed the butter dish. Abner took it and spread some thickly on his bread.

"Allus did like good butter," he commented and took a generous bite.

Immediately he showed signs of acute distress. His face turned red. Suddenly he shoved his chair back with a slam, and running to the stove, he spit out his whole mouthful.

"Why," said Mrs. Lynch, "what is the matter?"

"That butter ain't fit to eat!" he said, and as he snapped it out, one could imagine the old Abner Brown, the hard driving Yankee, feared by his family and hated by his neighbors. "Ain't never eaten such poor stuff. . .Funny," he said, half to himself, 'I can't remember one of our neighbors but what made better butter than that."

By this time Mrs. Lynch was very red in the face, but she did not seem to be very indignant at Brown's discourtesy.

"Dunno as I blame you much, Mr. Brown. The fact is, William here has been complaining about the butter that we got at the store being so poor that the other day I got a pound of oleo and was just trying it out."

The old man resumed his seat at the table and also his gentle manner.

"Oleo— oleo—what's that?"

"Funny you never heard of it," said Mrs. Brown. "Quite a few farmers and other folks are using it as a substitute for butter, so, as I say, I thought I'd try a little of it out."

Again Bill kicked the older man under the table and to close the incident said:

"Well next time, Mother, you'd better try it on the dog! I agree with Uncle Abner here that it ain't fit to eat and especially by farmers who are selling milk."

At the close of the meal, Bill said:

"Now, Uncle Abner, you just make yourself easy around the place for an hour or so. Jim, you can run the tedder through the hay you cut this morning, and along towards night you can rake it up and cock up what you have time for. I've got to go over to Brown's for a little while and when I get back Uncle Abner and I will go down to Hartford in the old fliver to do some errands. Tomorrow, if it's a good day, we'll go to drawing hay for sure."

Then they arose briskly from the table to go about the business of the afternoon. The hired man and Abner went toward the barns together. Mrs. Lynch followed her son to the door.

"What's the matter between you and Mary, Billy?" she said. "I know you'll think it ain't none of my business, but I just can't help feeling sorry for both of you. Tell Mother what the trouble is, and maybe I can help."

The young man paused and threw an arm around his mother's shoulders.

"Nothing you can do, Mother," he said. "But it's nice of you to want to. The funny part of it is that I can't seem to find much of any trouble between Mary and me, except that she has some strange notion in her head that it isn't right for her to marry me."

He stood for a moment looking off across the fields and meadows of his farm and except for the troubled and saddened expression of his face, he was good to look at—a fine, clean, upstanding specimen of American manhood, bronzed and made wholesome and strong by a lifetime in the open air.

"Well, so long, Mother," he said abruptly, and started down the walk and up the road toward the neighbor's, while his mother watched him out of sight, her eyes full of tears.

Bill walked the few rods from the Lynch to the Brown homestead quickly and saw his neighbor, Henry Brown, in front of the barn, just starting for the field for a load of hay. After passing the time of day, Lynch made some arrangements for hiring Brown's hay loader for next day; and then he inquired:

"Is Mary around?"

"Yes, I guess so," said Brown. "Last I saw of her she was going down towards the orchard. She's got some young chickens down there that she's mighty proud of."

Bill crossed the road and climbed the orchard fence. Through the trees he caught a flutter of the girl's dress. She was seated on a low stump with her head bent over her lap in which, and all around her, were dozens of half grown Rhode Island chicks. So tame were they that they did not even dodge when she reached to stroke their backs.

She was so busily engaged with the chicks that she did not hear the young man approach and he stopped quietly behind a nearby tree to watch the girl. Nor could he be blamed, for she was worth a second glance from anyone.

Seated on the stump, talking and laughing at the chicks running over her lap, she made a pretty picture—the last finishing touch that completed the harmony of the summer scene. Her bobbed hair was dark and curly and sparkled with life as an occasional sun ray reached it through the leaves. Her features were small and regular except for her rather generous mouth. Long slender arms and hands tanned to a dark brown matched the feathers of the light colored chicks which she petted. All of her friends knew Mary Brown as a lively, pretty and clever girl, with an outstanding gentleness beloved by all who knew her.

"Hello, Mary," said Bill, advancing. "Your Dad said you were living with these chicks nowadays, and I guess by the looks he is right."

"Hello," she answered. "Aren't they cute Bill?"

The chickens scattered at the approach of the stranger and Bill sat down on the stump where Mary made room beside her. Bill reached over and took the girl's hand and she nestled a little closer to him. There was a little silence while they watched the chickens together.

"Mary," said the boy finally. You know I've asked you a good many times in the last three or four years to marry me. You know that I love the very ground that you walk on. I think you are the finest girl that ever was. In my eyes, you are absolutely perfect, and you've told me that you care for me too. But when it comes to your promise of sealing our happiness by getting married, you keep putting me off, putting me off, and the last two or three times that I've gotten up my courage to suggest it, you've refused me out-

(*Continued on page* 452)

What Happened In the Story Thus Far

THIS strange and unusual story has its beginning in 1924 on a stone wall fence enclosing a cemetery on a hill overlooking the Connecticut Valley. Abner Brown, who has returned to earth after an absence of a hundred years, tells young Bill Lynch a strange tale of an interrupted journey along the Road of Life, interrupted and delayed because he had in his former existence on earth lived a hard and grasping life, working only for his own selfish interests. The Master of Life decreed that before he could continue his journey, he must return to earth long enough to see the mistakes that he made before and to correct some of his errors.

Because this story fits in with what young Bill Lynch already knows about a neighborhood tradition, he partly believes the old man, and agrees to take him into his home and let him pay his way by helping during haying. The two start down from the hillside toward the Lynch homestead below and the old man tries to adjust himself to scenes where he had lived a century ago, scenes that were strange yet familiar, while young Lynch is quiet, awed by the strange story and his stranger companion.

The first instalment ends with the young farmer trying to explain to the other about the wonders of a mowing machine, but the old man does not accept it, saying,

"I callate I could cut more grass with a well hung scythe than with any expensive contraption like that."

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

THE trapping season is here, and I know that a good many scouts must be interested in this way of earning a little spending money. I have been wondering whether it would be possible to have some sort of a trapping contest. At least we can publish some letters about trapping. Sit down and write us about your experiences. If you have some suggestions for a contest tell us about them.

I can remember with pleasure some of my trapping experiences. I never caught enough to make me rich, but I did have some fun. I know that the scouts in the northern part of the state, in Franklin, St. Lawrence and other northern counties find plenty of fur to trap.

If all members of the A. A. tribe are to pass their first degree before January first, we will be busy answering letters for the rest of this year. There are at least four hundred who have not yet sent in their first degree report cards. The scouts who have been passing their degree tests are enthusiastic about Lone Scout work. As they all say, "The only way to get the fun from being a scout is to pass the degree tests."

Do not forget that one of the easiest ways to get ponts toward a booster button is to send in news items about what scouts and tribes are doing.

Send In A Letter for the Contest

WE have decided to extend the time for the contest on "SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE LONE SCOUT COLUMN" until January first. For some reason the number of entries has been less than for the other contests.

I would like to think that it is because the column is so good that no one can think of ways of improving it. That, of course, is not true. Perhaps the announcement of the contest was not displayed as prominently as it should have been.

We would like to have contests regularly every two months, that is if you scouts want them. I will be interested in seeing how many entries we receive before January first. I am afraid that it will not be worth while to keep on with them unless we receive quite a number of letters.

Dear Lone Scouts:—

"Once a Lone Scout always a Lone Scout," our motto, seems to hold good in the majority of cases and that is the largest of reasons why the LSA has remained intact through its ten years of existence. No matter how often or long activities are suspended the true Lone Scout always "comes back."

I read Scout Leo G. Kerst's letter in the recent issue of The American Agriculturist with a great deal of interest, especially after finding that he joined the LSA in the same year I did.

I joined the organization in March 1918. At that time I was fourteen years old, and naturally turned my attention to the degree work and out of door branch of the activities.. Of course this was at a period when the LSA was in its infancy, under W. D. Boyce, Chief Totem's leadership, and such institutions as amateur journalism, radio, general contributing and a number of the major courses open to the Scout now, were practically unknown.

Later, under G. N. Madison's editorship, the official organ, "Lone Scout," opened up a new avenue by announcing the point award system in contributing. General interest swerved in this direction carrying me along with it and I soon had the pleasure of seeing my very first literary effort in print. However, I did not win the Bronze Merit Award until the early part of 1924.

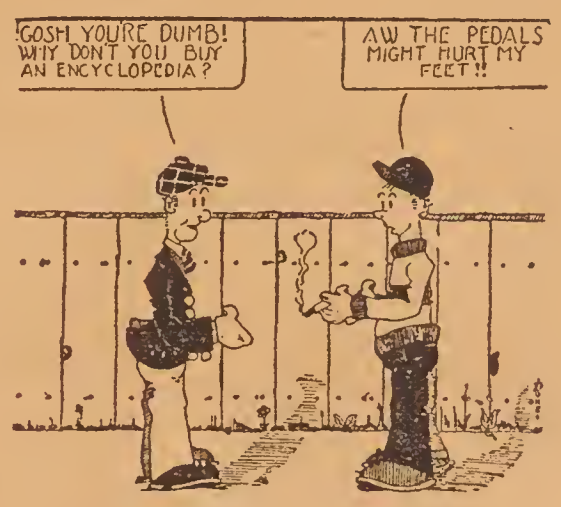
Then came the coalition of the LSA with the Boy Scout organization bringing with it the retirement of "Lonie" in favor of "Boys' Life." With the change the LSA appears to have benefited vastly. It was just after the change that I became a Grand Councilor. With the titles of LSD, LSC and GC attached I feel almost like coming back and winning some more of the honors at large. I was forced out of the running in September of last year when the "good times" were just beginning, because my time was being absorbed by my work. But during this period of silence my mind has kept reverting to the things of interest that once were mine and the spirit of comradship prevalent among the Brother Scouts I have made the acquaintances of, and I have always managed to keep track of the turn of events even though I could not participate in them.

To the prospective member who is probably skeptic of joining I would extend the assurance that no false move is being made on his part and that once in with the bunch he will wonder why he ever tried to keep out. Come on in fellows the water's fine, as we old timers will assure you. There is much you are missing while trying to decide. Dive in and swim around with the rest. If you can't swim the gang will show you how with pleasure.

I find that this letter is becoming very inadequate in that I can't express all my thoughts and experiences therein, it is becoming too long. However if the Lone Scout editor of the American Agriculturist sees fit to print it for your perusal don't hesitate to write me and I can tell you of some real things that happened in the old days. I also want to thank the editor too for making it possible to come in contact with A. A. Tribe.

Very sincerely,

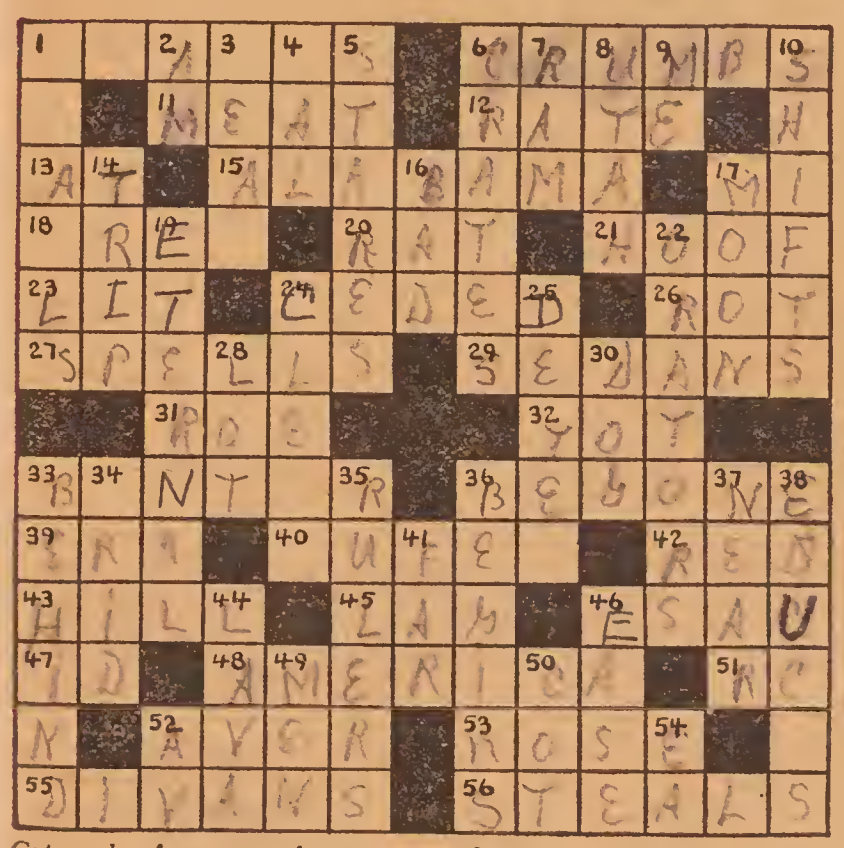
EARL E. TILEY. 509 E. Cherry St., Blanchester, Ohio.



Drawn by Lone Scout Robert Duke
From "Youth" Alsap Number 2

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 7, Number 1



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HORIZONTAL

1—Marks heavily
6—Left-over morsels
11—Cattle flesh for food
12—Estimate
13—By
15—Southern State
17—Musical note
18—Bird
20—Rodent
21—Horse's foot
23—Illuminated
24—Surrendered
26—Decay
27—Pronounce letters of a word
29—Enclosed automobiles
31—Fish-spawn
32—Child
33—Species of chicken
36—Depart
39—Epoch
40—Direct
42—Color
43—Natural elevation
45—Juvenile sport
46—Son of Isaac
47—Contraction of "I would"
48—Patriotic hymn
51—Red Cross (Abbr.)
52—Allege
53—Organ of smell
55—Couches
56—Robs

VERTICAL

1—Wraps
2—Part of "to be"
3—Signify
4—Buddy
5—Gazes
6—Boxes of slatwork
7—Male sheep
8—Western State
9—Myself
10—Changes
14—Journey
16—Sorrowful
17—Heavenly body
19—Everlasting
22—Speakers
24—Evident
25—Hinder by fear
28—Parcel of land
30—Domestic animal
33—Backward
34—Dry
35—Measure of length (Pl.)
36—Commences
37—Close by
38—Draws out
41—In the distance
44—Molten rock
46—Comfort
49—Males
50—Small bed
52—Avenue (Abbr.)
54—Each (Abbr.)

When the boys and girls come back to Mother and Dad

CHRISTMAS TIME is visiting time in many a home. And sometimes the boys and girls who left home not so long ago to enjoy city life are surprised to find that today country life is actually ahead of city life.

Fine motion pictures, fine radio sets and swift automobiles on good roads running through attractive country have lent the one extra thing necessary, *variety!*

Is nine o'clock bedtime? It's more likely to be Paramount time!

The great organization behind Paramount Pictures is out to see that the finest possible motion pictures shall be regularly shown within driving distance of every home in the continent: Paramount Pictures such as "The Thundering Herd," "Adventure," Thomas Meighan in "Old Home Week," Gloria Swanson in "The Coast of Folly," Betty Bronson in "Are Parents People?", Raymond Griffith in "Paths to Paradise," "Peter Pan," "The Ten Commandments," and "The Pony Express."

What a difference such entertainment as this might have made in the old days! Many of the boys and girls would not be *visiting* this Yuletide, but "home for keeps!"

This name and trademark always lead you to the better pictures

Paramount Pictures

"If It's a Paramount Picture It's the Best Show in Town!"

Reviewing The Winter Styles

Miss Dunnigan Goes A-Shopping and Tells Us What She Sees

ONCE more the curtain goes up on the Fashion Show and styles for the winter season are displayed. One hears whispers—"What is the correct length for skirts? Is the two-piece dress still popular? What colors are worn? Are sleeves long or short? Where is the waistline? What about collars? Are velvets good?" and dozens of other questions on style points that the well-dressed woman wants to know before she chooses with careful thought her colors and the kind of clothes she will need for every occasion during the coming winter months.

Yes, skirts will be short for winter wear. One can not say they are correct at twelve or fourteen inches. The best style is to suit the wearer with a becoming length half way between the ankle and knee.

Must Have A Two-Piece Suit

Every winter wardrobe, to be really smart, should include a two-piece dress. In tweed, jersey, balbriggan, or a combination of jersey and flannel they are just the thing for sports, school and everyday wear. In silk, velveteen, or a combination of metal cloth and velvet they are worn for dress-up occasions and informal parties.

All of them are made with the finger-tip length, slip-on blouse that fits snugly at the hips, the epaulet shoulder, or sleeve and shoulder in one, with tiny tucks or gathers and the scarf collar. Some of the skirts are straight pleated in side pleats or kick pleats in the center front or center back. The skirt is joined to a lining.

One model I particularly liked was of brown velveteen. The skirt was circular. The over blouse had a vest and collar of yellow crepe de chine and a brown windsor tie was worn with the turn-back collar.

For the school girl I selected the English jersey, two-piece model illustrated in fire-fly red, a new flame shade, with a skirt of red, blue and tan plaid flannel with plaid trimmings. The skirt has added fullness in the two pleats on each side of the front. It is sewed to a lining. The over blouse features the epaulet shoulder, high collar with bands of the skirt material used to trim the set-in pockets, cuffs and collar.

Sport styles are so popular that they are worn for nearly every day-time occasion. An attractive two-piece sport dress of rase cloth, a velvety jersey material, in a geranium shade with crushy collar and back opening is practical and dressy enough for party wear.

Rag rag is another material for sports dresses. It is a jersey with a hit-and-miss weave resembling the old rag carpets of Colonial days. Novelty pattern tweeds are also good.

Accessories Help Style Effect

Black shoes are smartest with a black costume. Sheer grey or gun metal chiffon hose are worn. Black are also shown. For day-time wear hose match the gloves and bag.

Gloves carry out the color scheme of the costume. The pull-ons of soft kid or suede are in good taste.

Velvet is gaining favor for the mid-winter hat. One sees it combined with velour or felt in bindings and brims.

The large, soft hand bag with handle matches shoes, hat, gloves, and hose.

Soft Shetland scarfs in rainbow stripes and lacey weaves, printed silks in modernistic designs, iceland wools and cashmir are listed among the newest scarfs and shawls.

The choice of color is almost the determining factor in the attractiveness of a costume this season. Hats, frock, coat, shoes, gloves, and accessories must harmonize to be really correct.

Wine color burgundy and a deeper and darker shade of wine known as Black Prince are prominent. Green is popular. Pencil and gracklehead blue continue in favor. Browns and navy are good. Black is worn with touches of vivid blue, red, or green.

Colors Should Harmonize

At first thought it sounds extravagant to have the entire costume harmonize in color. But by careful planning and by taking into consideration the entire wardrobe when buying a new garment, it does not involve extra expense. A black dress will look well with beige hat, shoes, hose and gloves. The same accessories will look equally well with a tan or blue dress.

The waistline is still low. Sleeves are long except in the dressy frocks for evening. Dresses that are tight fitting about the hips and through the bodice indicate the natural waistline.

The high collar is fashionable, decidedly so. The popular style is the scarf collar made of self material that can be worn high or low. Some collars of this type are made narrow and are worn high and tied in a saucy bow at the left side or in front.

High boned collars and low round collars of self material are featured on frocks with back openings. V necks are good in low-neck dresses. The white collar seems to have vanished with the boyish styles. Separate collars and cuffs that harmonize or match the dress have taken their place. The straight tube dress is losing in popularity. The new silhouette is flaring and decidedly feminine. The new gowns have pleats, flares, and fullness added in various ways.

Velvet is perhaps the most favored material. The metal blouse and velvet skirt is both serviceable and becoming. Most velvet frocks showed a touch of silver trimming on collar, cuffs and pockets.

The becoming afternoon dress illustrated is of black velvet with sleeves, vest, and collar of beige chiffon. It is a simple straight-line style with narrow string belt. The dress is embroidered in Russian red yarn. Attractive Russian motifs are embroidered on the vest and each sleeve.

Beige hose, black pumps, and a hat of flame-colored velvet decorated with side bow trim are worn with this costume.

In the extra size section I found this good-looking frock of black satin for the elderly woman. The back of the dress is straight with a circular front joined to the waist with three tucks or folds of satin. Extra front fullness is provided in the gathers at the shoulder line. The vest and lower part of the sleeves are of fuschia colored georgette embroidered in gold stitching in a conventional design. The long neckline and tie collar are particularly good for stouts. In burgundy or brown the style was equally as attractive.

Gun metal hose and black buckled slippers are shown with this frock which is practical for so many occasions.

Outdoor wraps follow the lines of frocks. Fullness is added in the form of godets and side flares. Soft finished fabrics in the bird colorings, such as gracklehead blue and sea swallow, still hold good. Long or short-haired fur is used lavishly for trimming. The double stole and soft crush collars are popular. Sports coats are in novelty English weaves.

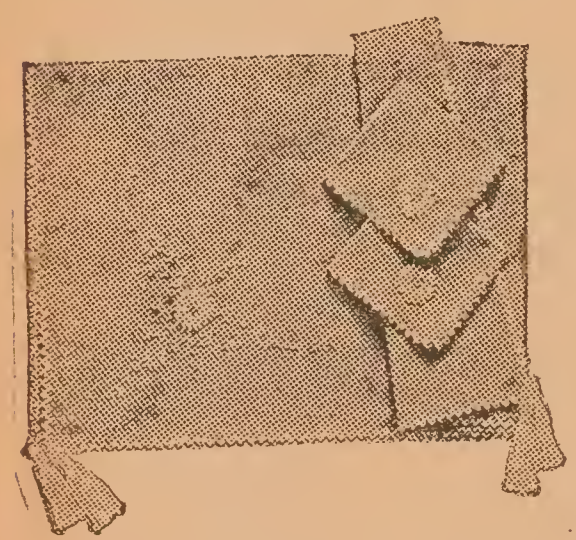
The winter coat shown on this page is of sea swallow carmina, a lovely shade that blends with the warm grey tones of winter. Carmina is one of the new soft finished fabrics. It is trimmed with taupe fox in a stole collar. It has a straight back and side flare. Bias pieces set in at the sides and on the cuffs add a pretty trim. It is lined with matching crepe de chine and worn with a grey velour hat with unusual modernistic crown trimmed with odd-shaped patches of grey, blue, and silver kid.

Grey suede shoes, grey hose, and grey pull-on suede gloves with black stitching complete the ensemble.

The Swiss brush wool sweater and tassel cap with a plain or plaid flannel skirt make a charming skating costume. It was inspired by the Alpine Climber. The set comes in azure blue, corn yellow, burnt onion, jockey red and green.

The sweater has set-in pockets and a turtle neck. The tassel cap resembles a long stocking. The end is pointed and finished with a tassel of yarn.

Left to right: Coat of grey cloth with taupe fox trim; afternoon dress of black cut velvet with beige chiffon vest collar and sleeves embroidered in yarn; Swiss skating sweater and cap; black satin frock with fuschia georgette vest and sleeves trimmed with gold stitchery; two-piece style of jersey and plaid flannel.



No. E397-12 Luncheon, breakfast, or bridge set of color fast, linen-finished suiting. Unique in its roses made of rick-rack braid. The rest of the embroidery is done with all six strands of white floss, except the stems which are outlined with three strands. Large flowers and leaves are lazy daisy stitch, and small flowers are French knots. The edge is finished with a quarter inch hem, with rick-rack sewed over it, so that the points extend over the edge. The rick-rack roses are easily made by tacking the points of the rick-rack around the outer edge, then drawing the points on the inner side together, to form a circle, and each petal will be formed by a point of the braid. On the inside row of braid, which is not so full, the braid is caught on the outer edge, between the points, and the inside points caught around the center of French knots. In case one does not care for the rick-rack flowers, the pattern has been so made, that they can be embroidered in lazy daisy stitch.

Linen finished suiting (color fast) blue or yellow, 36 in. square stamped for cloth 85 cents; material to match stamped for four napkins 75 cents. Floss 15 cents. Rick-rack braid for set 45c.

For the Christmas Party

Could anything be simpler than Pattern 2539 *for a charming dance frock? Chiffon or georgette is ideal for the dress when made with the handkerchief drapery. The little squares are picoted before being attached to the dress. The rest is easy to make. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A Vacuum Cleaner for Christmas

Makes a Glad Heart Throughout the Year

WHAT a difference there is in the old and new methods of getting rid of dust about the house! The old broom method of cleaning had a way of stirring up more trouble than it settled. The dust was usually given a free ride from its original place on the rug or floor to the window curtains, picture moldings, or any other projection which offered itself as a stopping place. This meant that a second effort must be made with a dust cloth before the enemy was subdued. Even then it meant acrobatic feats on the part of the one wielding the duster.

The great advance is due largely to the fact that machinery has begun to replace hand labor everywhere and especially because women are looking for easier and more sanitary ways of keeping clean the houses in which they live.

Perhaps the corn broom was a great invention in its day, but just at present the vacuum cleaner reigns supreme. It draws up dust and lint, and blows it neatly into a bag which is emptied once every so often. Where electricity is available, it is the natural source of power for running the cleaner.

Can Have a "Vacuum" Without Electricity

But those who have no electricity can also have hopes of dustless houses with a minimum of effort. On the market can be found vacuum cleaners which require only to be pushed by hand in order to start their fans going. This rapidly revolving fan creates the suction which does the heavy cleaning work. And it is not hard work to push these machines either—quite a different business from laborious sweeping with a broom. They are well worth the money they cost—about thirty-five dollars.

When vacuum cleaners first came into use, many thought the old carpet-sweeper would be a thing of the past, but they too have a distinct place to fill. For loose litter, crumbs or strings on the floor the sweeper is just the weapon to use, leaving the thorough removal of dust in the rug to be done by the semi-weekly or weekly "vac-ing," depending on how much dust is tracked in.

It seems generally agreed that the grit and other rough particles which work into the meshes of rugs do them more damage than the other wear they receive. For this reason, a suction cleaner is especially valuable. As for overstuffed furniture, mattresses, etc., suction is the best possible way of getting rid of dust. A special upholstery tool can be bought for this purpose.

Electric Cleaners for Farm Homes

Electric vacuum cleaners divide into two general classes, those depending upon suction alone and those using both suction and brushes. The brushes may be attached to the wheels of the machine or may be driven by the motor. The revolving brush loosens the dirt which can then be drawn into the dust bag by the revolving fan. These machines with motor driven brushes should not be left standing on a rug with the current turned on—the brushes keep going just the same and the rug gets unnecessary wear.

The cleaners without brushes have more powerful suction than those with brushes because the former depends entirely upon the suction for cleaning. There are cleaners of both types which will clean satisfactorily and there is a wide range in prices.

Consider These Points in Buying

When buying a cleaner, each individual must decide for herself, because no other person can determine how much she can afford to pay, what weight she wishes to handle, whether she prefers the brush to be driven by the motor or by traction, or whether she wishes any brush at all. She will also decide whether the machine is low enough to go under beds or other low furniture and determine whether she has sufficient need for extra tools for upholstery, drapes, etc., to warrant their purchase too.

The position of front wheels has much to do with convenience in getting close to side walls and in corners. They should be so set that the cleaner will draw well when run alongside the mop boards.

The placing of the switch for regulating the current is more convenient if the worker does not have to stoop to reach it.

Have Proper Voltage

The farm woman buying an electric vacuum cleaner must be sure that the motor is adapted to the current which she is to use. Most farm lighting plants have a 32 volt current. In that case, the voltage should be specified to have the motor of the cleaner of proper voltage, since the majority of cleaners are equipped for a voltage of 110.

Cleaners Require Care

As in the case of any mechanical appliance, a vacuum cleaner works best if kept in first-class condition. Just enough oil—and of the right sort—should be applied every time the cleaner is used. The cord should not be twisted or allowed to become knotted because the fine wires inside may be broken. Running heavy furniture over the cord or drawing it across sharp edges may cut the insulation or break the wires. The brush (if there is one) must be kept free from hair or strings if it is to do satisfactory work. A pair of coarse shears can be used to cut the strings which usually wrap around the brush, then they can be removed with an old comb kept for the purpose or with any good claw-like device.

Often failure to get perfect results happens when the inside of the bag has become lined with lint or dust. The fan or blower forces the dust-laden air into the bag; the air passes through the bag, but the dust remains. These bags are specially treated by the manufacturers to strengthen them, and should be handled carefully to keep them in shape. Pins or sharp objects may puncture or tear the bag. Solid things such as coins are apt to chip the blades of the fan.

The vacuum cleaner, whether hand or electric, is a great step forward in the business of housekeeping, and should rank in importance with the milking machine, or other labor-saving device on the farm. It is possible to do the work by hand, but better results are achieved by the machine.

The 3-A Service is glad to furnish lists of approved vacuum cleaners from which readers may choose a machine in case one is being bought. It is safe to say that no gift could be more serviceable or give more lasting pleasure to the busy housekeeper than one of these useful appliances.

OUR APPROVAL SERVICE TO DATE

THIS article is another feature of the 3-A Service which aims to furnish farm people with accurate and unbiased information about household equipment suited to their use. This service also tests all recipes which we print. These recipes are tested under farm conditions for accuracy in measurement and temperature, and for goodness of flavor. The "Reasons Why" which appear from time to time are based upon accurate scientific tests and practical experience.

Because we want our readers to make the best use of this Approval and Testing Service which is only one of the many things we are trying to do for our folks, we remind you that the following articles have appeared since the Service was started:

EQUIPMENT
- To Buy or not to Buy an Oil Stove (Aug. 15th)
- Kitchen Tools (Oct. 10th.)
- Modern Uses of Old Idea—Dutch oven tops for skillets (Nov. 14th.)

TESTED RECIPES
- Cucumber Cookery (Aug. 29th.)
- Pickles and relishes (Sept. 12th.)
- Peaches for Particular People (Sept. 19th.)
- Corn Soup to an Unusual Pudding Sauce (Sept. 26th.)
- For Sweet Potato Time (Oct. 31st).
- A Dessert Worth Trying (Nov. 7th.)
- Touches for the Thanksgiving Feast (Nov. 21st.)

REASONS WHY
- Ink Stains (Aug. 29th.)
- Sour Milk Biscuit Is Yellow (Sept. 5th.)
- Suds are Effective (Oct. 17th.)
- The Just Why of Meat Soup (Oct. 24th.)
- Starch Does Not Stiffen (Nov. 7th.)

FOOD MATERIALS
- Winter calls for more Fuel—Oils and Fats (Oct. 31st).

Once again we suggest that you could assemble an absolutely reliable cook-book if you clip and keep the recipes as they appear in our colums. If you desire an extra copy of any of these articles, we shall be glad to send you such as long as our supply lasts.

Why let another day go by without this *extra* washing help!

Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any form!

Cleans more easily, more quickly! Safely, too!

Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

SELL to STORES CANDY, GUM AND MINTS

40% to 160% Profit

I will put you in business as my DIRECT FACTORY AGENT AND JOBBER, to take orders for my full line of candies, chocolate bars, mints and chewing gum. Unlimited opportunities for hustlers. No experience needed. I furnish everything. Every store and everybody buys. Work spare time or full time. Write today for catalog, selling plan and FREE SAMPLES. Exclusive territory. ACT QUICK.
MILTON GORDON, 939 Jackson St., Cincinnati, O.

Make Cookies for Christmas

THERE'S a set of these funny animal cookie cutters—cat, lamb, goose and bunny—*free* for you. All you have to do is to pay the packing and postage cost—15c. With them we will send a Davis Cook Book, too, without charge.

The delicious cookies which children love so much are examples of the many treats made with Davis Baking Powder.

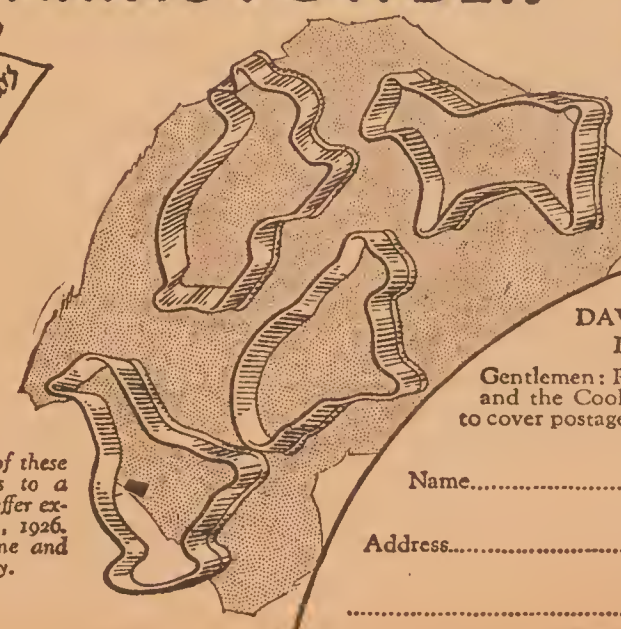
Davis is *pure* and *sure*—it makes baking lighter, finer in texture and more easily digested. Biscuits feathery light, cakes and cookies so palatable and pleasing! And in addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high-grade baking powder.

Mail the Coupon Today!

Bake it BEST with

DAVIS BAKING POWDER

OK for 47 years



Only one set of these cookie cutters to a family. This offer expires April 1, 1926. PRINT name and address plainly.

DAVIS BAKING POWDER CO.
Dept. 5-M Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: Please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

AGENTS. Serge Dresses $13.50 dozen. Retails $2.50. Sample sent C.O.D. $1.25. Write for free Agents List. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept 549, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets, Flannel Nightgowns, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 553, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FEDERALLY ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN COWS and calves for sale. Fine quality for low prices. ROY E. RATHBUN, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and dogs, best for cattle, shipped on approval, genuine heelers, pups guaranteed, priced reasonable. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox and Coon hounds, that are actually running and trecing, also youngsters well started, and puppies from above dogs.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—The big kind. Steel and natural grey bred does and young stock. Write wants. WILSONA RABBITRY, Marion, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE and Welsh Shepherds. All sizes, all ages. We raise 'em, we ship 'em C. O. D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Females, $3; males, $6. Rabbitt and Fox hounds, $20 to $50. Guaranteed. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPPIES. "Intelligent." NORRIDGEWOCK, N. Stonington, Conn.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Staufordville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Free range, disease free hens, $7; toms, $10, $12. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa. Susquehanna County.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns exclusively. BRUSH, Milton, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, New York.

FOR SALE—White Emden geese, $4 and $5 each. R. H. ZAHNISER, Mercer, Pa., R. D. 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Healthy, large bones stock. Bred from southern hens and northern toms. None better. Stamp for reply. THOMAS VOKE, Skaneateles, N. Y.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

ACCREDITED UTILITY ROSE COMB and Single Comb R. I. Red breeding males. Bred for size, eggs, color. 70, 1st and 2nd prizes on 73 entries this fall. $10 and $15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED A. SAVOY, Box 181, Warner, N. H.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large; strong breeders; free of disease; breed better; buy the best at right prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write us. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10; hens, $8. Also Light Brahma pullets and cockerels, $2 to $5 each. Healthy, free range stock. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TOULOUSE GEESE, Rouen, Cayuga, Blue Swedish ducks and Pearl Guineas, bred from 1925 New York State Fair prize winners. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale. Bred for size and quality. 1st prize winners at New York State Fair 1925. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, hens, $7; toms, $9; pair, $15. HOMER LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

FOR SALE—Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, reasonable. Highest Wyandotte pullet Farmingdale 1925 contest. HILLVIEW FARM, Wallkill, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, Parkes strain, six months old, $1.50 each. Jersey Giant cockerels, same age, $3. SHERIDAN FARMS, Sheridan, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Toulouse geese, 3 Narragansett hen turkeys and B. R. cockerels, Thompson's strain. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRYMEN: No dirty, broken or shiney eggs. Letter and sketch tells you how. Enclose 25 cents. RAY HENDERSON, Wallace, New York.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write; WILLEMS SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED an incubator man who has had experience running Blue Hen. Wishbone, Newtown or Hall. State experience first letter. ADVERTISER BOX 357 care American Agriculturist.

WANTED—Boy, 16, to work on a dairy farm and route. State wages expected. Apply A. W. BARNES, Westwood, N. J.

HONEY

CLOVER HONEY, 5-lb. pail $1.25, 10-lb. $2.15 postpaid. J. C. ABBOTT, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—Clover—5 lbs. $1.15; 10, $2.05; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80. Postpaid 3 zones. 60 lbs. here, Clover, $7.80; Buckwheat, $6; Dark Clover, $7. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WONDERVIEW BUCKWHEAT HONEY—Send one dollar for a five pound pail of our best buckwheat honey, prepaid third zone. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW. New Haven, Conn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs., $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Guaranteed. Pay on receipt. Pipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

100 GENUINE Aspirn Tablets 48c prepaid. Money back Guarantee. Sample Free. Agent Wanted. GOSNEY, New Drop, New York.

FIRST and second cutting alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay direct from the growers. Feed this high protein hay with low protein grain ration and save money. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y., Howard L. Cross.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—Are you wondering what to give? Here's the answer: There can be no more appropriate gift to relative or friend than "THE TROUBLE MAKER," E. R. Eastman's new novel. We will mail the book on the date you wish to your friend and an appropriate Christmas card stating that it is a present from you. Send us two dollars and directions and we will do the rest. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. Carlots only. Ask for delivered prices on all grades of hay, including alfalfa, oat, rye and wheat straw. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 tons baled hay, very good stock hay; some god horse hay. FRANK VAN DRESAR, Westernville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO INTRODUCE our fine smoking and chewing tobacco direct from factory to consumer at wholesale prices, we will sell Five Big 50c Packages prepaid by mail for $1.00 (With 75c Briar pipe $1.25). Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The greatest bargain ever offered. Write for price list. OWENSBORO TOBACCO COMPANY, Dept. 106, Owensboro, Ky.

THE PURPOSE OF GOD: If you would understand the message of the Bible, and can think for yourself; helpful literature will be sent on application to ROBERT GREEN, 34 Noel St., Springfield, Mass.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking $1.00. Postpaid. CLEMENTS & WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

BLACK WALNUTS: New crop, 6 pounds for $1, delivered postpaid. SUNNY BROOK FARM Winterton, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Large Select shell oysters for potatoes. Send me good bbl. potatoes, (weather permitting) lined with paper, —I will ship you bbl. fine oysters on receipt of bill lading. For further particulars or prices address WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 410 Seneca St., Oneida, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Box 64, Chemung, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—500 letter, 500 envelopes only $6.00 complete. Prompt service—send copy at once to THE INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, New York.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine printed free. Rock-bottom Prices. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Millbury, Mass.

HOLIDAY STATIONERY—100 envelopes, 200 noteheads; printed name, address, monogram; $1.00. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

WANTED—Raw Furs Jinseng. Free list, etc. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, N. J.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal, 63 last season. Will send free. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—In Great Western New York fruit belt, good buildings, location, near markets. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE—134 acre farm, 29 cows, 1 bull, 50 hens, machinery, 10 room house, good barn, running water, silo, garage, brooder house and stove, milking machine. Milk is shipped to New York City. Mail and milk route near. 3 miles R. R. Station. BALLARD ROBINETTE, Delhi, N. Y.

HAVING SECURED desirable homes and home sites at Clearwater, Florida, I invite inspections by my dealers and friends to the land of sunshine, health and happiness. DAVID H. RISING, Clearwater, Florida.

SWINE

SIXTY REGISTERED O. I. Cs. Big type, bred sows; second litters; spring boars; gilts; fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

DUROCS—6 weeks old pigs for sale. Includes a few fine boar pigs. Registered. $9 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

DUROC BOARS. Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON and DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SEND 25c for sample set Engraved CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards with envelopes to match. 15 card Assortments $1.00. LOOSELEAF BOOK CO., Arlington, N. Y., Dept. 4.

DINNER SET for 6 people $8.25 gold lined or other designs, wonderful value, goods guaranteed. UNITED CHINA CO., Millis, Mass.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE $1 AN HOUR AT HOME WEAVING Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now as low as $9.90. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solves YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book TODAY! UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES, flannelette. Switches, etc. Booklet. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y., 15 Mechanic St.

Hints for Radio Fans

THE idea of using an electric light wire for an aerial is not new but now we have a device for using the telephone wire, where one has a desk phone. A metal plate about the size of the base of a desk phone is attached to the aerial post of the radio. The desk phone is set on this plate, and the telephone wire acts as the aerial. A simple plug is used for a light wire aerial. The advantage is, the possibility of moving the receiving set from room to room. We were told that in most cases the outdoor aerial is best. We saw nothing new in the way of indoor aerials.

* * *

A "tube revivifier" enables one to bring weak tubes up to strength. One company has a tester along with the outfit, which tells when the tubes need treatment and when treatment is finished. "A set is only as good as its weakest tube" also that all tubes should be alike as to condition. This revivifier enables one to treat a tube several times and so prolong the life of it as well as to get better results in the meantime.

* * *

The maze of wires which forms such a puzzle to the amateur has been done away with by a cable with several contacts. It is easily connected and disconnected, and when the cable is pulled apart all connections are broken. A small matter which will be appreciated by those installing sets is a flat lead in wire which comes under the window and makes it unnecessary to bore a hole through the window.

* * *

An attempt has been made to make the loud speaker more artistic. One lies flat and looks like a wooden box, another has a square base as large as the horn, doing away with the top heavy appearance of the ordinary horn. Others are in cabinet form. One loud speaker is combined with an electric piano lamp. The lamp looks no different from any other lamp. We also have a "soft speaker" as well as a loud speaker. This is an attachment for a loud speaker as the booklet says "combining volume with velvet tone."

* * *

The idea of using the victrola for a loud speaker is not entirely new. One company combines new radios with old victrolas by making the panel of the radio the right size to fit the lower compartment usually used for records. Enough space is left for batteries, and the victrola is used for the loud speaker. It is also possible to buy a simple attachment for any victrola, by which it is used as a loud speaker.

Non-Freezing Solutions for Motor Cars

(*Continued from page* 445)

mixture that comes into the cylinder is not very well vaporized and there is also some condensation on the cylinder walls. This condensation and liquid fuel leaks down past the pistons and dilutes the lubricating oil so that it does not lubricate as it should and excessive wear takes place. The water that has condensed may settle out and freeze in the oil pump or pipe line and stop the circulation of oil. Frequent change of oil will help to solve this difficulty.

Proper adjustment of the spark plugs will help to make starting easy. If the points are too far apart the engine will start with difficulty. Filling the cooling system with hot water helps, but this, of course, is not practical when a non-freeze solution is used. Boiling hot water can be poured on the intake manifold or a blow torch may be used for heating it.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 110, Play Equipment for the Home and the Rural School by R. A. Felton and L. M. Roehl. Children must be active and a little equipment that costs little will help them to be active in the right way. This bulletin gives suggestions and working drawings so that play equipment can be easily and economically made.

How The New York Stock Exchange Works

(*Continued from page* 435)

price per share at which it can be had at that time is 115¼, and he says to the other broker who is offering it to sell at 115¼ "take it," and the transaction is made.

No written agreement or memorandum of any kind is exchanged by the contracting broker. All contracts made on the floor of the Exchange—involving in the totals sometimes upwards of a hundred million dollars in a day—are made in this apparently informal and unbusinesslike way, and yet any attempt to escape or to get out of a contract so made is unknown in the experience of the Exchange. The fact that each of these men paid such a large sum for his seat insures his financial responsibility.

The broker reports back through the telephone to his office that he has bought one hundred shares of steel at 115¼ and he gives the name of the broker from whom he purchased it. The New York office then telephones the sale back to its branch office with whom you did business. These branch offices and correspondents of Stock Exchange firms can be found in practically every city of any size in the United States. It will thus be seen that the Exchange to all intents and purposes succeeds in bringing to its floor face to face all the investors in the land interested in buying and selling listed securities. If you wanted to sell instead of to buy, your broker would keep offering your stock until some broker around the trading post says "Take it."

All transactions on the floor of the Exchange must be closed between the brokers buying and selling not later than the following day. After the close of the transaction, you will be informed that one hundred U. S. steel has been purchased for you at 115¼ and held for your account, and then you are expected to pay for the same and take delivery. You pay the broker a commission on all transactions of either buying or selling stock. This buying process may seem to be involved, but in reality, it is not. Sales are made very quickly and so swiftly do they take place that there are instances in which orders given in San Francisco, 3000 miles away have been executed on the floor of the Exchange and reported back to customers within 60 seconds.

Around every trading post are what are known as "reporters" on the floor of the Exchange who are employed by the New York Quotation Company, which operates the ticker service. When every transaction is completed, the reporter makes a memorandum and this slip of paper is placed before one of the five ticker operators stationed at different places on the floor of the Exchange. These operators flash the transaction over several hundred ticker instruments located in members' offices in the Wall Street section of New York. The Western Union Telegraph Company also picks up these quotations and flashes them all over the country so that you can go into large hotels and brokers' offices in almost any city and by reading the tape coming from one of these ticker machines, you can follow the transactions going on at that time on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

When general business conditions are good, the tendency of all stock securities is upward. The so-called "bulls", that is, those who are interested in crowding up prices, are in the majority, or at least have control. But during times of business depression, the "bears" have their innings, and the tendency of the majority of securities is downward.

Those securities which have the best value back of them fluctuate the least and are therefore the only ones in which the small investor should be interested. Those stocks which jump up and down rapidly are speculative and dangerous if one wants to make sure of saving his principal.

In early primitive times, a Stock Exchange was not necessary, but the old fairs which existed in Europe to which merchants of different nations traveled many miles to attend, corresponded to the modern Stock Exchange. At the old fairs, instead of exchanging paper securities, the actual property itself was traded back and forth. Of course, it being rather difficult for the owner of a railroad to pick up a part of it and hand it to a purchaser, it is necessary to have shares of stock or some other kind of paper that will serve in place of the actual physical property.

Prior to the Revolution, industry in this country was in a crude and small stage and there were no such things as corporate securities. Soon after the Revolutionary War, however, a new form of wealth began to appear. Eighty thousand dollars in bonds were issued by the first Congress and promptly purchased by investors. This was followed by several banking institutions incorporating and selling their stock to the public.

The sale of these securities created a demand for a market in which to buy and sell, and so the profession of broker in securities was created. About ten men were accustomed to meet for buying and selling securities under a buttonwood tree at No. 68 Wall Street, and the present Stock Exchange traces it origin direct from this small club of men.

There is, no doubt, much unfortunate speculating in the Exchange, something that cannot be helped while human nature remains as it is. But in justice it must be said, without some institution of this kind where securities can be quickly bought and sold, it would have been absolutely impossible for this country to have made its great industrial progress in the building of raliroads, the erecting of great manufacturing concerns, and in fact in conducting almost any of our great business enterprises.

Which Do You Prefer?

WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are asking you to check those which you read regularly. Mark with a cross that which you read first. Cut out this item and coupon and mail it to us. Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

	Father	Mother	Children (Give Age)				
General Articles							
Editorial Page							
Eastman's Chestnuts							
What Readers Want to Know							
Dairy Question							
Advertisements							
Market Articles							
Market Page							
Among the Farmers							
Serial Story							
Crossword Puzzle							
Patterns							
M. C. Burritt							
Service Bureau							
Legislative Articles							
Fruit Articles							
Lone Scouts of America							
Women's Page							
Radio							
Letters from Readers							
Poultry Articles							
Contests							
Sheep Articles							
Farm Engineering							
H. E. Cook							
Jared VanWagenen							

By way of possible improvement in the American Agriculturist, I would suggest _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Address _____

Questions of Law

"We have a tomato patch next to our neighbor. The fence between is theirs and it is very poor. We have told them about it. If their cows get in our tomatoes could we get pay for it and what would we have to do to get pay or would it be more trouble than we would get out of it. There is about $800 worth of tomatoes left. If we could not get pay for this we would buy a fence of our own and put it up and still save a lot of money."

It is our opinion that both you and your neighbor are responsible for the fence, and therefore, that you should build it and send him a bill for his share. The Commissioners for your township constitute a Board of Fence Viewers with jurisdiction to settle such a difficulty.

* * *

"If a man owns a farm and has money besides and having a wife and children, dies without leaving a will, how much of his property goes to the wife. Does she hold a third of all his property or only the life use of it? How much does personal property cover and can she hold this? If he does as above does she share equal with the children?"

It is our opinion that where a man dies without a will leaving a widow and children surviving him, the widow is entitled to one-third of the personal property absolutely and the use of or income from one-third of the real property for life. The remainder of both real and personal property is divided equally among the children.

* * *

"If property is in a joint deed, and one or the other dies, does the one living have all the property to do as he or she wishes and if either of them have children of a former marriage do the children come in for the property if it is made in a joint deed? Or would there have to be a will made to the person that the deed was made out with."

IN the case of a joint deed, the survivor becomes the sole owner, and the heirs of the deceased have no claim against the property whatever. If, however, the owners are described in the deed as "tenants in common" rather than as "joint tenants," the heirs are entitled to a one-half interest.

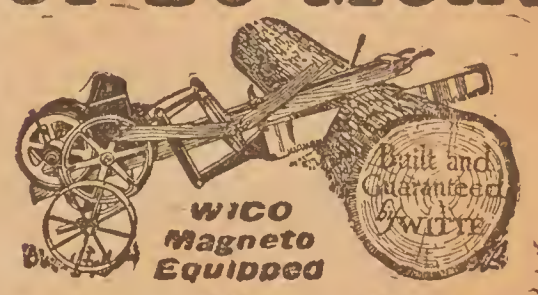
What Readers Say About Our Insurance Policy

"Received the check for one hundred and thirty dollars as payment in full for thirteen weeks compensation for a broken leg sustained in an automobile accident in July 14, 1925. Am very much pleased with the prompt payment by the Nortth American Accident Insurance Company of this claim which cost only 75c purchased in connection with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscription."—G. D. P., New York.

* * *

"Your letter of November 4th, enclosing check for $500 from the North American Accident Insurance Company received. I thank you very much for obtaining this settlement for me and I will be glad to pay any expenses attached to the same. This settlement was strictly in accordance with our contract, and was, therefore, entirely satisfactory. I am enclosing herewith a check for $.75 for a renewal of my policy from the date of your receipt of check or acknowledgement of the Insurance Company."—L. L. L., New York

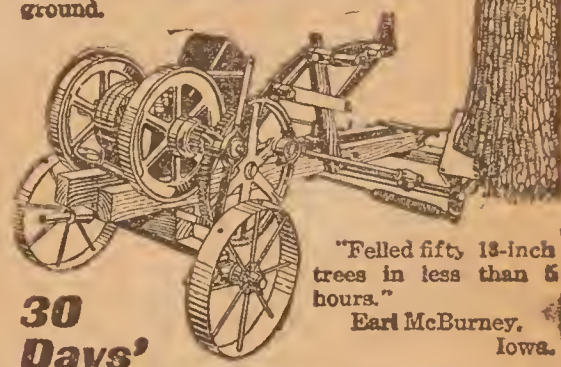
Does the Work of 10 Men!



Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks — runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to lamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



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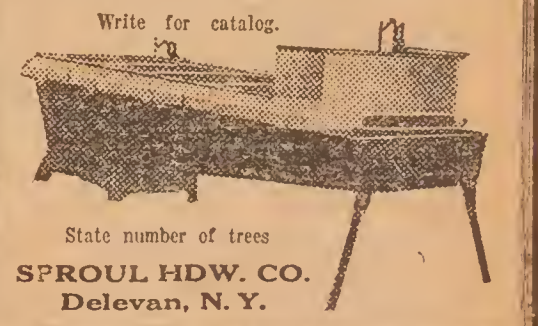

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The Delayed Pilgrim

(*Continued from page 446*)

right. And always you won't give me any sensible reason. The years are going by, sweetheart, and they are taking our happiness with them."

The boy paused. Mary made no reply. Her bright face was overshadowed with sadness, and she was looking away through the trees with unseeing eyes. Then Bill went on again.

"I've been having a very strange experience, Mary, and out of it I think I've learned why you have refused to marry me. As soon as it became clear to me, I lost no time to come and tell you that there is nothing to it, and that it will take more than a mere superstition for me to give you up. Come on, sweetheart, let's take a chance. Let's try traveling down the Road together."

The girl turned impulsively toward him and tightened her grasp upon his hand.

"Oh, please," she said, "superstition or no superstition, I just can't! I wish I could go away so that you could forget me."

"As if I could!" said the boy indignantly.

"I am nothing but trouble to you now," she continued, "and I know if I married you there would be trouble all the time."

"Listen," said Bill, "I know your so-called secret. I've been reading some family history up in our old garret. I know all about that ancient curse, and that one unhappy marriage between the Brown and Lynch families. But it's no sign because one marriage went wrong years ago that we can't be happy now. And as for the curse, that's only superstition, and there's nothing to it."

"I tell you there is something to it," said Mary. "I'm not superstitious either, but this is something more than superstition."

"I don't care," said Bill stubbornly. "This is the twentieth century, and I'll take my chance on any trouble you can bring me."

"You're a dear, Bill," said the girl, "but even if we took a chance for ourselves, we must think of others."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean," said Mary, turning her head away, "I mean—there might be—children—and we've no right to take chances on their happiness."

The man released the girl's hand and arose from the stump.

"All right, Mary," he said coldly. "Have it your own way. But listen now to what I tell you. For more than three years you've held us up saying that you had a secret which you could not tell me. Then when I find out what the secret is, urging you that there is nothing to it and to forget it and marry me, you still obstinately refuse. You are willing to wreck the happiness of both of us for a shadow. Have it your own way, but let it be clear that I have teased you for the last time. I will never, never ask you again, Mary," and he turned and walked out of the orchard.

The girl watched him go. Once she called "Please, oh Bill," but if he heard he gave no heed and did not stop.

When Lynch got back to his own place, he went directly to the garage. The doors were open and inside he saw Abner on his knees in front of the car muttering indignantly to himself.

"Whatever are you trying to do?" exclaimed Bill.

Abner arose mopping the sweat from his face.

"Wall, I asked that fool hired man of yours what a flivver was, and he looked at me funny like and asked me where I had been. I told him I'd been away as a sailor all my life. Then he told me that a flivver was a kind of a wagon and if I wanted to help you get started for Hartford, I could be putting the tongue from the democrat wagon in the shed down there on this here flivver. But the tarnation fools who made the thing didn't leave any place for bolting on the tongue. Don't know what they was thinkin' of. I was gettin' ready to wire it on with this here hay wire, but I dunno as it would hold."

"Never mind, Uncle Abner," said the younger man. "This thing is a horseless wagon, and don't need any tongue. You just climb in here and I'll shown you in a minute how it works."

Bill climbed in under the steering wheel and Abner seated himself gingerly in the front seat beside him. Lynch pressed his foot on the starter. Immediately there was a clatter and a roar. The old man gave one startled look and then with a leap, surprising in a man of his years, he went over the top of the door without stopping to open it.

Bill quieted the engine and spoke to the old man now standing poised for flight in the door of the garage.

"What's the matter?" asked Lynch, laughing in spite of himself. "There's nothin' to be scared of."

"No more of that thing for me!" said Abner with emphasis. "Any contraption that makes such an ungodly noise is nothin' but the works of the devil himself!"

Finally after considerable entreaty and persuasion, Bill got the old man back into the car and they started to drive the twenty miles to Hartford. The road beneath them was concrete, hard and smooth, and under the practiced hand of the young farmer, the car was soon speeding along thirty or thirty-five miles an hour. But even then, great sedans and limousines were constantly rolling up behind and passing them.

As they approached the outskirts of Hartford the traffic became heavier. In addition to the constant stream of pleasure cars, there were innumerable trucks of every kind loaded with the thousand and one products and wares that modern men consider essential to their welfare.

After the first few minutes of driving, Abner had relaxed from his tense position on the edge of the seat and studied the continuous procession with ever increasing wonder.

"Well, Abner," at length inquired Bill, "what do you think of it all?"

(*Continued Next Week*)

Awake-- the Giant in that Milk-making machine,

Every cow you own can be a money-maker. When milk-making organs are vigorous and active, profits are sure. Losses pile up only when there is failure to fully utilize expensive feed to produce the maximum volume of milk

Kow-Kare Added to the Feed *Makes* Big Milk Yields

Kow-Kare brings your feed money back, plus a real profit through added quarts of milk. By strengthening the assimilation and digestion, your cows are made to thrive on natural foods. The all-medicine ingredients act quickly. After feeding Kow-Kare for a few days you will be convinced that a very small investment in this famous cow conditioner will bring added dollars from your milk income from every cow.

While aiding your cows in getting from their feed every possible ounce of milk, Kow-Kare at the same time builds into them the power to resist disease. It serves this double purpose without really costing you a penny, because the added milk yield pays for Kow-Kare many times over.

Kow-Kare has no cheap filler, it is all medicine. A little goes a long way in keeping your cows healthy and profitable. A tablespoonful twice a day, one to two weeks each month, shows surprising results. It enables you to make more money from feeding the inexpensive natural foods your cows are intended to consume.

More Milk All Winter

Winter feeding conditions—the sudden change from tender pasturage—calls for just the digestive aid Kow-Kare supplies, if the yield is to be regular and the general health vigorous.

Try Kow-Kare for cows off feed and see how quickly they regain appetite and production. As an aid before and after calving nothing can equal Kow-Kare. It makes both cow and calf strong; prevents retained afterbirth and other disorders.

Treating Cow Diseases

For all cow ailments arising from weak digestive and genital organs — Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is a reliable home remedy. Thousands of dairymen say they would not keep cows without it.

Put Kow-Kare on the job this winter as part of the ration, and make careful comparative tests. It will prove its value beyond all doubt. $1.25 and 65c sizes. If your feed dealer, general store or druggist cannot supply you, order direct.

Can You Doubt?

Read how other cow owners increase dairy profits with Kow-Kare. We receive thousands of just such letters from grateful dairymen.

From F P La Chausse, Carthage, N Y—March 30, 1925: "Having fed Kow-Kare for ten years more or less to cows off feed and for various disorders that affect the health of the dairy cow, it was not until January 10th, 1924, that I began a series of experiments with it in regard to milk production. After carefully weighing the milk and feed of two heavy producers for two weeks I commenced feeding one tablespoonful to them once per day and after the third day, the results were at once apparent in increased milk production, there being no changes in ration, and at the end of two weeks I stopped the Kow-Kare and they fell back to their former mess of milk for the two weeks and upon resuming its use again they came back up to their former records, and since then I feed one tablespoonful once a day to all milkers and the results are gratifying."

From Harlow M. Kastner, Hammond, N Y.—April 20, 1925: "During the past five years, have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance."

From Arthur P. Kistler, Charlotte, Mich.: "It is with great pleasure that I recommend Kow-Kare. I couldn't farm without it. I am in the dairy business exclusively and it has saved me thousands of dollars. It is also great for increasing the milk flow."

From Chas. Steen, Carmel, Maine—January 21, 1925 "Kow-Kare has increased our cows' milk almost double since giving it to them. One of our cows is coming in this month and we wish to try your Bag Balm."

From A. G. Katzur, DeLamere, N. Dakota—March 20, 1925. "I've used Kow-Kare for some time. I find that it is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow two years ago, she quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn."

Be sure to write today for our valuable free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor. It is filled with useful dairy information.

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Keep on hand a package of Bag Balm, our great healing ointment. It keeps the udder and teats healthy. Big 10-ounce can, 60 cents.

KOW-KARE

The Time-Tested Aid *to* Profitable Dairying

BAG BALM

Keeps Udder and Teats Healthy

Christmas In Your Heart

By Rev. J. W. Holland

CHRISTMAS is a spirit. You will know that you have the Christmas spirit:—

If in your breast, there is peace and gladness that makes the whole earth look good;

If there is a hint of angel music echoing in the voices of those who love you best;

REV. J. W. HOLLAND

If you would rather stop a moment to make a child happy, than to run ahead to make another dollar;

If you would rather remove the cause of weeping than to shake hands with senators;

If "Peace on Earth," means, first, your own neighborhood, and then the whole world;

If you believe in "good will to men," and are willing that your enemies shall share it;

If the characters of men and women count more with you than what slanderers may whisper about them;

If you look at work as the chief method of showing the mettle that is in you, and of demonstrating your love to others;

If a prayer mounts to your lips whenever God unrolls, before your eyes, the pageantry of a sunrise or sunset;

If everything that is human chains your interest, and the various trades of men's handiwork give you pleasure;

If you would rather be injured than to be the cause of suffering to another;

If you can look up at the silent heavens at night, and feel glad that you are a part of it all;

If you do not allow yourself to want a lot of things which you do not really need;

If you would rather be Good than to be called Great;

If the scenes about your own farm-home are more beautiful than pictures of storied castles;

If your soul is made of the kind of stuff that does not feel poverty when your pocketbook is flat;

If you can forgive all offences against you, and not remember them;

If day by day, there streams into your heart the Light which the shepherds saw, and which is the inner Light to guide God's Children.

Get The Most out of Home Grown Feeds

"About ninety per cent of the stuff written about 'The Variety of Proteins' is pure bunk. The feeder who has corn, oats, silage, alfalfa, clover and pea hays needs only one other feed—Corn Gluten Feed."

So declares one of our biggest authorities on feeding. He says that variety is a very simple thing—easy to understand by any farmer who knows his animals.

The purpose of variety is to make the ration more palatable. If there is any other virtue in variety, you get it in your alfalfa, clover and other leguminous roughage.

Feed your corn, oats, silage and clover hay—with Corn Gluten Feed. You will then make meat or milk at the lowest cost per 100 lbs. In proper combination you get the *variety* your animals want and *the protein they need.*

Beef cattle make cheaper gains on Corn Gluten Feed than on grain alone. Dairy cows almost double their yield with Corn Gluten Feed in their ration. This practical feed lot experience can not be changed by theories.

The price of corn does not change its analysis. Sell some of your corn and buy Corn Gluten Feed to supply the protein lacking in your grain. Tell us what you are feeding and we will suggest the right ration for you.

We want to help you get more out of your home grown feeds. Write us for advice on feeding. Get your supply of Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer or from any manufacturer.

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No. 21

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For Cattle—Soluble Blood Flour.
For Poultry—Meat Scrap, Poultry Bone, Charcoal, Oyster Shells, Poultry Grit.

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We Make Ready for Winter

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

AT last we are beginning to see the end of one season's work and to look forward to what another may and should bring forth. I remarked to my wife today, the end of this week—December 5th—is the first time in months that I have had anything like a sense of having things done and been without feeling a lot of necessary things all of which needed doing at once. It is a relieving, restful feeling. All who experience the rush of a big harvest season, especially under such difficulties as we have had this past fall, will fully appreciate what I mean. When, after the harvest is finished and the odd jobs done, one can feel that he has had a pretty good season and has his bills all paid and something ahead, the sense of satisfaction is still more complete. Most of us will feel entitled to take it easier and even loaf a little until after the holidays.

M. C. BURRITT

The Ground Is Wet

We have spent the week as most other farmers probably have, in finishing up odds and ends and making things snug for the winter. We are thankful for a moderate open week, the first of December, because without it much of the ditching out of wet fields for winter would not have been done and they certainly needed it if ever. The ground is almost completely saturated with water. The horses sink in nearly to their knees and must be rested frequently. Buildings have been repaired and made tight for winter. Stock for feeding has been brought into the barn—in some cases additional stock purchased, although it is very high. A supply of second grade cabbage is stored for the hens. The fall flower bulbs are dug and the spring bulbs put out and many other similar tasks accomplished—each one with a feeling of thankfulness that weather has permitted it in such a season.

Corn and Beans Still in Fields

Not everything is done however. Most of the corn for grain is still in the fields—for several reasons. The corn is too wet to draw and the ground is too wet to haul it out even if the corn was dry. Most of it will have to wait for a freeze-up. Seventy-five or eighty per cent of the bean crop is still in the fields. A few growers have pulled the better parts of their fields by hand drawing them into the barn at once. Not in years has there been as little fall plowing done as this fall. I doubt if there is fifty acres fall-plowed in this whole township and this is quite typical of others in the fruit belt. Few if any peaches have been sprayed for leaf curl this fall. Many other less important jobs will await another season.

There will likely be more or less of a scarcity of feed in this region before spring because of the loss of the bean fodder and much of the corn fodder, which is very poor in quality when used, because most of it was not cut until after it was several times frosted. Hay, while not a light crop, was not heavy and will have to bear the brunt of the feeding. Some pea silage is available. Corn silage is less in quantity and poorer in quality than usual. Most straw stacks are small for this time of year.

Cabbage Prices Are Good

Apple prices continue at a lower level than they were three weeks ago. Loadings have declined and owners of cold storage holdings are sitting tight. Some common storage Baldwins are moving out at $3.50 to $3.75 per barrel. Greenings bring $5 to $5.25. There will be heavy and sharp competition to sell after the holidays. In the local Rochester market there is a glut of bushel apples. Thousands of bushels are brought on the market every day and many taken home without offers. Buying is fairly good too, but there is simply too great a supply of this fruit. Prices range from 50 cents to $1.50 per bushel according to ariety and quality. In strong contrast, potatoes readily bring $2.25 per bushel. Small second and third grade stock sells for $1 to $1.25 per bushel. Cabbage prices have held up well. This week a car was loaded here from barn storage at $28 per ton. Most cider mills and dry houses have ceased buying apples.

Order Clover Seed Early

It is time to think about ordering clover and grass seeds for next spring. The red clover seed growing areas have had just about the same kind of weather for harvesting and threshing seed that we here in western New York have had for beans—with only slightly better results. Consequently there will be a scarcity of good domestic northern grown red clover seed with, no doubt, heavy blending with imported and southern grown seeds which only bring disappointment in this state. Therefore it behooves us to look to our supply early.

There is much interest in the price of land these days. Ordinarily in western New York with its very stable agriculture not enough land changes hands except from father to son or in the immediate neighborhood of large cities to establish a price. Of late, however, rather more sales have been made and prices do not encourage the inflated values which some seem to have in mind. A farm of 45 acres, more than two thirds in fruit including many old apple trees brought $13,000. Another of 70 acres with 10 acres of good orchard but with poor buildings sold for $11,000. Both farmers are within a mile from railroad stations and on improved highways.

Next week I hope to give a review of the season as a whole in western New York.—M. C. Burritt.

For those who want to make such dairy farm devices as bull pens, dehorning stocks, and stanchions, the college of agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J. has a free 16-page booklet containing full working plans. Ask for Extension Bulletin 47.

* * *

An Ohio farmer has made a satisfactory floor for his new cow stable by using short blocks of wood, soaked in oil, obtainable from a nearby silo factory.

"They just got back from their honeymoon."
"Oh, well, they've got to settle down sometime!"—JUDGE.

How Can We Renew Our Dairies?

A Plan For "Farming Out" Heifer Calves From Good Herds

By W. W. WETMORE

ONE of the problems facing Eastern dairymen is that of buying or raising heifers to make replacements in their herds. The 1920 census shows that there are 23,000,000 dairy cows in the United States and that the milking life of a cow is averaged at five years. This would then require 4,600,000 calves to be raised each year, to maintain the dairy herds throughout the country or in other words the dairyman must raise three heifer calves for each ten cows in his herd.

The common mistake, however, in wholesale milk districts is the failure to raise calves, the common excuse being that the cost is too great. This results in the farmer producing milk year after year without improving the standard of his herd.

Replacements are of Unknown Quality

Instead of raising his replacement animals, he buys them as a general rule from dealers or shippers with no other information regarding their merits than appearance. Cows as a rule secured from sources of this kind are sure to be ordinary cows as the good cows are not offered at market prices. Buying cows introduces dangers, such as tuberculosis, contagious abortion, etc., which may result in the destruction of the entire herd.

A common practice in New Jersey is to buy fresh cows and when they are milked out fatten and then sell them for beef. Such a practice is a very bad one as the general average of production from "boughten" cows is low and the occasional good cow whose production and offspring might be a valuable asset is destroyed from all future usefulness.

Therefore, the only safe and logical way to improve the dairy herds in New Jersey is to raise the best heifer calves out of the best cows and by proven sires. A man following such a practice will show material gain over a short period of years while the man who does not will remain at a standstill with a good chance of going backward.

Many Cows from Outside States Have TB

This and the fact that dairymen of New Jersey (A) import 18,000 to 20,000 head of dairy cattle yearly, a surprising percentage by the way react to the tuberculin test, and (B) that the dairymen throughout the state veal hundreds of calves that should be raised to maintain and build up their herds to a profitable state, (C) that several hundred farms throughout the state are abandoned (D) that many farmers are raising beef cattle and (E) that thousands of dollars are lost in transportation, risk, time, labor, etc., in buying cattle from one part of the country and shipping to another, it would seem that an economical adjustment to such a condition which confronts the dairy industry in New Jersey and the eastern states could in some manner be arrived at through careful consideration of this problem.

With the importance of this great economical and commercial problem in mind, a conference linking the foremost minds of Agriculture in New Jersey was held on October 26th at the New Jersey College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J. At this conference the representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, State Institutions and Agencies, commercial milk producing organizations and practical farmers gathered.

After carefully going over the economical side of the problem and considering in detail the outlined features which have been mentioned, the conference concluded that one method which might be considered as a preliminary start towards an eventual solution was as follows: that such farms as Walker-Gordon, Wood Brook and other large commercial dairies whose herds average perhaps as high as any in the state and who keep accurate records of performance, save the calves from their highest producing cows, breed to proven sires and send such calves to different sections of the state where economical conditions are more favorable for the raising of young stock. There to develop such animals that over a period of a few years should show a decided improvement in production above their dams and such a method should be logical in controlling diseases.

This Plan Will Help Dairy Prosperity and Control Diseases

This will ultimately result in a more prosperous dairy business and such a method should be a great advantage to the commercial milk producer as it will enable him to improve his production through the rearing of animals from his best cows. It will enable to control such diseases as tuberculosis and contagious abortion and will increase the life of the animals in his herd from one to three years.

(*Continued on page* 459)

How Many Ewes Shall I Keep?

Prices Are Good But Rapid Expansion Will Depress Them

By GILBERT GUSLER

Standard Farm Paper Market Expert

LAMB and wool producers are at the high noon of prosperity. The owner of a flock of sheep on farm or ranch is sitting on the top of the world. What does this mean? How long will fortune continue to smile on the shepherd? Is this a good time to invest in a flock of sheep? How much expansion in production can this country stand without pressing down lamb and wool prices to a point that will hurt? How rapidly will expansion take place under the stimulant of present conditions?

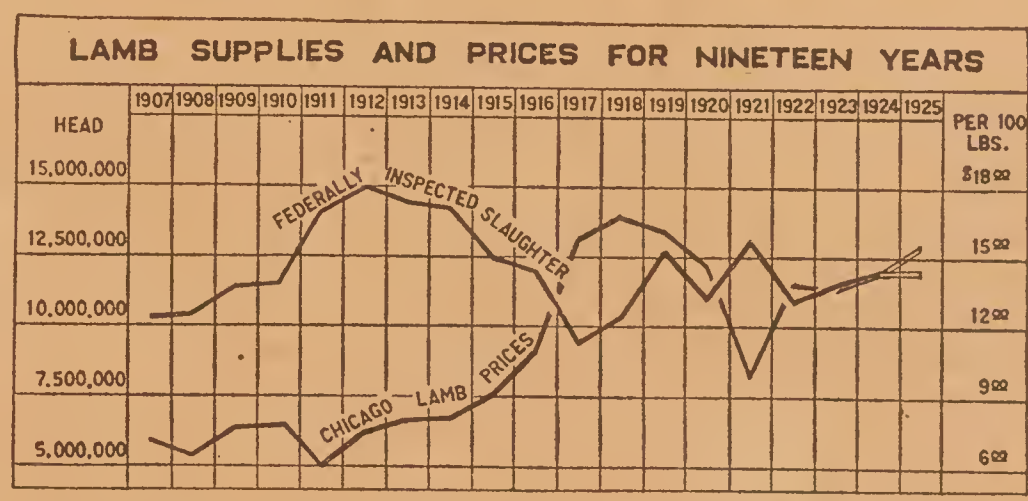
GILBERT GUSLER

The basic elements in the situation are these:

1. The sheep population in the United States in the past five years has been nearly 30 per cent. smaller than in the ten years from 1904 to 1913.
2. Our lamb and wool consuming population has gained 25 per cent. as compared with this pre-war period.
3. Domestic production of wool is only equal to about 60 per cent. of the amount used in this country for clothing purposes. All of the carpet wool and the balance of the clothing wool must be imported, the latter over a tariff of 31 cents per pound of clean wool.
4. World production of sheep and wool followed a declining tendency from 1900 down to within the last few years.
5. From 1921 down to 1924, world consumption of wool out-ran production, gradually using up the large carry-over at the close of the war.
6. Lamb prices have held on a high level from 1922 to 1925, or nearly double what they were ten years previous. Wool prices have been equally lofty. These two have been farther above their pre-war levels than any other important farm products.
7. Domestic production has begun to expand. Because of the retention of ewe lambs to build up flocks and replace old worn out ewes, market receipts have not yet increased in proportion to the actual gain in the country's lamb producing capacity.
8. World production has been stimulated by high prices. The records are not precise enough for a positive conclusion, but it is probable that the world's wool clip in the last twelve months was equal to, or slightly above, world consumption.
9. Prevailing high prices for lambs and wool are dependent, to a considerable degree, on the era of urban prosperity.

With conditions as outlined, it is hardly logical to expect much further general rise in the lamb and wool price level. Like a man at the North Pole, to whom every direction is south, so with the man at the top of the world, every direction he can look is down.

The main questions are just when the descent will start and how rapidly it will proceed. No one knows the exact answer to these questions, and any statement concerning them must be regarded partly as an expression of opinion. There is a good deal of evidence to guide one's judgment, however.



The lower line marked "Chicago Lamb Prices" shows the prices in the years marked at the top of each of the columns. The price in dollars is read in the figures at the right. The upper black line shows the number of lambs.

Conditions have been such as to stimulate sheep production since 1922. The estimated number of sheep on farms and ranches on January 1 gained 2,800,000 head from 1922 to 1925, an increase of 2 to 3 per cent. annually. Since the human population, or the potential consumers, increase about 1½ per cent. annually, the growth in sheep production has not made good much of the shortage.

The slaughter record tells much the same story. The number of lambs and sheep dressed under federal inspection in 1925 will be about 12 million head, or a little more, compared with 10, 929,000 in 1922. These figures compare with an average of 14,400,000 slaughtered from 1911 to 1914.

Last spring, the Department of Agriculture estimated the lamb crop at 5.5 per cent. more than in 1924. Also, the number of yearling ewes reported was larger than needed for replacements, showing a tendency to expand flocks. The increase in the lamb crop was entirely in the so-called "native" states rather than on the range where conditions were unfavorable for saving lambs, while they were highly favorable in the corn belt and southeast.

Besides the annual increase in the number of potential consumers, the American appetite for lamb seems to gain in intensity from year to year. These things, as well as higher prices for beef and the high wool market, have sustained prices for live lambs during the past year on a level that has surprised even the partisians of the industry.

The sum total of all this is that market receipts have made no real gain on con-

(*Continued on page* 459)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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More Population Means More Markets

EXPERTS say that there will be at least 150,000,000 people in the United States by 1950. Over three-fourths of this great population will live in the cities and will buy and consume the products which farmers will raise. This means opportunity for the future farmer who properly prepares to take advantage of it.

But farmers do not have to wait until 1950 to take advantage of the rapidly increasing size of the consumer market. According to Professor G. F. Warren of The New York State College of Agriculture, population is increasing at the rate of about 1.5 per cent. per year and has increased about 8 per cent. since the gricultural depression began.

"Also," says Professor Warren, "the acreage of crops has not changed materially. The number of beef cattle and hogs are materially lower.

"These facts, together with the movement of farm workers to the cities account for most of the improvements in the prices of farm products. The gradual reduction of efforts on farms and steady increase in population will in time bring the price of farm products up to the level of other prices. A very unfavorable season might at any time bring about a temporary adjustment, just as a very favorable season might cause a temporary loss of the ground gained. When prices do come into adjustment, the effect of the reduced efforts in agriculture cannot at once be checked and there will probably be a period when farm prices will be higher than other commodities. This period may be quite as long as the period of depression and may be much resented by city consumers as the agricultural depression is resented by farmers."

When Bad Weather May Be Expected

WE have referred several times in these columns to the long distance weather forecasts made by Mr. Herbert Janvrin Browne. Some time ago Mr. Browne wrote an article on weather forecasting in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which attracted wide attention. Since then he has been making regular forecasts, and so far they have been remarkably accurate. As we have before explained, his weather prophesying is based upon scientific deductions largely from the effects of the changing temperatures of ocean currents.

We have just received a communication from Mr. Browne stating definitely the cold waves that may be expected during December and January. We of course do not know how accurate these will be, but we know that every one of our readers will be interested in marking these dates and in noting whether or not the forecasts come through. Mr. Browne says:

"Cold waves for December and January will follow closely the spacing already established in October and November, coming in waves from seven to eight days apart.

"The general schedule will approximate December 5-8, 12-16, 20-23, 27-30; January 4-8, 11-14, 19-23.

"The second wave should be the coldest. Certain ones will undoubtedly develop into the double-barreled type, the first impulse coming from the region of Alaska and running into the Western plateau and Southwest, with the second impulse, generally two days later, originating in Hudson's Bay. This latter wave will tend to join forces with the Southeastward movement of the former and in January will penetrate Florida with freezing temperatures."

The Business Man's Creed

CURRY WEATHERBY, who, as many of our folks know, is manager of the Circulation Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, each week sends a helpful message on a little sheet called "The Pep-er Pot" to all of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST field service men. In one of these Pep-er Pots recently, Curry included a quotation from Elbert Hubbard, the author, called "The Business Man's Creed," which struck us as being about the finest thing of its kind that we have seen in many a day. Here it is:

"I believe in the stuff that I am handing out, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to get results. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working, not weeping, in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is down and out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and the work I am doing; in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds.

"I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship and in honest competition. I believe there is something doing, somewhere for every man to do. I believe I'm ready—RIGHT NOW."

"The Carolinian" Starts Next Week

THE "Delayed Pilgrim" ends this week. As announced in the paper some time ago, our next story will be "The Carolinian." This is a story of adventure in a time of the Revolutionary War and is intensely interesting. The story was chosen after reading many novels and giving the question very careful consideration. It is always our aim to give to our readers clean, interesting stories, which the entire family can read. The Carolinian meets our usual high standard and we know that all who read it will enjoy it. You may be interested to know that this story has been dramatized and is now playing in New York City. Do not miss reading the first instalment next week.

Checking Up The Year's Work

WHILE the winter time is not a continual vacation as so many village and city people seem to think, it does give the farmer a chance to do some of the things he would like to do for which time could not be found during the busy season. One of these things should be to cast a glance backward over the year's business, checking up on the failures and mistakes as well as the success attained and at the same time looking ahead and laying plans for next year's business.

One of the first things to do will be to take an inventory. If this has been done in years past, it will take very little time. If taken this year for the first time, it will probably require well towards a full day.

A good rule to follow in planning next year's business is to make few changes in the business conducted the past year. The man who continually attempts to take advantage of high prices in some particular products, is just as likely to produce heavily in years when prices are low as when prices are more satisfactory. A little planning, however, will give a chance to figure out ways and means of producing farm products more economically. It may be that labor can be managed efficiently, and perhaps a little attention to fertilizer or lime problems will increase production. Perhaps some careful study given to ways of marketing will help to increase profits. Whatever the individual problem may be, careful study and planning cannot fail to return big profits for the time and effort which it requires.—H. L. C.

Death Of An Old Farmer

IN the recent death of E. A. Powell of Syracuse, New York lost one of its oldest and best known farmers. Mr. Powell was 87 years old and had opportunity beyond most men to see the greatest development of agriculture in the world's history.

He was best known as a nurseryman and as a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Through these activities there were few farmers at one time in the United States who had not heard of him. For a long time he was one of the leading men in the New York Agricultural Society and had a large part in helping the Society to establish the New York State Fair and to carry on its many other activities.

Mrs. Powell will have the sympathy of thousands of friends in the farm and business world in her loss.

"Talk Up—Not Down"

ONE of the most sensible and best addresses we have heard in a long time was delivered by Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes, President of the St. Lawrence University, at the annual Farmers' Week of the State School of Agriculture at Canton. Dr. Sykes, who himself comes from a long line of farmers, said that he believed one of the greatest troubles of agriculture is that we ourselves as farmers run down our own business too much.

"How can anyone else have any confidence in what farmers are doing if the farmer himself does not have? Talk things up," said Dr. Sykes, "not down. And when they are down is the very time to talk them up. For my part, I do not dare to linger along the road to look back at the good old times because if I do, the hurrying progress of today will run over and bury me. What agriculture needs, what we all need, is to stop hanging our headlights on behind."

Eastman's Chestnuts

YOU can blame this story on Mr. Peter G. Ten Eyck who was just recently elected President of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus. Probably Mr. Ten Eyck did not know that everything that comes to me in the way of a chestnut is "grist for my mill". Otherwise he would not have told it to me.

The story goes something like this:

There was a little girl who had been naughty and for punishment her mother shut her up in the clothes closet. After a time the mother became rather worried because it was so quiet inside of the closet, so she opened the door and there sat little Mary looking up at her with a huge scowl on her face.

"Well, Mary," said her mother, "is mama's little girl sorry for being so naughty?"

"No," said Mary, "I'th not thorry."

"Well, Mary, what makes you so quiet in here? I thought you were thinking about how naughty you had been."

"Wathn't thinkin'," said Mary. "I'th thpittin'. I thpit on your new dreth . . . I thpit on your new coat . . . I thpit on your new thlippers . . . AND NOW I'TH THETTIN' ON YOUR NEW HAT WAITIN' FOR MORE THPIT!"

Quotations Worth While

Friendship is the most perfect of the sentiments of man because it is the freest.—Lacordaire.

More About A. A. Travel Accident Insurance

What Folks Who Were Helped Think About This Service

OF all the many services which we furnish to our people, there is none of which we are prouder than our travel accident insurance policy. The policy sells for seventy-five cents and is furnished by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at cost with just enough added to take care of clerical and postage expenses in handling it. At this price, it is the cheapest travel accident policy that we know of. Of course it is a limited policy. A policy that covered every kind of accident would cost many times the price of this one.

In our November 14th issue, we published a long list of names and addresses of people who have been injured and who have received payment on this insurance policy from the North American Travel Accident Insurance Company. There are some of these people in practically every county where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates. The sums paid range anywhere from a few dollars for a slight accident up to one thousand dollars paid to relatives or an estate on account of accidental death.

In our Service Bureau columns in the December 5th issue, we printed the names and addresses of our subscribers who have received payment of their policies between the 10th and 31st of October. These adjustments during this short time to our subscribers amount to $2,529.97. From November 19th to November 30th, the following people received adjustments on their AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST insurance policy:

Claims Paid Between November 19th and 30th

Name	Address	Claim Paid
Richard Tyde,	Wyomanock, N. Y.	$20.00
Mrs. Ivan A. Nelson,	DeRuyter, N. Y.	20.00
Dan Amidon,	Cherry Plain, N. Y.	80.00
Beryl McDowell,	Lockwood, N. Y.	50.00
Wellington Ostrander,	Sloanesville, N. Y.	130.00
Alton W. York,	New Berlin, N. Y.	105.71
Ray Peet,	Edmeston, N. Y.	20.00
Chas. A. Allen,	Glens Falls, N. Y.	52.86
C. J. Hartigan,	Middleport, N. Y.	40.00
Nettie Ballard,	Davenport, N. Y.	10.00
Charles Z. Shaver,	Peterboro, N. Y.	40.00
Goldie Draggon,	Plattsburg, N. Y.	30.00

Surely either in the long list printed in the November 14th issue, or in the list of October adjustments in our December 5th issue, or in the list on this page there is some friend or acquaintance of yours. If you own one of these policies, or if you are thinking of obtaining one, why not write to any one of these people whose names and addresses we have listed and ask their opinion of it? Or if you do not want to do this, read the following letters that have come to us from people who have been more than satisfied because of the accident adjustments on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST insurance policy.

Dear Sirs:—I received the check for $32.86 and thank you for the prompt and satisfactory settlement.
Ward McCotter, Smyrna, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Am more than satisfied as I thought it was a joke when I took out the policy and my folks had the laugh on me but the laugh is on the other side now. You are doing a good work.
Frank Winans, Catskill, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I am pleased to inform you that the policy I wrote you about of recent date is now in my possession and satisfactory in every way.
Raymond F. Ott, Erie, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—Received your check for $16.71 from the North American Accident Insurance Co., which came in handy I can assure you. I am very much satisfied with the prompt way in which it was attended to. It was entirely satisfactory to me. Kindly let me know when my insurance becomes due so that I may renew it.—Raymond Penner, Waterville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I am in receipt of your letter and check and $10 of the North American Accident Insurance Company which I accept as full settlement of my claim. I wish to thank you for same and for your services in the matter.—W. R. Evans, Argyle, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I am in receipt of your letter containing the check of the North American Accident Insurance Company for which I thank you and also thank the Insurance Company. It shows that your company does real things and I am perfectly well satisfied with the settlement as I didn't apply until I knew how long I was disabled.
H. P. Steele, Brookville, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—I received your letter with check attached. I take pleasure in telling the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers that I have just received a check for $40 from the North American Accident Insurance Company for four weeks' disability claim due to an automobile accident in which I fractured two ribs. I surely appreciate the promptness with which this matter was attended to and expect next week to be able to work.
C. Z. Shaver, Peterboro, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—In regard to the settlement of my claim, I am satisfied with everything but my wrist, which bothers me yet, but after three and a half weeks, started to use it so $35.00 settled all my claim. They were very good about it in every way.
Henry P. Crouse, Lima, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I received your check for $20 for my injuries sustained in the automobile accident on September 10, 1925, and I thank you very much for it. Several of our neighbors who have policies in your company were very much interested in our case, and we are glad to hear of the satisfactory settlement.
Richard Tyde, Wyomanock, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—The check of the North American Accident Insurance Company was received. I wish to assure you that I am perfectly satisfied with the settlement made in my case.

I have the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and my mother to thank for having a check to help cover my expenses while I was unable to work. And I wish to thank you for the money. I include my mother in my thanks for she insisted that I subscribe for your paper instead of one from which I could gain no knowledge. And yet at the same time protect myself. But I was sure I would never be injured.
S. Myrtle McMunn, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—On the 8th of September, 1923, I got one of the North American Accident Policies with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and on August 20th, 1924 I was riding with one of my neighbors Mr. Fred Brigham in a wagon. A car came up behind us and struck the wagon throwing me out on the road injuring me so that I was layed up for several weeks.

After recovering I found I had let my policy run out. However I am pleased to state that the North American Accident Insurance Co. paid me in full for time the policy was in force, in fact I was so well pleased I took a $5000 policy with the same company.—A. T. Bullen, Middleport, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have received my North American Accident Insurance Policy No. 4127957 and am well pleased with it, think they are well worth the money it costs to get them.—F. R. Morrison, Brockway, Pa.

Also, that there may be no misunderstanding as to what this policy will do for the small sum of seventy-five cents, we are copying again from the policy itself the statements showing the kind of accidents which the policy covers:

PART I.

If the Insured shall, by the wrecking or disablement of any railroad passenger car or passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which such Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, street railway car, taxicab, or automobile stage, which is being driven or operated, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any private horsedrawn vehicle, or motor-driven car in which Insured is riding or driving, or, by being accidentally thrown from such vehicle or car, suffer any of the specific loses set forth below in this part I, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such loss:

FOR LOSS OF—
Life ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Both Hands ... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Both Feet ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye ..... One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00)
Either Hand ..... Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)
Either Foot ..... Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)
Sight of Either Eye Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)

PART II.

OR FOR LOSS OF—
Life .....Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00)
provided the bodily injury effected as stated herein shall be the sole cause of death of the Insured and such injury occurs:

By being struck or knocked down or run over while walking or standing on a public highway by a vehicle propelled by steam, cable, electricity, naphtha, gasoline, horse, compressed air or liquid power, excluding injuries sustained while on a railroad right of way in violation of any statute or of any regulation of the railroad company.

Indemnity for loss of life as above set forth shall be payable to the Estate of the Insured.

PART III.

If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in part I which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding three consecutive months, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per week.

These names and addresses of satisfied folks who have been helped by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST insurance policy show why we are proud of this service. The United States Bureau of Commerce says that more than two thousand travel accidents occur each day. So there is real need of protection. We are furnishing protection at a low price, and you can be sure that if we were not proud of what we are doing, the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would have nothing to do with it.

Lincoln Said—

Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.

Which Do You Prefer?

WE are constantly striving to give our readers a farm paper that is interesting, entertaining and instructive in the farm business. To do this, we must know what farmers want. Therefore, we are printing below the names of articles and departments which regularly appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are asking you to check those which you read regularly. Mark with a cross that which you read first. Cut out this item and coupon and mail it to us. Your cooperation will be much appreciated and will be repaid, we hope, by a better paper.

	Father	Mother	Children (Give Age)				
General Articles							
Editorial Page							
Eastman's Chestnuts							
What Readers Want to Know							
Dairy Question							
Advertisements							
Market Articles							
Market Page							
Among the Farmers							
Serial Story							
Crossword Puzzle							
Patterns							
M. C. Burritt							
Service Bureau							
Legislative Articles							
Fruit Articles							
Lone Scouts of America							
Women's Page							
Radio							
Letters from Readers							
Poultry Articles							
Contests							
Sheep Articles							
Farm Engineering							
H. E. Cook							
Jared VanWagenen							

By way of possible improvement in the American Agriculturist, I would suggest _____

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Name _____ Address _____

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Here is how you can prove it in your own barn:

For just one day, weigh grain fed and milk produced by your milking herd

Write figures here:

☐ lbs. grain, ☐ lbs. milk

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☐ lbs. of milk

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Write one day's figures here:

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From these two sets of figures you can find difference in grain cost of 100 lbs. of milk with the two feeds. The Unicorn cost will be from 10 to 50 cents less on each 100 of milk!

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WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

155—PIGS FOR SALE—155

Chester and Berkshire cross, and Yorkshire and Chester cross, all large healthy pigs, weaned, and good feeders. Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each, and 6 to 7 weeks old, $4 each. Safe delivery guaranteed, no charge for shipping crates; if not satisfied upon arrival at your station, return at my expense. Shipped subject to your approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

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ACCREDITED HERD.

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We offer two bull calves, two and five months old, out of A. R. dams with credible records, and by sires that get production and type.
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Select some heifer calves from our herd of 100 head for a foundation and start right. We can also supply for your next herd sire a young bull from dams with records up to 1000 lbs. butter.

BREESE FARM
Breese & Dann, Prop's. Elmira, N. Y.

Flintstone Milking Shorthorns

WE ARE OFFERING

An especially good lot of young bulls out of good milking dams. Write us about them and get our herd catalogue.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
D. H. Cande, Mgr

What Farmers Want To Know

How To Treat Poultry For Worms

I have kept turkeys for five years and have always had healthy birds. This year I have 38, 20 of which were born in May and have grown fine.. The other day one of the larger ones born in July had a fit and I took it and put it alone. I watched the turkey and saw that it passed worms. By watching the flock I found that some more were similarly affected. There isn't a thing about the birds that would lead one to think they were anything but healthy fine large birds. I have kept good care of the birds and kept a disinfectant in their drinking water, fed them sulphur occasionally and disinfected the roosting quarters since they were babies. They have been fed good clean mixed grain. Now what I want to know are those fit for human consumption. If the birds were dressed for market would they spoil or do the worms die in the intestine when the birds are killed.—Mrs. A. L. K.

WORMS can be found in the intestines of almost any fowl. Under normal conditions worms cause no serious trouble. However, they may in some conditions become quite serious.

The remedy most commonly advised is to give two grains santonine for each bird. This may be dissolved in the drinking water or may be incorporated in the mash.

Remedies for Worms

The chief drugs used for worms are extract of male fern, turpentine, areca nut, powdered kamala, pumpkin seed, pomegranate root bark and Epsom salts.

Powdered pomegranate root bark may be used by mixing in the feed a teaspoonful of this material for every 50 birds in the flock. Where a few birds are in the flock it is well to follow this with castor oil about two tablespoons being administered to each bird.

Another authority suggested that powdered areca nut is best for fowls but he advises against the use of this for turkeys.

Oil of turpentine is a very good remedy for all species of worms inhabiting the digestive tract. The doses consist of about two teaspoonfuls. It is best to administer it with a catheter. Turpentine is most severe in its effects but it is much less effective when it is diluted with an equal amount of olive oil.

Epsom salts is a very safe remedy, 40 or 50 grains being sufficient for an adult fowl, it being more desirable when the birds are younger to give it in the drinking water.

Destroy Droppings

One remedy that you should bear in mind is to destroy all droppings. This is rather a difficult thing to do outside of the house, but every precaution should be taken to avoid the distribution of the pests about the place. It would be better to confine the turkeys to interchangeable yards in order that the worms in one yard can be destroyed while the birds are exercising in the other.

There is no reason why the turkeys should not be suitable for sale in view of the fact that practically all poultry are effected to a greater or less degree with worms. Of course, if your birds are so seriously infested that they show an abnormal condition, we surely would not think of selling them, but as long as they are perfectly normal, there is no reason why they are not suitable for consumption.

Open Season for Fur Bearing Animals in New York

THE open season and regulations for fur bearing animals in New York State are as follows. Open season for mink Nov. 10 to Mar. 15. They may be taken in any way day or night. The open season for skunk is from Nov. 10 to Feb. 10. Digging them out of dens is prohibited as well as smoking them out or using chemicals. It is not lawful to hunt them with dogs.

The open season for muskrats is from Dec. 1 to Mar. 31 except in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, St Lawrence, Warren, Washington and Herkimer north of the towns of Ohio and Russia. In these counties the open season is from Dec. 1 to Apr. 20. Muskrats shall not be shot, except that in counties bordering on Lake Champlain, they may be shot with a .22 caliber rifle. They shall not be taken in cage or box traps, or their houses molested.

The open season for raccoons is Nov. 10 to Feb. 10 except in Orleans county, where there will be no open season until 1928. They shall not be taken from dens or by cutting den trees.

There is no open season for beaver, except that the commission may permit taking them in traps in any part of the state during the month of March. Before trapping them in accordance with this permission it is necessary to get a license.

A hunting and trapping license is required. They may be procured from any county, city or town clerk, from the conservation commission at Albany, or from branch offices. The license must be carried on the person and exhibited for inspection on request. A button, with number corresponding to the license shall be worn on the clothing while hunting. The fee for a resident is $1.25. Boys under 16 years of age are not required to have license to trap furbearing animals during the open season.

The license does not permit anyone to hunt upon land posted in accordance with the conservation law, without the owners consent, nor on private property not posted without the consent of the owner.

After Jan. 1, 1926, a joint, hunting, fishing and trapping license will be required.

Plant Food Lost in Stored Manure

How is it that we hear so much about the loss in value to farm manure when left in the barnyard, and yet "well rotted manure" is always recommended for gardens and flowers? I have heard some farmers say that farm manure wasn't worth drawing after it had stood for a year, but I do not believe this.—W. R. B., New York.

YOU are right in saying that farm manure does not lose all its value when piled. Analyses will show that it is about as valuable ton for ton as fresh manure. The reason why it is recommended for gardens is that it has gone through a process of decay that makes it more quickly available to plants. This does not mean that loss does not occur. The loss comes in the decrease in weight, which may amount to half in the course of six months. That is it takes two tons of manure to make one ton of well rotted manure. The loss in weight comes largely in organic matter or humus, which is so necessary because of its effect on the soil, the ease of working, waterholding capacity and so forth. The carbon is changed to carbon dioxide, a gas which passes off into the air. Some nitrogen also goes into the air, and other plant food is leached out by rain.

There is no question but that less loss is sustained by immediate drawing, except in some cases, where side hills are covered deep with snow. Some men have reported better results from summer drawing, where they have compared it with part of the same field covered in winter. We feel that they have overlooked the factor of loss in weight, and consequent loss in plant food.

In order to get the benefit of our guarantee of advertisers, it is necessary that you mention the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when writing to them.

* * *

In 1924 there were 56,606 boys' and girls' clubs in the United States.

How Can We Renew Our Dairies?

(*Continued from page* 455)

Not only does this prove satisfactory to the commercial milk producer but the farmer is able to add a cash side-line to his business and increase the fertility of his farm. In many instances he will find it more profitable with less labor and confinement than producing milk.

Calf Raising May Replace Beef Raising

Through this plan abandoned farms can be utilized and built up. Beef raising will be replaced by more profitable calf raising and the agricultural wealth lost through risk, disease and transportation of cattle will be retained. This plan offers an opportunity to diversify potato, grain and fruit farming adding a profitable live stock side-line which is so important to the fertility and up-keep of such farm.

From this general conference held on Oct. 26th a committee consisting of the following men was chosen to consider the methods of putting such a plan into operation:—Dr. McNeil, State Veterinarian, Director Baker, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Professor Bartlett Head of the Dairy Department at the State College, Mr. H. W. Jeffers, President of Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co., Mr. William M. Nulton, Secretary of the New Jersey Breeders Association, Mr. Paul Bennetch, Dept. of Farms and Markets, Mr. Hale, Manager of Wood Brook Farm, Mr. Evans, County Agent of Sussex County, Mr. Thompson, County Agent of Burlington County, Mr. Waller, Economic Specialist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, Prof. W. R. Robbers, Superintendent of Advance Registry in New Jersey, Mr. Basley, who has charge of the institution farms and Mr. Clifford Snyder, a well-known farmer throughout Hunterdon County. This committee met on Nov. 16th at the College and after going over the problem from an economic standpont discussed the methods of effecting a working basis.

It was decided that the owner of the calves should raise same until six months of age, then to send the young heifers out to the farmer for two years or until freshening. The farmer to be paid on a pound gain basis allowing a premium for good growth and development and a penalty for poor.

From this committee the following men were selected to work out the details: Professor Bartlett, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Muller, Mr. Hale, Mr. Jeffers, Mr. Waller, Mr. Krider and Mr. Ruedemann.

This detail committee met on Nov. 20th and made a good start on the preliminary details. They will have several meetings before the final details will be gathered and presented before the large committee. Thus we are endeavoring gradually to solve a great economic problem within our territory.

How Many Ewes Shall I Keep?

(*Continued from page* 455)

sumptive demand as yet. Since prices are already on such a high level, the broad outlook over the next two or three years is rather favorable, even though the present wide margin of profit in lamb production is certain to become narrower as more people are attracted into the sheep business. The beginning of the decline may be noticeable in 1926, provided that spring weather is favorable for lamb crop.

Previous cycles in sheep and lamb prices have shown a tendency to work downward from peak levels for four or five years at a stretch, then advance for similar amount. This is suggestive of what to expect now.

Wool Clip Likely to Increase

Wool is in a stronger position than lambs because of our necessity for large imports, and the substantial tariff. The world clip in 1924 was about 2,837,000,000 pounds against 2,666,565,000 pounds in 1922, an increase of six per cent. A recent summary of the United States Department of Agriculture shows 208,000,000 head of sheep in ten important producing countries containing nearly 40 per cent of the world's sheep. These same countries had only 199,300,000 head in 1921, but the pre-war average number was 219,400,000 head. The report points to further increases in practically all these countries next year.

For three or four years, world consumption of wool has been outrunning production, as shown by the gradual using up of world stocks. Owing to a slow wool market in the early months of 1925, however, stocks carried over in the middle of the year in Australia, New Zealand and South America were larger than a year previous. To what extent these increases were offset by smaller holdings in the hands of mills and dealers in wool manufacturing countries is conjectural. As the evidence stands, it suggests that world production at present may have caught up with consumption.

Stocks of wool in the United States and other textile countries are rather small. European mills are experiencing an unusually active demand for goods, and consumption of wool by domestic mills has increased slightly in recent months. As a result, wool prices have gradually advanced following the slump of last winter. However, the conditions point to some lowering of wool values in the next few years.

Demand Depends Upon Prosperity

The chief blemish on the whole lamb and wool situation is on the demand side. If urban prosperity should fade out, the result might be a rather precipitate decline, especially in the price of wool. In view of the length of this prosperity period, it is quite possible that some recession may start in the next twelve months.

Now, to come back to the original question, "How many ewes shall I keep?" Counsel to the individual would differ greatly from that offered to producers in the mass. If demand is maintained, it is probable that fairly attractive prices would continue with an expansion of 15 per cent. in the domestic sheep industry. This would mean an increase of two to two and one-half million head in the number of lambs for commercial slaughter and a wool clip of 45 to 50 million pounds larger. A substantial share of the wool imported for clothing purposes is of types not grown in this country, so that a larger gain in the domestic clip might mean a substantial decline in the price for domestic types.

Investment in ewes to start a flock now involves a high initial cost, and heavy depreciation must be faced due to the possibility of a declining market. This will reduce the prospective profit. Yet, if a farmer intends to go into the sheep business and stick to it, he need not hesitate to start now. But, if he is merely hoping to scalp out a profit, he would do better to leave it alone. He will have a much better chance by waiting until prices have had their decline and are ready to start up again.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

Three creditable records recently completed in the Guernsey herd at Stannox Farm, East Holliston, Mass., are reported by Manager P. J. Staples. Rosalind of Stannox, a daughter of Prince Charlie of Linda Vista, made with her second calf a Class C record of 11,727 lbs. milk and 676.65 lbs. fat. With her first calf she produced 10,297.5 lbs. milk and 561.71 libs. fat. Another daughter of Prince Charles is Ceres of Stannox with a record of 9691 lbs milk and 533.16 lbs. fat in Class B. The third record, made by Flossie of Stannox, is 10,460 lbs milk and 565.3 lbs. fat. She is a daughter of the farm's old bull, Itchen May King of Stannox.

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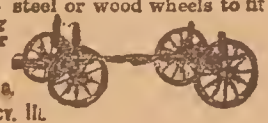

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of December* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.90
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce a base price for November of $2.63½ for 3%, grade B milk in the 200-210 mile zone with the usual differentials.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.42. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.53. These prices went into effect Nov. 16.

BUTTER PRICES LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 8	Dec. 1	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	51 -51½	52 -52½	45½-46
Extra (92sc)	50½-	51 -51½	44½-45
84-91 score	43½-50	44 -50½	35½-44
Lower G'd's	42 -43	42½-43½	34½-35

The butter market eased off considerably during the past week, the price for the higher grades going as low as 50c on Thursday. The factors responsible for this weakness seem to be, First, a feeling that the shortage in storage butter has been reduced, and that it will continue to be reduced during December. Second, production seems to have passed the low point, and third, the prospects of importations from Europe grows stronger as European markets weaken. There was little change in the situation on December 8th. Top quotations were received for only the choicest qualities. There was a considerable amount of withdrawals of storage creamery, the price ruling from 48 to 49c. European markets continue weak, the London market declining about 2c from the early part of last week.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	Dec. 8	Dec. 1	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	—— ——	26 -27	22 -22½
Fresh av'ge	—— ——	25 -25½	21½-
Held fancy	27 -28½	27 -28	23 -24
Held av'ge	25½-26½	25½-26½	22 -22½

The cheese market was quiet the past week, although it was a little more active on December 8th. Western production is holding up fairly well but New York State production is very light. The storage stocks are being withdrawn more slowly which tends to weaken the situation. On December 8th there was so little receipts from New York State that quotations were omitted. On the 7th the quotations were 25 to 27c on state fresh flats.

EGG MARKET LOWER

NEARBY WHITES	Dec. 8	Dec 1	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	67-	77-78	73-74
Av'ge extras	65-66	76-77	68-72
Extra firsts	63-64	68-75	64-66
Firsts	58-62	61-66	58-62
Gathered	50-64	50-74	58-65
Pullets	44-51	50-52	46-53
BROWNS			
Fancy	64-67	74-77	65-75

With the mild weather, the receipts on eggs have increased to the point where there has been a considerable reduction in price and the market is much easier. Buyers have been more cautious and critical and receivers have been anxious to sell promptly. A very small proportion of the receipts were sold for over 58c.

An easy tone continued on December 8th with a disposition to shade prices in order to sell promptly. The market on storage eggs weakened after some improvement earlier in the week. There has been a freer movement on storage eggs resulting in a considerable reduction in local stocks. Prices for storage eggs have ranged from 32½c to 47c. It looks as though the peak in the egg market has been passed. Receipts on nearby white eggs have increased gradually. Qualities have been irregular and buyers have been very selective.

LIVE POULTRY UNSETTLED

FOWLS	Dec. 8	Dec 1	A Year Ago
Colored	32-35	30-35	21-25
Leghorns	29-31	25-30	15-19
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-30	30-33	25-28
Leghorns	27-28	28-30	22-26
Broilers	35-42	36-42	28-35

The market for live poultry has been unsettled. At the opening of last week the demand was fair for small stock while the larger fowls were selling slow. These conditions became more marked through the week. Receipts have been light with a good demand and fowls have been selling at the highest quotations and sometimes at a premium. The receipts of broilers have been light and have had a fair market. Ducks and geese have had a satisfactory outlet. The market has been firm and good qualities have received a 2c premium. The situation on December 8th continued firm, most receivers holding the best qualities at 34c. 500 Long Island spring ducks came in and the market advanced to 34c.

The coming Jewish holidays are as follows: Feb. 28, 1925—Purim. Best market days, Feb. 24, 25 and 26. Kinds most in demand, fat fowls and hen turkeys. March 30-31—Passover. Best market days, March 25, 26 and 27. Kinds most in demand, fat fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys. Apr. 5-6, 1925—Last Passover. Best market days, April 1 and 2. Kinds most in demand, prime quality of all kinds. May 19-20, 1925—Feast of Weeks. Best market days, May 14 and 17. Very little extra demand for this holiday.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES	Dec. 8	Dec. 1	Dec. 9 1924
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, Dec.	1.75½	1.70⅝	1.60¾
Corn, Dec.	.78⅛	.73¾	1.24⅛
Oats, Dec.	.41¾	.39⅜	.58⅛
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.97½	1.92½	1.83¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.95¾	.94	1.42¾
Oats, No. 2	.53	.51½	.66½

FEEDS	Dec. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 6 1924
(At Buffalo)			
Grd Oats	31.00	——	41.00
Sp'g Bran	29.50	——	31.50
H'd Bran	32.00	——	34.00
Stand'd Mids	31.00	——	34.50
Soft W. Mids	36.00	——	41.00
Flour Mids	35.00	——	41.50
Red Dog	42.50	——	45.00
Wh. Hominy	34.00	——	50.00
Yel. Hominy	33.50	——	49.00
Corn Meal	34.00	——	51.00
Gluten Feed	41.75	——	43.75
Gluten Meal	51.75	——	53.25
36% C. S. Meal	37.50	——	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	——	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	——	46.75
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.50	——	46.00

Buffalo feed prices are quoted on the local basis, as reported by the New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET EASIER

The receipts of potatoes in New York city continue heavy. The demand is rather light and the market is unsettled and generally easy. Firms in New York that have a reputation as rejectors have been turning down cars right and left. Some of these were in good shape on arrival but had stood on the tracks for from 3 weeks to a month. The very highest quality received are easily moved but the lower grades are sold with difficulty. The range in quality is rather high, probably due to the weather conditions at time of digging. A report from Chicago calls attention to the fact that this week's prices were 75 to 95c higher than those of the corresponding week of 1919, the last year of high prices. On December 8th the top quotations for Maine's per 150 lb. sacks was $6.00; State's per 180 lb. $6. and $6.50; Long Island's No. 1, in 150 lb. sacks $6.50 to $7.25. Farmers up state have been getting $1.85 to $2.00 a bushel with higher prices where peddled from house to house.

GOOD HAY IS STEADY

There is an easy tone in the lower qualities of hay which are in rather large supply but the highest grades are scarce and the prices firm. On December 8th the quotations were on choice No. Timothy, $28. and $29. for large bales, and $27. and $28. for small bales. Sample hay was quoted from $12. to $18.

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

There is a fair supply of barrelled apples. The quality is irregular and the market is quiet and generally easier, except on the fancy qualities. Baldwins are selling generally at $3.50 and $4.00 with the best cold storage reaching $4.25 and $4.50. Greenings are selling mostly at $4.50 and $5; best state Mackintosh at $8 and $9; average quality $7 and $7.50.

Receipts of pears were light, the market irregular and little change. Upriver and State Kieffers $3.50 at $5.50 per bbl., Seckels $5.50 at $11.00.

The tone of the cabbage market improved somewhat, although there was no increase in prices. The quotations on white per bag are $1.75 and $2.00; state in bulk, per ton $30. and $35.

There was little change in the onion market. Offerings were irregular and the tone was slightly easier in spots. States ranged from $2.00 to $2.80 depending on quality and condition with some of poorer quality selling lower.

MEAT AND LIVE STOCKS

Trade on live calves was rather slow on December 8th. The range of prices was $6.50 to $9.50, with about 300 head unsold. No nearby veals received and quotations were nominal. Live lambs remained steady and unchanged, with $17. the top price. There were few receipts of sheep and hogs.

Country dressed veal showed a light receipt with a market firm and higher. Choice veals sold at 22c; prime 20 to 21c, with poorer grades lower.

Some New Books

"Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer," by the late Henry C. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture is a New York book worth reading. Mr. Wallace's long experience as a farmer, gave him a keen insight into the problems of Agriculture. His intimate knowledge of the depression of the nineties enabled him to discuss the depression following the late war with authority.

This book is an attempt to show the true farming situation to the people of the cities, but it by no means follows that it does not contain much of great value to farmers. He stresses the importance of farming, points out the cause of the Agricultural depression following the war, shows the effect of high taxes and freight rates on Agriculture, and suggests possible ways of restoring a fair price relationship between farms and cities. Mr. Wallace looked to the future as well as the past and his suggestions regarding the future of Agriculture in this country are worthy of the best thought of all farmers.

This book is published by The Century Co., of 353 4th Ave., New York, and the price is $1.75.

* * *

A new book by Mr. Milton Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is worth reading. Mr. Whitney's wide experience has made him especially fitted for writing on this topic "The soil and Civilization." The book is entertaining and readable, but at the same time, it tells much which is of value to the everyday farmer. Throughout the book, the author draws a close comparison between the soil and a living organism, showing that soil must be fed, must breathe and have circulatory and eliminative systems.

This book also describes in every day language, the various soil types found in our country, gives methods for fertilizing and managing them, and concludes with a short history of agriculture, including agricultural conditions in other countries.

The book is published by D. Van Nostrand Co., 8 Warren St., New York City. The list price is $3.00. Our subscribers may secure a discount of one-third by ordering through us.

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News From Among the Farmers

President Coolidge Addresses Great Farm Bureau Meeting in Chicago

PRESIDENT Coolidge traveled two thousand miles on the opening day of the new Congress to address the farmers gathered in Chicago for the seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on December 7.

He stated his position with regard to agriculture very clearly, very quietly, and left no room for doubt in the minds of his hearers. He does *not* believe that tariff revisions are needed. He does *not* think the government should set up a system for governmental handling of exports which would be in effect fixing prices. He does very strongly believe in cooperative marketing and federal credits to improve the farmer's position.

Three thousand farmers from forty states were seated in the grand ball room of the Hotel Sherman when the president's party entered at 11 o'clock. Scores of secret service men and fifteen newspapermen accompanied him from Washington.

A battery of cameras were in place before the speakers platform—they had already posed a bellboy to make sure of their focus—and the President turned unselfconsciously to the flare of the flashlights while Mrs. Coolidge flashed her famous smile. Then the cameramen withdrew and Mr. Bradfute called to order the seventh annual session of the American Farm Bureau Federation and introduced the Chief Executive.

Radio Increases President's Audience

The president put on a pair of glasses which made him look very professional and in a quiet, rather nasal voice with a distinct New England accent, read his agricultural message into the microphone which increased his audience to a hundred times the three thousand seated before him.

The president's manner was very grave and there was a feeling of strain in the audience. I canont recall that there was a single outbreak of laughter, and applause swept the audience only a few times. But the audience seemed to agree with the president's views and to feel at one with him. They liked it when this farm boy from Vermont said, "Industry, thrift, and wealth are the prime products of the farm. We who have seen it, and lived it, *we* know."

Any of the farmers of the west who were hoping for a government export corporation to handle their surplus wheat must have been disappointed. The president said, such a remedy would be "dangerous." He added, "No matter how it is disguised, the moment the government engages in buying and selling, by that act it is fixing prices. It would apparently destroy cooperative associations and all other marketing machinery, for no one can compete with the government."

President Believes in Cooperative Marketing

Strong belief in cooperative marketing was expressed by Mr. Coolidge several times. He said, "For a more orderly marketing calculated to secure a better range of prices the cooperative movement promises the greatest success. The most important development of late years has been the cooperative movement. With a production influenced by information from the department (Department of Agriculture) with adequate storage, supplied with necessary credit, and the orderly marketing effected through cooperative action, agriculture could be placed on a sound and independent business basis. While the Government ought not to undertake to control or direct, it should supplement and assist all efforts in this direction."

One sentence of the president's I have heard quoted with satisfaction by many of the farmers who heard him. It was this, "Of course, I should be willing to approve any plan that can be devised in accordance with sound economic principles."

A. F. B. F. Holds Cooperative Luncheon

After the meeting Mr. Coolidge was the guest at a cooperative luncheon of the officers and directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. All the food served was sent in by cooperative organizations from Vermont to California. The New York farmers who attended the luncheon were Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, president of the N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, secretary; Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights; S. L. Strivings, Castile; and H. C. McKenzie Walton. Mrs. Coolidge was entertained at lunch by the wives of the officers and state presidents. Mrs. Edward Young of Ulster County, president of the N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation; and Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Ithaca, secretary were guests.

This was the first time in the nation's history that a president of the United States made such a trip to address a farmer's meeting. It's a deserved tribute to the American Farm Bureau Federation, and a recognition of its standing as the spokesman for the American farmer.

The afternoon session seemed a little like an anti-climax after the eventful morning but the delegates were feeling in high spirits and showed relief from the strain of the morning. At this session James O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, urged that farmers do more advertising. "Farmers spend a cent in advertising for every dollar spent by industry," he said.

Lucious E. Wilson, president of the General Organization Co. of Chicago, spoke on "The Farm Bureau—Mother Organization of Agriculture", saying that the farm bureau will never be as useful as it might be to farmers until they begin giving to their organization instead of only demanding from it. "The farm bureau is built upside down. Changes and improvements should not emanate from Washington but from the farmers themselves."

Bradfute Outlines Farm Program

What may be considered as the American farmer's program for 1925 was outlined by President Bradfute in his annual address on the second morning of the session. Ways of reducing the farm surplus, taxa-

(*Continued on page* 469)

County Notes

Fayette County, Pa.—Your scribe is much pleased with what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had to say about small farms. If the farmers will bear in mind, the expenses are much larger on a large farm. There is not only more taxes, repairs, etc., but the time it takes to travel large acreage is quite an item. Your scribe has a small farm and can make money and would on no condition undertake a large farm. Corn husking is well along; wheat in ground looks well.

E. W.

Farmers' Meetings

Dec. 16-19.—Delaware County Farm Bureau meetings at Franklin, Davenport, Bovina Center, and Cannonsville.

Jan. 12-16.—Agricultural week at Trenton, N. J. The following organizations will have meetings there. New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, New Jersey State Poultry Association, Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey, New Jersey State Potato Association, New Jersey Alfalfa Association, New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, New Jersey Swine Growers, New Jersey Home Bureau and Country Church Conference.

Jan. 4.-Feb. 26.—The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., announces short courses. Jan. 4.-Feb. 26. Poultry Short Course, Jan. 4.-Feb. 26. General farming short course. Feb. 1-2-3—Tractor School. Feb. 4-5-6—Ford Car School.

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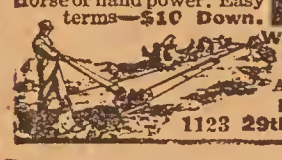

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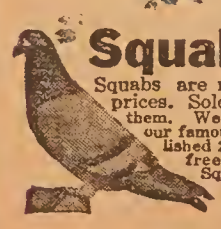

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The Delayed Pilgrim—*By E. R. Eastman*

"I was thinkin' of the time," said the old man slowly, passing a hand across his eyes, "when there was only one stage coach a day running on this road." And after a little pause, he added. "It was much quieter and more peaceful then too."

"Yes," said Bill, " the stage coach was crowded out by the railroads. Now the trains are having a hard time to hold their own with the automobiles and trucks. And next thing we know the aeroplane will have them beaten."

"Aero — aero — aeroplane? What's that?"

"Flying machine. Keep watch and maybe you'll see one. Usually there is some flying over Hartford every day."

"That's one thing that don't surprise me none," said the old man. "I recollect when I was a boy trying to fly off the top of the hen house with Ma's umbrella—Dum near broke my legs off! —But I remember thinkin' that some day somebody would invent a flying dingus of some kind. Are they safe?"

"Fairly so," said Bill. "A little while ago some fellers flew clear around the world, and every day aeroplanes carry the mail from New York to Chicago and back."

"How fast do they go?"

"Over a hundred miles an hour. Down on Long Island, two or three days ago, an army flier flew a distance at the rate of five miles a minute."

The old man shook is head and was silent.

By this time they were in the edges of the city and were passing some of the big manufactories. Bill pointed to a large building and said:

"Know what that is?"

The other shook his head.

"That's shoe shop. Makes hundreds of shoes there every day. What do you think of it?"

"I used to make my own," said Brown simply. "Tanned my own leather, 'n everything."

After a moment, he spoke again:

"Good thing for everyone to know how to do a lot of different things, and not have to depend upon somebody else to do them."

A street car went clattering by.

"What makes it go?" asked Abner, as simple as a child.

"The electric power — electricity," replied Bill, and then he went on to explain as well as he could how electric power had been made in thousands of ways to lessen the burden of man's work and to lighten his path by its rays.

Abner listened quietly but before the other had finished, changed the subject.

"Never saw so many folks in my born days," he said, "and I jest can't get used to the funny clothes."

Then he dropped his voice almost to a whisper.

"Should think all them women would be ashamed of themselves wearing such short dresses!"

"Oh, that's nothing," said Bill. "They all do that. I must say it's more sensible at that than having them dragging around on the ground like the dresses they used to wear."

"Where do they get so much money to buy clothes with?" persisted the old man. "My Mandy had just two dresses. One was a calico which she wore on week days and the other was another calico that she used for Sunday go-to-meetin' dress and for funerals—Wasted a lot of time goin' to funerals. Mandy did."

"Probably had to get some amusement some way," said Bill grimly.

"Maybe you're right," said the old man gently. "'Spect she did have a pretty hard time."

Finally they came down a main street into the center of the city of Hartford. Throngs were hurrying this way and that on the sidewalks. Street cars were passing and re-passing with much clanging and rattling and hundreds and thousands of automobiles rushed hither and thither, filling all the streets as far as the old man could see.

"Bill," he said, "I've seen a lot of strange sights on this here trip today, but, Bill, why do they make all this terrible noise? Should think that folks would all go deaf or crazy—Noise—Noise—Noise—Let's go some place where it's quiet."

They turned down a side street and found a place where Bill parked his car.

"Now," he said. "I've got some running 'round to do. Do you want to come along?"

"No," said Abner, with some emphasis "I'll set here till you come back."

When Bill had completed his errands, he turned the car into the traffic again and made his way back down through the city and came after a while to the open country. Abner seemed no longer interested in the traffic or the rapidly changing scenes, but had withdrawn into one of his rather frequent abstracted moods.

After they had reached the country, he roused himself and began to observe the evidences of farming along the road. In a great potato field a farmer was driving a sprayer, filling the air with a mist that broke the sun's rays into a many colored rainbow.

Pointing to this, Abner wanted to know what it was.

"That's a potato sprayer," said Bill. "He is puttin' on Bordeau mixed with lead arsenate to kill the bugs and prevent blight."

"What bugs?" said the old man.

"Why potato bugs," answered Bill.

"Never heard of them. What do they do?"

"Eat up potatoes. You see, Abner, farming has changed. A feller has to know a good deal more nowadays to make out on a farm than he used to. The old settlers used up all of the fertility in the soil and never put much back. Near as I can find out from my reading, they didn't have any weeds or bugs of any kind to bother them."

"Injuns used to say," said Abner, "that we white men brought the weeds." And then he continued, "'Pears to me that these farmers are tryin' to do too much. Must be ten acres in that field of taters. No use of raising so many. No one family could eat them all."

"Of course not," answered the other. "They raise them to sell to the folks in the cities who have to have them to eat."

"I don't see no sense," commented the old man, "of working so dum hard to raise stuff for other folks to eat. Why don't they raise their own?"

Receiving no reply to his question, he became abstracted again and they rode along several miles in silence except for the noise of the car and other traffic on the country road.

Later the old man started the conversation.

"Who pays for buildin' this road?" he asked.

"This is a state road," answered Bill. "Built by the state."

"That don't answer my question," irritably returned the other. "Where's the state get the money?"

"Taxes," answered Bill shortly.

"Jest as I expected—Jest as I expected," said Abner with emphasis. "We used to work our roads ourselves and now it takes all the cash you can rake and scrape to pay taxes for roads and other foolishness like this contraption we're ridin' in."

"Well, you have to admit, 'bner, that these roads are better than the mud holes we used to have, and as for the automobiles being foolishness, just see how much time we can save with them."

"That's jest it," said the old man. "All I've noticed all day is everybody rushing around trying to get somewhere in a hurry. What good is the time to them after they've worked so hard to save it?"

Then as if to himself, he added: "I think I'm beginning to understand . . . . No matter when or where folks live, they're always trying to get more things, or more money. Seems as though these folks now have got everything to work with, but I'll bet they're no happier than the pioneers were . . . . Yes, sir, I'm beginning to see—beginning to see—it ain't *things* that matter."

Supper that night at the Lynch home was a quiet affair. The hired man was more intent on attending to a hungry appetite than he was to conversation. Young Lynch could not keep his mind off the scene he had had with Mary that day. The older man ate the food that was set before him and said nothing. Mrs. Lynch made two or three attempts at conversation and then gave up.

After supper the men went out to do the milking, and Abner went along. The long, well lighted, concrete stable, filled with the big Holsteins just in from the pasture, was a pleasant place. Bill took his pail and stool and went down to the end of the stable while the hired man endeavored to make conversation, as he milked, with Brown. As all of his questions were evaded or answered indifferently, his curiosity about the old man increased. He could not forget, either, the strange fact that in the age of the motor car, the older man had never seen one before that day.

Finally Abner roused himself and began to answer questions with questions. He seemed to be especially interested in the cows, and when Jim told him that these were purebreds, of which Lynch was especially proud, the old man wanted to know what purebreds were.

Then he wanted to know how much wages Jim received.

"Fifty dollars a month and board and washin'," said the other.

The old man started.

"Stop your lyin' to me, young feller," he said. "Ten or fifteen dollars a month would be big wages."

The other said nothing, but looked disgusted.

"Be you goin' to get in a couple of loads of hay tonight before dark?" inquired Abner.

"Not much!" said the other scornfully. "That sort of thing was played out long ago."

"If I was boss around here," said Abner, "I wouldn't keep ye around long. Why when I was a youngster, ten or fifteen dollars a month and keep was dum good wages for a hired man, and he used to git out at half past four in the morning, and during hayin' and harvest work till dark."

The other leaned over to spit out a quid of tobacco.

"I guess you have been away to sea, old timer, all right. The hired man business is sure different. Times have certainly changed since you were a boy."

"Yes," said the other with strange emphasis, "so they have—so they have," and walked out of the stable.

After he left the barn, the old man walked down the highway in front of the old Brown homestead. He walked by, turned around and came back again. Then for a second time he turned, but instead of going by, he went up the path through the yard, crossed the porch and knocked on the kitchen door. Mary opened the door. For a moment, he stood, either in thought or groping for the right thing to say.

"You—you—are—Mary Brown?"

"Yes," she said. "What can I do for you?"

"Well—well—my name is—Brown, too . . . . Once, years ago, I used to live in this neighborhood. I'm stoppin' for a spell over at Lynch's, and I jest thought I'd come over and get acquainted with my namesakes."

"That's fine," said Mary. "Won't you come in? I'm sorry that Father and Mother had to be away. It's Saturday night and they's gone to town to attend a meeting. But come in just the same and make yourself at home."

She led him into the living room, gave him a chair, and seated herself on the couch opposite him. But he made no effort at first to break, what seemed to her, the awkward silence. Instead, he seemed to be devouring with his eyes every nook and corner in the room. Then he turned his gaze upon the girl with such an intentness that she could feel the warm color surge up into her face.

"She's a Brown all right," he said, half to himself.

To relieve the tension, the girl tried to make polite conversation.

"There are lots of Browns," she said, "but maybe because you used to live here you might be a cousin or something."

"Yes," he replied, "I am a relation. That's the reason why I came over . . . Know anything about your folks way back?" he asked abruptly.

"Yes," she said, her interest making her forget her embarrassment. "Why?"

"How far back?" he insisted.

"Well, quite a ways. You see, this branch of the Brown family has lived on this same farm for a great many years. In fact, the Browns and Lynchs were among the first settlers in this valley, and we've got old papers and things that show who the Browns were way

(*Continued on page* 469)

What Happened In the Story Thus Far

THIS strange and unusual story has its beginning in 1924 on a stone wall fence enclosing a cemetery on a hill overlooking the Connecticut Valley. Abner Brown, who has returned to earth after an absence of a hundred years, tells young Bill Lynch a strange tale of an interrupted journey along the Road of Life, interrupted and delayed because he had in his former existence on earth lived a hard and grasping life, working only for his own selfish interests. The Master of Life decreed that before he could continue his journey, he must return to earth long enough to see the mistakes that he made before and to correct some of his errors.

Because this story fits in with what young Bill Lynch already knows about a neighborhood tradition, he partly believes the old man, and agrees to take him into his home and let him pay his way by helping during haying. The two start down from the hillside toward the Lynch homestead below and the old man tries to adjust himself to scenes where he had lived a century ago, scenes that were strange yet familiar, while young Lynch is quiet, awed by the strange story and his stranger companion.

After dinner Bill walked across to the Brown homestead. He again asked Mary to marry him but she definitely refuses because of the tradition of the curse against them. Bill replies that he will not ask her again.

Uncle Abner is introduced for the first time to a flivver and starts off toward town with Bill.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

THE degree cards continue to come in. Several Scouts have written asking about the failure of the Long House to assign Scout numbers. This practice has been discontinued, so that now all that is necessary is to give your name and address instead of giving your scout number when asking for booster points or in sending in degree report cards.

Scouts who recently passed degree tests are:

First Degree—Darrell Solida, Big Run, Pa. Stanley Robinson, New Albion, Pa.

Second Degree—Harold Bishop, Lyons, N. Y. Frank Vaughn, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Third Degree—Ralph Koch, McKeansburg, Pa. Myron Stahlman, Fairmont City, Pa. William Barber, Altmar, N. Y.

How Do You Like This Idea

What do you think of the idea of having special subjects for the column once a month. For instance we might announce in advance the subject for the special page and then publish a number of letters relating to it. For instance one issue might contain letters on collecting, another on trapping, or camping, or building a hut. In fact any of the many things in which scouts are interested. If you like this idea, write and tell us, suggesting some subjects that you like, with the time of year you think would be appropriate for them.

LONE SCOUT LETTERS

Dear Editor and Lone Scouts:

I have passed the first three degrees and received my badges. They are all nice and I am proud of them. I wrote once before and didn't see it in the paper.

I have gotten part done with the 4th degree. I would like to have some of the other scouts write to me. I would answer any letters.

Glenn Lewis, Gillette, Pa. (5)
R. D. 2.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I expect you have been receiving letters from other boy friends of mine. I told them about the Lone Scout organization, and they all said they wanted to join. One boy came over at our house and looked at my badge and he went home and told his father. His father asked him if he wanted to join and he said he did not know just yet. When he saw that the rest of the boys were going to join he sent in his letter.

Kenneth Kantz (5)
Cochranton, Pa.

Dear Brother Scouts:

My first degree pin has come and I'm ready to pass my second degree. The Lone Scouts around Warsaw are catching some scouting enthusiasm by my forming the Chinosehehgheh Tribe.

If each of you would get each scout in your district re-interested our A. A. Tribe would surely have something to brag about. Perhaps some of you have noticed that a certain bunch are doing all the work and boosting, so come one and all of you and so something to boost your Tribe. Remember each of you must boost and start that ball rolling.

Lewis Gay, Warsaw, N. Y. (5)

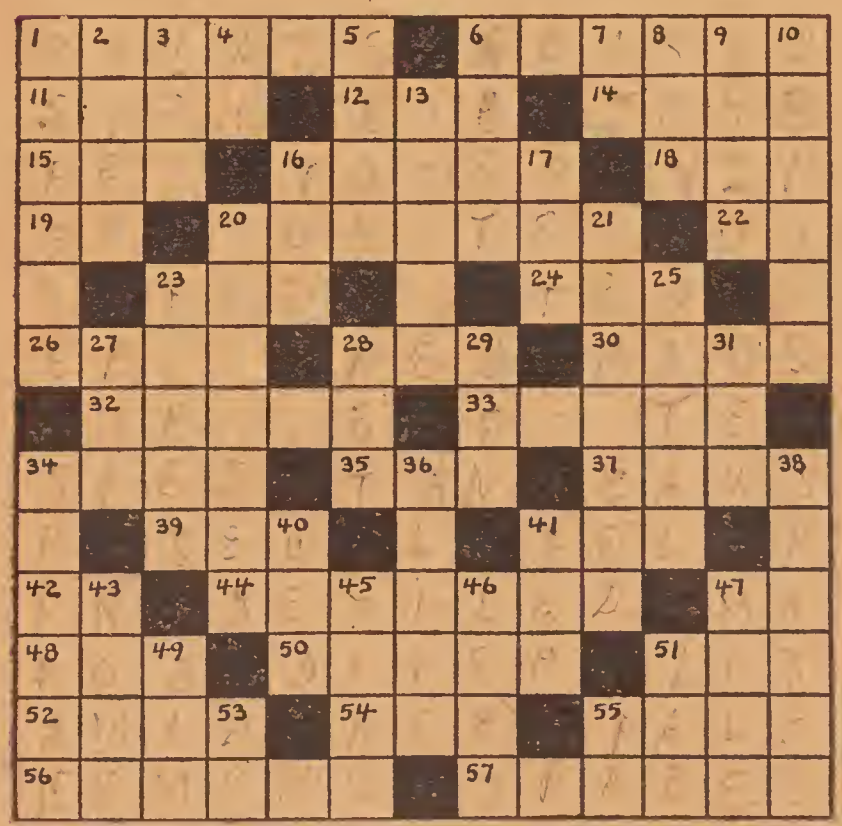
Dear Lone Scouts:

I have passed the second degree and am sending for my third degree book. I have two points toward a booster title and expect to get more soon. I am trying to get enough members for a tribe. I have wanted to join the scouts for a long time but the nearest troop is three and a half miles away. We have had some snow here. I have some skiis which I made out of barrell staves with straps on them. I do some trapping on the streams and land around here. Last year I caught five weasels, one skunk and a muskrat. I have shot fifteen woodchucks with my .22 rifle this summer.

Wenzel Mirwald, (5)
Dayton, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 7, Number 2



5—Black
6—Aid
7—By
8—Male descendant
9—Ireland
10—Deprive of rank
13—Wrathful
16—Seed-vessel
17—Fixed in opinion
20—Resolved
21—Bequeathed
23—Kindles
25—Pertaining to one's birth
27—Sharp blow
28—Wager
29—Animal's lair
31—Moisture
34—Winding and advancing
36—Living
38—Ice-vehicle (Pl)
40—Marry
41—Contraction of "ever"
43—City in Alaska
45—Small ties
46—Limbs
47—Measure of length
49—Not bright
51—Youth
53—Perform
55—Father

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HORIZONTAL

1—Narrate
6—Humbled
11—Level
12—Child's napkin
14—Ripped
15—Fondle
16—Skin-openings
18—Pinch
19—Conjunction
20—Contributed
22—Negative reply
23—Nourished
24—Half a score
26—Scandinavian navigator
28—Couch
30—Manufactured
32—Revive from death
34—Advanced with speed
35—Convert into leather
37—Cuts with a saw
39—Make with needle and thread
41—Elongated fish
42—Within
44—Polluted
47—Mother
48—Fishing-pole
50—Person who dives
51—Illuminated
52—Amidst
54—Solicit
55—Ghastly
56—Sour fruit (Pl)
57—Digging implement (Pl)

VERTICAL

1—Rest
2—At any time
3—Permit
4—Indefinite article

S	T	A	M	P	S	■	C	R	U	M	B	S
H	■	M	E	A	T	■	R	A	T	E	■	H
A	T	■	A	L	A	B	A	M	A	■	M	I
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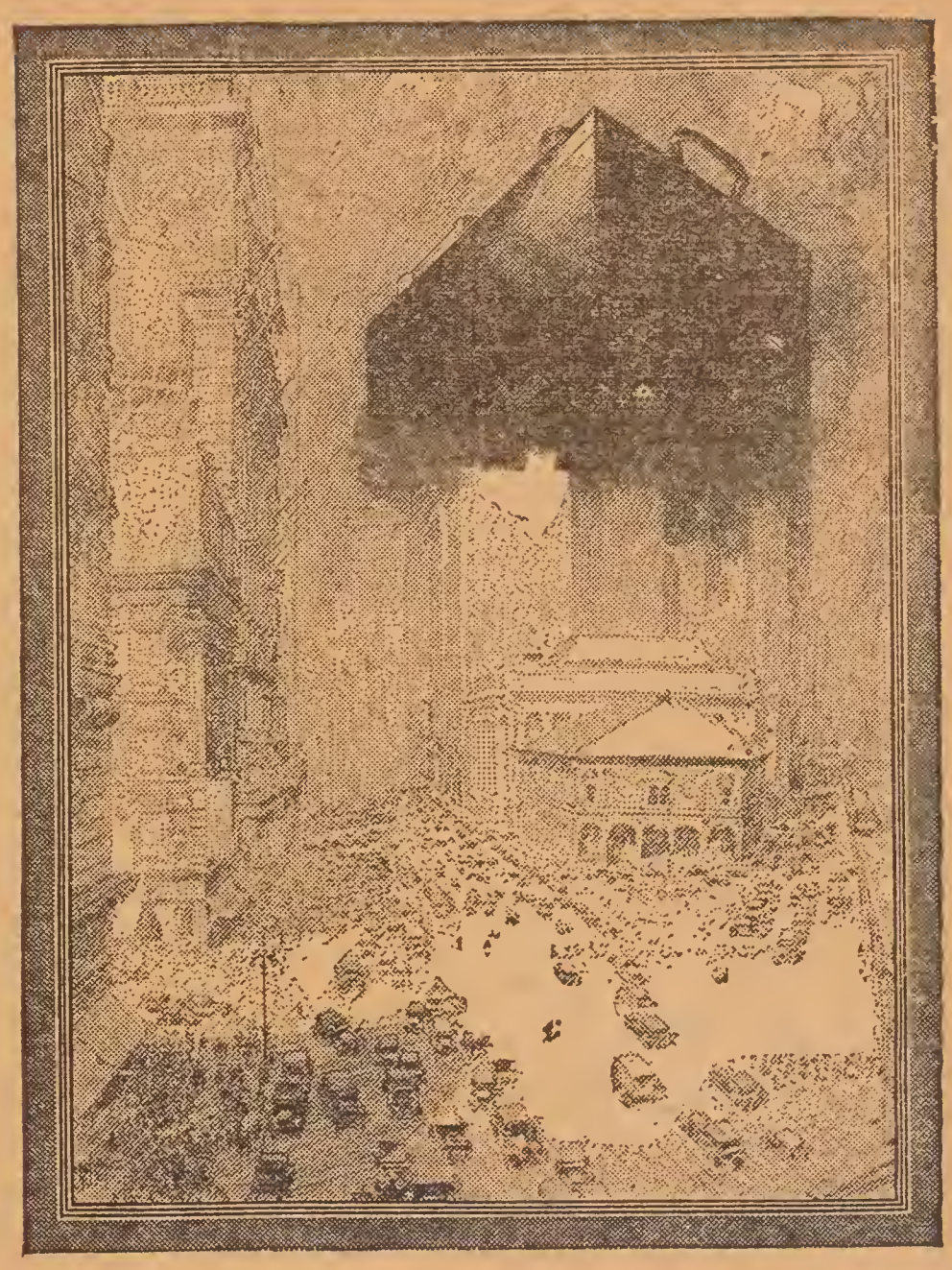

Why Exide spells *Economy*

THERE are two traits *built into* Exide Batteries that result in economy. Both of these qualities are known the world over. They are Dependability and Durability.

You can depend on an Exide being right on the job in your car whenever you need it. And it stays right on the job for so long a time that it proves a true economy. The first cost of an Exide is surprisingly low—the final cost, lowest.

You will find the economical battery for *your* car at a nearby Exide Dealer's. Also, you can get Exide Radio Batteries at Exide Dealers and at radio dealers.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Philadelphia

Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, 153 Dufferin Street, Toronto

ABOVE THE EARTH

Dependable battery performance is a vital factor in the safety of modern aviation. That is why Exide Batteries are used on government, private and commercial airplanes.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Share Your Christmas Sweets

Decorate a Box of These and Add a Personal Touch to Your Gifts

INSTEAD of the usual Christmas candies which must be made when other affairs are just as pressing as they can be, it is a good plan to make some confections that can be made beforehand and are all the better for the keeping. If the little folks are allowed to pick out nuts, stone dates and help in as many ways as they are able, they get lots of pleasure besides being of real service to the busy mother.

Candied fruits and vegetables are surprisingly good and are far more healthful than sweets which are rich with sugar. It is not necessary to go off the farm for delectable Christmas sweets—except indeed to get the sugar, which does not cost what it once did! If you are lucky enough to have your own maple sugar, you save even on that bill.

Candied Fruits

A syrup of two cups of sugar, ½ cup glucose (corn syrup) and 1 cup water boiled until it spins a thread can be used for candying pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, pineapple and apples. Such fresh fruits as quinces and pineapples would have to be cooked first until tender, and then added to the syrup a little at a time. When the syrup is thoroughly cooked through the fruit the pieces can be lifted onto glazed paper and left to dry. Then other fruit is added to the syrup.

If you wish a real Christmassy effect, use bright red apples for candying. Remove core neatly, leave skin on, and slice in ⅛ to ¼ inch rounds with hole in center. Cook in the syrup until clear and remove to a plate to drain. It may then be put on cheese cloth or a wire screen in order to dry thoroughly.

Use Orange and Grapefruit Peels

If you save your orange and grapefruit peels for a few days, they can be kept fresh in salted water (1 to 2 tablespoons of salt to 1 quart of water). The peel may remain there for days, but should be there at least 24 hours. When ready to cook, drain and add fresh, cold water. Bring to boiling point and drain—this to remove salt. Do this two or three times until there is no salty taste. Then boil gently until skin is tender. Scrape all white material out with a spoon, cut skin into ¼ inch strips and weigh. Combine an equal weight of sugar with water (about 1 cup sugar to 1½ cups water) add the strips of fruit and simmer until syrup is almost absorbed. Turn often with a fork to prevent scorching. Let cool in the syrup, reheat a little, roll in granulated sugar and spread on a waxed paper for two or three hours. This can be kept two or three weeks in a tightly covered can.

The Bolero Frock

The very smart **pattern No. 2587** *shows a separate bolero, a collarless waist, and a four piece circular skirt. It fairly radiates youth and vivacity and is altogether charming for the girl or slender woman. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size takes 3 ⅞ yards of 40-inch material for the dress with 2 yards of 40-inch material for contrasting for blouse.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Candied Carrot

Even the lowly carrot makes a very presentable confection if properly prepared. It needs to be cooked until tender and have the skins and greenish center removed (use apple corer for the latter). Slice in quarter inch slices, or, for small carrots, lengthwise in quarters and cook until clear in the syrup recommended for fruits. Use the same precautions for draining and drying.

Glazed Nuts and Fruits

Nuts and fruits should be ready for dipping before syrup is made as it hardens quickly and too much reheating is apt to burn it. This syrup is made of 4 cups sugar, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, and 1 cup water. Stir constantly over low fire until dissolved. Bring to boiling point, cover, and boil about three minutes without stirring. It should then give the hard crack test when dropped in cold water (290° if you use sugar thermometer). Use a thin wire skewer or fine hatpin for dipping the nuts or fruits and lay on waxed paper to harden. These too can be kept in airtight containers for a time.

Tidbit Balls

A very delicious tidbit of dried fruits and nuts can be made by grinding together in the food chopped ½ cup each of seeded raisins, nuts, dates, figs, grated cocoanut and ½ teaspoon salt. These should be mixed well, rolled into balls, rolled in powdered sugar, grated chocolate or grated cocoanut or dipped in melted chocolate. If the dried fruit mixture is too dry to mix well, a few drops of orange juice or grape juice will do the trick. If you happen to be shy any of these ingredients, a combination of the others would be quite satisfactory.

Stuffed Dates or Prunes

These fruits should be washed well and the prunes steamed or soaked overnight if preferred soft. Cut a lengthwise slit, remove stones, and fill with fondant or other candy, nut meats, candied fruits, or grated cheese, or even peanut butter. Roll in granulated or powdered sugar. A very attractive spray for the top of the Christmas box of candy or for the table can be made by slitting each raisin of a cluster and stuffing it with a little fondant.

Date Loaf

Try this on your family and see how they like it. Boil 5 cups granulated sugar with 2 cups water until it reaches the hard boil stage. Stir into this syrup 2 cups of stoned dates, ¾ cup nut meats and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Keep stirring until dates dissolve; remove from the fire and beat until stiff enough to form into a loaf. Dampen a cloth, wring very dry, and put the candy in it while still warm. Draw the cloth up tight, shaping the mass into a loaf which can later be sliced just as you do bread. If you prefer, the candy can be turned into a pan and cut into squares.

Fondant

The Christmas candy par excellence is cooked fondant because when properly made it has a soft velvety texture and and can be seasoned, colored and shaped for so many purposes. However, it does require a certain amount of skill to make and is better for standing 24 hours after cooking before it is finally shaped.

For this reason busy people often make a cold or uncooked fondant of confectioner's sugar, worked into either an unbeaten egg white, or 2 tablespoons of hot water, or the same amount of orange juice. Use as much sugar as the liquids will take up, approximately 2 cups. One ingenious person devised the method of starting with a medium-sized potato; boil until mealy, drain, mash, and while warm, work in as much confectioner's sugar as it will take up. This potato fondant has the advantage of not being too heavily sweet, but it requires rather strong flavoring to disguise the potato taste. These cold fondants can be kneaded until smooth, divided into portions to be seasoned and colored differently. It is a good thing to gradually build up a supply of good paste colorings and different flavors. Small phials of oil of peppermint, clove, wintergreen, or other similar flavors will last a long time as so small a quantity of each is required. It really seems as if just waving the bottle above the fondant is all it needs! A drop or so of the flavoring, a wee bit of paste coloring on the tip of a paring knife, a thorough working in and you have gay candies which glorify the other more somber ones. The fondant can be rolled out on a board with a rolling pin, and cut into small rounds with a large thimble. Stacking different colors and cutting down through them gives a ribbon effect. Or larger pieces can be rolled after stacking and then cut to get a mottled effect. A little experimenting suggests all sorts of possibilities. Dry cocoa or melted chocolate may be worked into plain fondant easily.

Plain fondant flavored with vanilla is good for dipping in melted chocolate.

Pulled Molasses Candy

Melt 3 tablespoonsful butter in a kettle, add 2 cups molasses and 2-3 cup sugar, stir until sugar dissolves and bring to boiling point. Boil slowly about 3 minutes without stirring, then stir constantly until the hard crack stage is reached. (Sample stays hard when dropped into cold water). Add 4 teaspoons vinegar, remove from fire, pour into greased pan or dish. When it is cool enough to handle, grease tips of fingers and begin with a small amount, pulling back and forth gradually working in more of the candy. Grasp firmly or the slipping will blister the hands. Pull until light yellow and porous. Stretch into a rope on a greased surface, cut into desired lengths.

Good For Full Figures

A dark silk of dull finish would carry out **pattern 2584** *to best advantage for the woman of full figure. An interesting feature is shown in the tie-string and panels adjusted under the patch pockets. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size takes 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

The "Royal"

A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices.

We Pay the Freight

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J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.

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Banish Pimples By Using Cuticura

Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Try our new Shaving Stick.

Mid-way down the Famous East Coast of FLORIDA

Here rich land is low priced—virgin soil produces big crops and a market is already established. Can you imagine a better place to live and enjoy life?

The famous Indian River oranges and grapefruit; truck crops in wide variety and pineapples provide an income for every month in the year.

Unexcelled climate; splendid transportation—rail and water; good roads, schools and churches; fine fishing and hunting; all this and more awaits you at Fort Pierce. Plan a trip here this winter, or write for attractive booklet.

B.E. Kessler, Executive Secretary

FORT PIERCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Saint Lucie County, Fort Pierce, Florida

FORT PIERCE *is calling you*

Merry Christmas and Good Health

Is a Wish We All Can Help Come True.

WHAT better wish could one friend send to another than this? Just let even one member of your family fail to enjoy good health and Christmas or any other day is never so merry as it might be.

Tuberculosis is a menace to every person whether sick or well, because no one is immune from it. Fortunately only half as many people die from it as died twenty years ago. That is true because the National, State and local Tuberculosis Assocations have fought the disease so valiantly and are gradually stamping it out. But these associations depend entirely upon the sale of Christmas seals for their funds and you can do your bit by buying some seals. They are a penny a piece, and when used on your Christmas mail, letters and cards, add a real touch of attractiveness, besides carrying a message which all of us need at times.

Playday Gift for Little Folks

IF you want the mother of your little friends to remember you thankfully for what you give her children at Christmas time, a box holding the following articles will serve this purpose: a tube of library paste, scissors with blunt points, some half shells of California walnuts, a box of tooth picks, small boxes, lids, cartons, some filing folders, corks, clothespins, and spools.

A box with this equipment can serve to amuse children a whole rainy afternoon when the mother is too busy to give much time to amusing them. The walnut shells make most life-like turtles when pasted on paper which has been cut out with head, arms, legs and tail. The legs can be bent downward so that they support the little animal. The shells when turned bottom up and properly equipped with an upright toothpick having a bit of light cardboard (the folders) pasted on it for sails make a beautiful boat which will really sail. Some melted candle wax dropped into the boat holds the toothpick or match upright. A little experience will soon teach one how to make a very presentable little vessel.

The cartons and cardboard boxes offer possibilities for doll houses, furniture, people and all the rest. A few clothespins can serve nicely for gate-posts, table-legs, etc. Spools and corks fit admirably for flower-pots, tree-stands and underpinnings for bridges. If a bit of mirror is included, the possibilities for lakes will lend much play to the youngster's imagination when constructing his toy village or home grounds.

A little practice and exercise of ingenuity on the mother's part opens up all kinds of possibilities for the contents of such a little box—a child's imagination makes the whole thing real to him.

REASONS WHY
"Makin's" Make Difference

BAKING day again! What'll we make today? Apple pie, sugar cookies, and white bread? Or shall it be whole wheat or graham bread this time, or maybe some oatmeal bread for a change and pumpkin pie, and some ginger cookies with plenty of molasses in both—that's enough for once. Does it matter which way the decision goes—yes, indeed. Why?

First of all, we need the roughage, vitamins and extra mineral salts provided by the coarser flour and cereals. Then, too, molasses should resume its one-time importance in cookery because it contains mineral salts and vitamin B which have been refined out of sugar.

Contrary to public opinion, some of the good old-fashioned open kettle molasses can still be had on the market, and it is safe to say that there yet remain enough good, old-fashioned cooks who know how to use it to advantage. And the new-fashioned ones can easily learn when they know it means more wholesome food.

Why not make some gingerbread men and molasses taffy for the Christmas stocking or Christmas tree? They are far more wholesome than some of the cheap candies which are apt to find prominent place there.

Perhaps the every-school-day business of putting up lunches is paramount just now. Then here's a recipe for oatmeal bread which has the double virtue of a rough cereal and of molases to make it wholesome:

Oatmeal Bread

2 cups boiling water
½ tb. salt
½ yeast cake, dissolved in
½ cup lukewarm water
1 cup rolled oats (dry)
½ cup molasses
1 tb. fat
4½ to 5 cups flour.

Add boiling water to rolled oats, cover and let stand one hour. Add other ingredients, let dough rise to double its bulk, stir down well, put in greased pans, let rise again, and bake about one hour in moderate oven.

It just happens that peanut butter belongs among the desirable foods and makes a fine sandwich filling when used with this oatmeal bread. You may want to soften it by mixing with melted butter, cream or salad dressing—it spreads better and does not stick to the roof of the mouth so much.

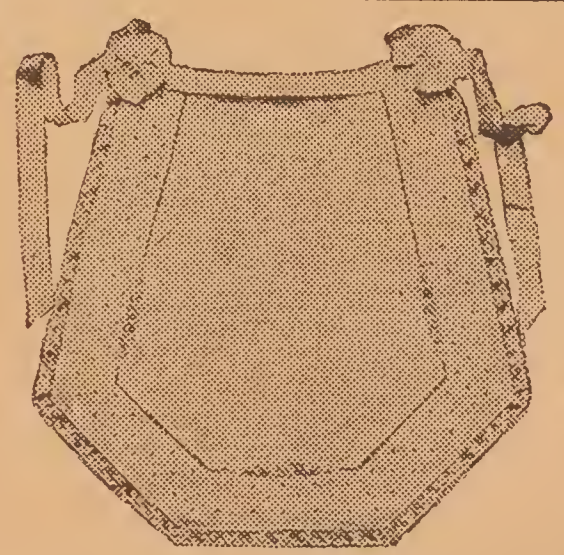
Do You Study the Market

THE people who have raised their own pork this year are in luck, according to economists who have made a study of meat prices. Within the last year the prices of pork have increased 20 to 25% over last year. Altogether, pork prices have increased 100% above their pre-war level. Lard is only about 50% higher than its pre-war price.

On the other hand, beef has not increased in price during the past year and the best cuts are only about 60% more expensive than they were before the war.

Consequently, if a woman is buying meat to can or for everyday use, beef is more economical, as long as the present prices continue.

Coat hangers are great space savers on rainy wash days. Put the wet clothes on the hangers and the capacity of your indoor clothesline will be almost doubled.



E 333-12—Dainty tea apron of white lawn. Pink, blue and yellow flowers are worked solid in French knots. A line of blue darning stitch connects the flower groups and pink dots form the border. Apron stamped for embroidery, and floss to embroider 50 cents. Lace for edge 25 cents.

SPARE TIME WILL MAKE THIS QUILT

The patterns are quickly embroidered in outline stitch and the quilt is soon made. It's interesting pick-up sewing. There are 20 Roly Poly Quilt blocks, each eight inches square and on hot-iron transfer patterns by which you can stamp the design to white muslin squares. The animals are then embroidered in outline stitch and set together as pictured on page 14 of our August 29th issue

The transfer patterns, in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents for complete quilt set.. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

We accept only advertisements which we believe to be thoroughly reliable and guarantee that the subscriber will receive fair treatment. In order to receive the benefits of this guarantee it is necessary that you state that you saw the advertisement in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Extra help on washday! Quick, safe and thorough cleanliness!

Dirt-loosening naptha and splendid soap, working hand-in-hand, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, in any shape or form!

Get this *extra* help! Isn't it worth a penny more a week — especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

Freedom and Control

Without some freedom, life is forever stunted. Restrict the growth and nourishment of any plant too much, and see what happens. And human enterprise is but another kind of plant—it must be nourished. It must be free to grow.

This does not mean that we must let our fields run wild—there must be law and order. The electric light and power industry is no exception to this rule. With public regulation of rates and standards of electric service, the industry is effectively controlled, and its future lies in the hands of the people.

Encouragement is necessary if an industry is to grow—a return upon the money spent to build it, sufficient to encourage the furnishing of money for further building. Because this has been recognized by the public regulators, new capital has been obtainable as needed, enabling the industry, through the use of improved equipment, to produce electricity at a lower cost.

The result has been a reduction in the price paid for electric service by the public during a period when the general cost of living has increased more than seventy per cent.

Both freedom *and* control are possible in the wise regulation of a public service industry.

To extend greater benefits of electricity to agriculture is the problem now being studied by fifteen state committees, cooperating with the national committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Mfg. Ass'n, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. Winter House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets, Flannel Nightgowns, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 553, Boston, Mass.

FARMER AGENTS. Make $25 weekly selling Comet Sprayers. Profitable winter employment. You take orders, we deliver and collect. Commissions weekly. Established 35 years. Particulars free. RUSLER CO., Box C-2, Johnstown, Ohio.

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HILLSIDE FARM, WESTKILL, N. Y. Ideal for elderly and convalescing people. No institution. Homelike. Plenty of milk and eggs. Rates reasonable.

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PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, Mr. Guppy of Maple Row, grandson of world's record cow, Mistress of Bleakhouse. His sire a Register of Merit bull; his two full sisters in register of merit with average production of over 11,000 lbs. milk and 625 lbs. fat, made under farm care while running with rest of herd. Younger bulls, cows and heifers of equal breeding. Accredited herd. Write for prices and full particulars. ROY L. BIELBY, Rome, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MILKING SHORTHORN bull calves from 1 to 11 months old. Herd Sire General Roan Clay (By Glenside Roan Clay, world's heaviest bull) General Roan Clay is full brother to Roan Clay whose junior 3 year old record is 12,516 lbs milk, 472 lbs. butterfat, next to highest record for her age in U. S. Accredited herd. CHARLES F. FEISTHAMEL, Lowville, N. Y.

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ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and dogs, best for cattle, shipped on approval, genuine heelers, pups guaranteed, priced reasonable. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox and Coon hounds, that are actually running and treeing, also youngsters well started, and puppies from above dogs.

SCOTCH COLLIE and Welsh Shepherds. All sizes, all ages. We raise 'em, we ship 'em C. O. D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

ATTENTION NIGHT HUNTERS—Let me send you a good dog. Make your hunting profitable. Write me for information and price on a real coon, or combination tree hound. Best tree dogs on earth and you save money. Long trial and satisfaction guaranteed. HOWELL CREEK KENNELS, West Plains, Mo.

"REDUCED PRICES for Christmas." It's hard to get up at 3 A. M. to get cows. An English or Welsh Shepherd that has natural herding instinct will bring them alone. Buy now. They'll bring your cows next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOX AND BEAGLE hounds and pups. Trade for good guns. DAVID WOOD, Stony Creek, New York.

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FROM CHAMPION STOCK. Registered German Police pups, High blooded, low priced. Also registered matron $35.00. BURLEIGH JONES, Lakeport, N. H.

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WHITE ANGORA DOES, $3 each, bred. Also mixed Belgians. ALICE SHERMAN, Messengerville, N. Y.

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POLICE PUPPIES. Royally bred; born October 4th. FRED CUSHING, New Ipswich, N. H.

AIRDALES—OORANG AND SWIVELLER STRAIN. Some splendid puppies. JOHN WILLIAMS, Danville, Vt.

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SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Free range, disease free hens, $7; toms, $10, $12. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa. Susquehanna County.

FOR SALE—White Emden geese, $4 and $5 each. R. H. ZAHNISER, Mercer, Pa., R. D. 1.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

ACCREDITED UTILITY ROSE COMB and Single Comb R. I. Red breeding males. Bred for size, eggs, color. 70, 1st and 2nd prizes on 73 entries this fall. $10 and $15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED A. SAVOY, Box 181, Warner, N. H.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10; hens, $8. Also Light Brahma pullets and cockerels, $2 to $5 each. Healthy, free range stock. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale. Bred for size and quality. 1st prize winners at New York State Fair 1925. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

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BRONZE TURKEYS from my State Fair and Boston winners. Young toms, 20 to 23 lbs., $16 each. Money back guarantee. EDWARD CARROLL, West Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TANCRED LEGHORN cockerels, official blood lines, specially priced at $3, $5 and $8.25. ARCHIE M. CHAPMAN, Ellicottville, N. Y.

PUREBRED CORNELL CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns, yearling hens and breeders, $1.00 each. ROY E. RATHBUN, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED White Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Free from disease. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Gold Bank Strain. Price reasonable. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Very large; strong; healthy breeders. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

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FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds testimonials say ours only Blackhead cure. 24 capsules and successful raising hints $1; $3.50 100. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

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MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write; WILLEMS SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J., Rochester, N. Y.

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HONEY—Clover—5 lbs. $1.15; 10, $2.05; Buckwheat, $1; $1.80. Postpaid 3 zones. 60 lbs. here, Clover, $7.80; Buckwheat, $6; Dark Clover, $7. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—1925 CROP, postpaid, white 5 lbs. $1.05, 10 lbs. $1.85; Buckwheat 95c, 10 lbs. $1.65. F.O.B. Here, White 60 lb. can $7.50; Buckwheat, $5.60. List free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25. 10 lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15. 10 lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection allowed. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

100 GENUINE Aspirn Tablets 48c prepaid. Money back Guarantee. Sample Free. Agent Wanted. GOSNEY, New Drop, New York.

FIRST and second cutting alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay direct from the growers. Feed this high protein hay with low protein grain ration and save money. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y., Howard L. Cross.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—Are you wondering what to give? Here's the answer: There can be no more appropriate gift to relative or friend than "THE TROUBLE MAKER," E. R. Eastman's new novel. We will mail the book on the date you wish to your friend and an appropriate Christmas card stating that it is a present from you. Send us two dollars and directions and we will do the rest. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. Carlots only. Ask for delivered prices on all grades of hay, including alfalfa, oat, rye and wheat straw. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

THE PURPOSE OF GOD: If you would understand the message of the Bible, and can think for yourself; helpful literature will be sent on application to ROBERT GREEN, 34 Noel St., Springfield, Mass.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking $1.00. Postpaid. CLEMENTS & WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

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WE RECENTLY RECEIVED this letter from one of our customers,—"As I got two bathroom outfits and was so well pleased with them, we would like you to make us a special price on a laundry tub with traps and all complete. D. T. L., Dumaven, N. Y." We are certain we can serve you equally as well. Write us for Catalogue 20. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., INC., 254 W. 34th Street, New York City.

IF ORDERED QUICK $4.95 buys Brand New, All Wool, genuine regulation U. S. Army olive drab cloth overcoat, or sent C.O.D. anywhere in United States. FRIEDLANDER BROTHERS, Moultrie, Georgia.

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WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

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210 ACRES, 10 MILES NORTH of Syracuse, New York, on State road. 175 acres cultivated, no stone, clay loam, good drainage, two 11 room houses, barn 36 x 100, 28 stantion cow barn, new steel roofs, new granery, machine shed and hen house, good well, spring creek. Will sell bare farm or well equipped cheap. WM. E. DARK, Clay, N. Y.

Our Little Radio

ONE thing sure, the radio is here to stay. If every farm family only knew the real good concerts, speeches, after-dinner speeches, health talks, agricultural talks, market reports, weather forecast, Arlington time signals, speeches from Washington, D. C., talks on how to dress, that is styles, colors best suited to a certain complexion and build, yes and lots of the famous American jazz music and we do hear such fine opera music, bedtime stories, in fact any and all things that can be heard with the "ears". On Sunday morning we usually listen in and hear Lockport, N. Y.—they broadcast their church service from the M. E. church; other churches broadcast through this station. At night we get almost any station operating; they broadcast a good church service from KDKA East Pittsburgh, Pa.

We have a little one tube radio receiving set that cost us less than thirty dollars, we get most stations this side of the "Rockies". We hear Florida stations, Canadian stations, and nearly all the western stations this side of the Great Divide, so we feel that we have our money's worth when we own this little radio receiving set. Yes we will soon be called the Radio Nation instead of the ice cream nation.

Now a word for our good friend at the radio broadcasting stations, the announcer, how patient and good are these good folk; also how very nice of all who present the wonderful music from these places, also the wonderful voices we hear in song, and all who speak or in any way take part in the wonderful programs which we are permitted to hear through the air, from God's great out of doors. It's really a miracle how we hear over the radio and we must give thanks to God himself for these wonderful friends and radios.—Mrs. O. C., New York.

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HAVING SECURED desirable homes and home sites at Clearwater, Florida, I invite inspections by my dealers and friends to the land of sunshine, health and happiness. DAVID H. RISING, Clearwater, Florida.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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WANTED—SMALL FARM in N. Y. State. Must be good land and good buildings and good water. Box 358, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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CORTLAND SCIONS in quantity, genuine, sturdy. Succeeds McIntosh, outranks Baldwin. Write for terms. W. H. HART, Arlington, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE bred ewes. Extra good ones. L. G. TUCKER, Alfred, N. Y.

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SIXTY REGISTERED O. I. Cs. Big type, bred sows; second litters; spring boars; gilts; fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

DUROCS—6 weeks old pigs for sale. Includes a few fine boar pigs. Registered. $9 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SEND 25c for sample set Engraved CHRISTMAS Greeting Cards with envelopes to match. 15 card Assortments $1.00. LOOSELEAF BOOK CO., Arlington, N. Y., Dept. 4.

President Coolidge Addresses Meeting in Chicago

(*Continued from page 463*)

tion, credits, efficient and economical transportation, reducing fire losses, and the disposition of Muscle Shoals were touched on by the President as matters to which the American Farm Bureau will turn its attention this year.

Concerning the farmer's tax burden Mr. Bradfute said, "Much of the farmer's direct taxation is self-imposed and not only arises but is spent in his own community. Figures show that the total cost of government in 1924 was around ten billion dollars; of this three billions went to the federal government. This indicates that the county, state, and city taxes are many times heavier than the national. If the Farm Bureau, county, state, and national will make a systematic effort to make public a complete picture of how taxes are being spent it will be a service to the farmer and the nation."

In concluding he said, "Let me emphasize the necessity of greater attention to the social side of country life and more genuine fellowship with our neighbors. We cannot afford to overlook the spiritual phases of country life. The country church is largely gone, and I fear with it has gone much genuine spirituality."

New York State was well represented at the great meeting. Seated as accredited voting delegates were Peter G. Ten Eyck and Enos Lee. In addition the following attended the sessions: E. V. Titus and W. W. Cocks, Glen Cove; Mr. and Mrs. Jay Coryell, Ithaca; H. B. Munger, Bergen; J. F. Crowley, Ellicottville; G. A. Powell; C. H. Mills, Sodus; Chas. H. White, Cortland; J. H. Ross, Lowville; P. A. Sullivan, Glens Falls; J. W. Barrett, Bridgeport; Chas. E. Thompson, Oneonta; H. W. Cowan, Hobart; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca; C. R. White, Ionia; Thomas McKeary, Marilla; and L. L. Wright, Ogdensburg.

Mr. Lee, is chairman of the Finance Committee and a member of the Publicity Committee. Mr. Ten Eyck is on the Taxation Committee.

Mr. Lee broadcast from Station WLS in the Hotel Sherman on farm bureau activities in New York State. This and other broadcasting stations in Chicago have carried the developments of the meeting to farm families in every part of the nation. —Mary K. Fennell.

The Delayed Pilgrim

(*Continued from page 464*)

back to the first pioneers in the Connecticut Valley."

"Good," he said, "that's goin' to make it easier. Did you ever read about Abner Brown?"

The girl started.

"Yes," she said, almost in a whisper. "Why?"

"What do you know about him?' he insisted.

"Well, he was the son of the pioneer who built the first log cabin on this spot. Abner built this old house, and he brought his young bride, Mandy, here to live—and then killed her off with hard work," she ended bitterly.

"Made a pretty good job of the house though, didn't he?"

"Yes, it's stood well all these years," admitted the girl.

"That much to his credit, anyway," said the old man, more to himself than to her. "What else do you know about Abner Brown?"

"Things that I don't like to tell," said Mary, "especially since he is an ancestor of mine. But he had the reputation in his day of being a hard man. He was a good farmer and did his work well, but he was interested only in hoarding money. The story goes that he killed his wife by overworking her. No hired man would stay with him long. His neighbors hated him—as has every Brown who came after him."

"Do you hate him?" asked the old man gently.

"Yes," said the girl.

"Why?"

"I can't tell you," she said, "but it's reason enough."

"I know," said the other. "Abner Brown spent a lifetime quarreling with Jeremiah Lynch over a line fence, and when his daughter fell in love and married the son of his enemy, he cursed her and all of the other Browns of any generation who should marry a Lynch."

The girl turned white. The hands that she held in her lap were clasped so that the skin was drawn white over each knuckle.

"How—how—did—*you* know that?"

"Know?" sad the old man, jumping to his feet. "God knows I have reason enough to know . . . . . I am Abner Brown!"

The girl got up suddenly, swaying on her feet. It seemed as though she was going to faint. But her common sense asserted itself.

"You're crazy!"

"No," he said more gently, "I thought I was when I waked up this morning, but I ain't. You listen to what I must tell you, and you'll see I ain't crazy."

Then he drew his hand across his eyes in the characteristic gesture of sweeping away a mist, and started to tell her, haltingly, brokenly, stopping often to sink into his strange spells of abstraction the same story that he had told young Lynch that morning on the wall of the cemetery on the hill. When he had finished, Mary sat perfectly still, staring at the old man as if powerless to tear her gaze away. The rapid rise and fall of her breast and the dead white pallor of her face showed the strain she was under. Not a sound could be heard in the room except the loud tick of the clock, beating off the inevitable and onward march of time.

Brown broke the silence.

"Do you believe, Mary?" he asked. "Do you believe?"

"I have to," whispered the girl, putting her hand up to still the rapid beating of her heart. "I have to. It all agrees with what has gone before."

"Good," said the old man. "Now I have some more things to tell you and then I will be going . . . . In my dream last night, or last century, as you will, I was told that no more progress could be made by me along the Road until I had returned here to see and understand how worthless were the things that I wasted my life for, and until I undid a great wrong that I had done."

He stopped to brush an aimless hand across his face.

"Yes—yes—" breathed the girl. "Go on."

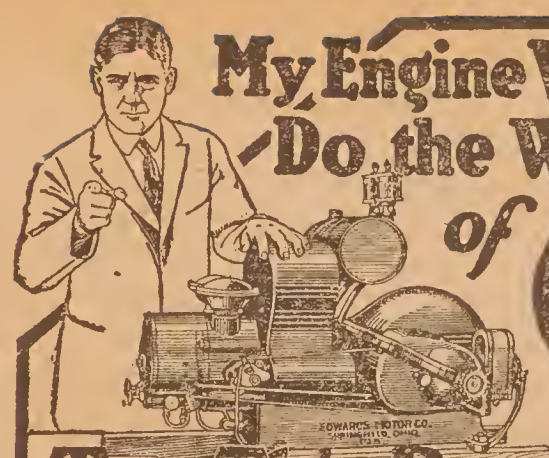
"Well I think I understand now. I callate that line fence quarrels don't amount to much. Neither does all this rushin' around that folks do nowadays. What we do that's good lives on quite a spell, maybe forever. I built a good house, and it's still sheltering folks. I'm beginning to see that the only thing that really matters is bein' happy and makin' other folks happy, and I figure that bein' happy is mostly a matter of bein' good . . . . I callate it don't matter where a line fence goes or how much money a feller has, or having an automobile contraption to drive like tunket."

Mary suddenly sprang to her feet to point an accusing finger at the old man.

"The bad a man does lives on too," she said, "and you were bad—bad."

"Yes," he answered gently. "Set down, Mary, set down. I was comin' to that—I was comin' to that . . . . I was bad . . . . But I got a chance that I figure don't come to most folks, and that is, a

(*Continued on page 470*)



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"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

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It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

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Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer, threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

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Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

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Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.
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For more than a quarter century the Harder has been the standard silo for Eastern Farmers. The earliest Harder Silos are still giving service. The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Now, you can buy this genuine improved Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks, making the Harder pay for itself.

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TO PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

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Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

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FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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The Delayed Pilgrim

(*Continued from page 469*)

chance to kill off a little of the bad that I started."

Apparently he abruptly changed the subject.

"How about that young scalawag of a Lynch, Mary? Do you like him much!"

"He isn't any scalawag!" indignantly retorted the girl. "He's the best and finest boy that ever was!"

"Thought so," said the old man, "thought so," and for the first time the old eyes with that dim far away look held a little twinkle. "So that's the way the wind blows . . . Thought so . . . Why don't you marry him then?"

"You know why," exclaimed the girl. It's that terrible curse."

She again jumped to her feet.

"Needn't think *I'd* be the one to bring trouble on William Lynch!"

Her grief-stricken eyes set in the white face and her intense young voice gave the words that leaped from her lips almost a burning, searing intensity. She sat down suddenly, ashamed of her outbreak. Then she noticed that the old man was shaking as if with a chill. He raised a wavering hand to his face and then let it rest a moment upon his quivering throat. Suddenly he stood up. The shaking was stilled. The lean, hawklike, Yankee face settled into lines of peace. Tall and impressive he loomed over the girl seated on the couch.

"Mary," he commanded, "Stand up!"

The girl rose to her feet, her indignation cooled and overshadowed now by awe of this strange situation. He reached out and placed hi knotted and gnarled hands on her shoulders, and for a moment nothing was heard in the room but the steady "tick tock, tick tock," of the clock. Then he said:

"Mary, look at me."

She forced herself to raise her face and look directly into those strange old eyes.

"There ain't goin' to be no more curse; and if ye love William Lynch, marry him!"

As if tired from the intensity of his own feelings, he sank wearily back into his chair.

The girl sat down too, covered her face with her hands, and the man saw that she was crying.

"I — I — believe you —" she said, "but — W-William — told me— today — that — that — he — never — would — ask me — again."

The set expresson of the old man's face relaxed a little and a twinkle reappeared around his eyes.

"That's easily fixed," he said. "I'll ask you for him. Come along with me."

Taking the girl by the arm, the old man and the young woman went out through the kitchen of the old Brown homestead, across the porch, down through the yard, and followed the road until they came to the Lynch place.

They found the boy seated in the dusk on the tongue of the mowing machine, into which he had been putting some new knife guards. At their approach, he arose.

"Hello," he said.

"Bill," Abner answered "Mary and I have been having a talk and we've come to tell you that she's changed her mind."

With an eager step forward, the boy said:

"Mary, is that right? . . Is that right?"

At her little nod, he took the girl in his arms. After a moment, he placed one hand gently under her chin and raised her face.

"Look at me, darling," he said. "Does this mean that you are really going to marry me?"

"Yes, dear," she whispered, "if you will have me."

Then he stooped and his lips met hers in the long kiss that sealed the compact in due and ancient form.

In the ecstasy and glory of this, the high point of their lives, both the boy and the girl forgot the other man. Much later, when they remembered, he was gone.

Before Bill went to bed late that night after taking Mary home, he went into his mother's bedroom and sitting on a chair by her bed, told her of his great happiness.

After a few moments he asked about Brown.

"He came in quite early in the evening," his mother answered. "Said he was tuckered out and guessed he would go to bed, so I showed him up to his room."

The next morning, the old man did not come down at chore time, and when Bill and the hired man came in for breakfast, Bill asked his mother if she had seen Abner that morning.

"No," she said. "He hasn't gotten up yet. I'm afraid he's not going to be much good to work."

The boy turned, went up to the spare bedroom, and knocked on the door. There was no answer. Then he opened the door and went in. The bed showed no signs of having been slept in. With a troubled look on his face, he came back downstairs.

"In what room did you put Brown last night, Mother?" he inquired.

"Why in the spare chamber, of course, the only empty room we have."

"Well, he isn't there."

"Just as I expected," she said. "There was something queer about that feller. You could tell by the way he looked at you. All he wanted was a few meals. He's just a tramp and when he found out we wanted him to work, he moved on somewhere else."

"Maybe so," answered the boy, but his mother noticed that he ate little breakfast and that he was absent minded and absorbed.

Right after breakfast, he went over to the Brown's and when he got Mary alone, he asked:

"Did the old man come over here to sleep last night?"

"Why no," she answered, startled. "I supposed, of course, that he slept at your house. I didn't see him after he left us out there by the mowing machine."

"Neither did I," said the boy, slowly. "He's gone."

They stood looking at each other queerly, awed and chilled with this strange contact with something beyond their understanding.

"Yes, he's gone," she said slowly, with conviction, "and we'll never see him again."

With a little rush, she was in his arms, weeping on his shoulder.

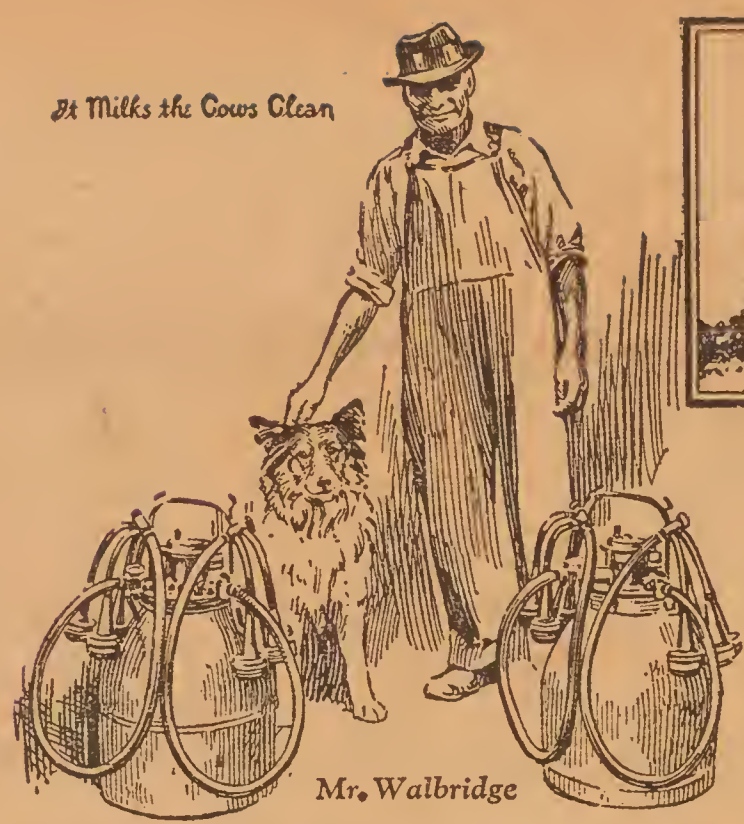
"Don't cry sweetheart," said the boy patting her gently, "Maybe that is as it should be," and they never referred to the matter again.

A few Sundays later, drawn by an irresistible impulse, after he had driven the cows through the gate at the head of the lane on the hill, Bill climbed the fence and walked across the pasture to the old cemetery with its encircling stone wall. Climbing over, he began to search back and forth and to read, with some difficulty, the legends on the moss-covered stones.

He came after a time to a clump of overgrown weeds and wild roses. Suddenly there was a rustle and a whirr at his feet, and he jumped back with an exclamation, startled, with the chills going up and down his spine. Then he laughed grimly to himself as he saw a cottontail bobbing down the path ahead of him. Pushing through the mass of brambles, he came to the grave that lay beyond. At its head stood a simple old stone, so far inclined that it seemed that the next wind would blow it over. On the stone, after he had rubbed off the moss, he traced slowly with his fingers the letters that had been nearly obliterated by a hundred years of weather:

Sacred to the Memory
of
ABNER BROWN
B. 1761——D. 1824

(*The End*)



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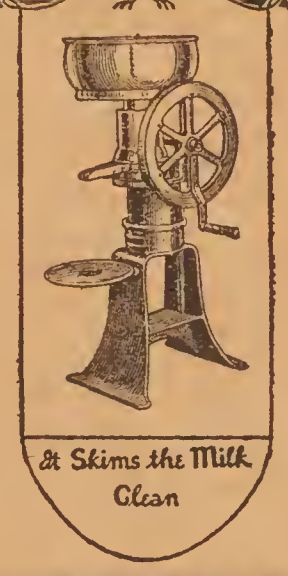

Only Successful Dairymen Will Act on This Advertisement

You may not have thought of it in just this way, but in every man there are certain characteristics that foretell his success or failure. These telltale characteristics differ in different professions or occupations. What are essential to success in one line of work may mean little in another. That's why there are so many "square pegs in round holes"—so many *human misfits.*

In a business which is fundamentally one of production, such as manufacturing or dairying, the haphazard-minded man is a *human misfit.* He is doomed to failure. Profitable production, whether of machines or milk, requires orderly thinking and thorough doing.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 26, 1925

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An Old Time Winter Job

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

When Hank came down out of the big mow tonight he told me that by tomorrow night we would run into those nine loads of overripe alfalfa hay that got wet last summer. It is pretty poor stuff.

As we milked we talked over the individual cows and figured out a plan of feeding each one which we know from previous experience will maintain her production while we are in this poor hay.

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H. E. Babcock

P.S. There's nothing complicated about the above plan. Just buy the three feeds, divide your feed carrier into three bins and proportion each cow's grain as you feed her. You can save enough expensive protein to make it worth while.

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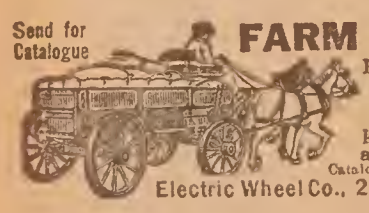

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The Year's Business

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE season of 1925 is now behind us as farmers and we know what that season has brought us in the way of financial returns and satisfactions. There are, of course, some crops being held for better (or worse) prices, such as wheat, potatoes, cabbage, apples, etc. But the yields of these are known and the prices vary closely. To the question, has it been a good or a poor season, there will be different answers according to the individual's location, his cropping plan and his management. As a whole, however, a fairly definite answer may be given for western New York.

M. C. BURRITT

The growing season was a very good one—probably above the average. The spring was early and not as wet as usual so that spring grain was sown reasonably early and plowing for cultivated crops was done for most other crops well before the planting season. This part of the season was rather too dry for hay and winter grain. Then rainfall was very well distributed up to about the tenth of September. As a rule it was neither too wet nor too dry during this period, although there were occasional area exceptions. The hay and grain harvest period, especially, was an unusually favorable one. It was in early part of September that the bad part of the season began and it was the worst on record or in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. More than three times the normal rainfall in the three fall months caused heavy losses to all unharvested field crops and made all the remaining harvest work exceedingly difficult and expensive.

Hay and Grain

The hay crop was average or above the average. Early in the spring the new seeding showed thick on the ground and was full of promise but as the season advanced and ample rains failed to come it ripened early and was short so that the crop while of good quality was not large. Alfalfa and the best red clover meadows were very good. Wheat though short in straw yielded better than was expected and was a fairly good crop. The oat crop also yielded well on the whole rather better than wheat. Prices of both hay and wheat were reasonably good, not high but more encouraging than last season. Hay now promises to be higher before spring. The third cutting of alfalfa and in some cases the second cutting of clover was generally lost in the heavy fall rains.

Corn and Beans Ended Poorly

The corn and bean crops got off to a splendid start on early and well prepared ground and with frequent light showers. They were unusually well cared for and gave promise of excellent yields. These yields were in fact matured only to be lost for the most [illegible] as a result of the continuous heavy fall rains. More than eighty per cent of the bean crop is still in the fields and ruined. Of the remainder a small part was secured before the rains, but the larger part one-third to one-half injured. About one-half of the corn crop was never cut at all. Most of what was cut was put into the silo much of it late and poor in quality. The uncut fields have been or will be picked and the most of grain which is good saved. These two crops are the outstanding disappointments of the season. Those farmers who relied heavily on them for income suffered severely.

For various reasons the area planted to potatoes and cabbage was not quite as large as usual. Moreover, the stand especially in the average potato yield was poor. But the crops grew and promised well early. They had a slight set back in late July and early August, when it was hot and rather dry for a short but critical time. Then came the heavy rains. Potatoes rotted badly and many were never harvested. But the price has more than made up for low yields so that potato growers have had very good returns. Cabbage thrived in the wet season except that many were spoiled by standing water in low places. The yield was good for the stand and the price more than usually satisfactory. Cabbage growers have generally realized well financially from this crop.

It has been a good season for canning crop growers. The pea crop was only fair, especially early peas and the returns rather disappointing but late peas were excellent. Tomatoes and sweet corn were a splendid stand and grew unusually well, Yields were good and returns excellent. The yield of sweet corn was so large that the market broke under the receipts.

Good Season for the Fruit Men

The season has been a more than usually favorable one for the fruit grower. All fruit blossomed full but growers thought that the set was poor and early estimates were low. As the season advanced it was evident that the fruit crop would be a good one and the final yield was from 50 to 75 per cent above early estimates of all crops except peaches. The quality was unusually good owing to favorable weather in which to control apple scab and to more than usually thorough spraying. The final outcome of the fruit season is not yet determined because of the large holdings in storage, although probably more than two-thirds of the apple crop is out of growers' hands. So far, prices have been fair to good considering the crop and on the whole fruit growers have had a pretty good season.

Dairying On Increase

Live stock is not of primary importance in western New York but dairying is increasing in importance on account of the city demand. Milk and butter prices are good and feed costs lower than usual. Poultry is also a profitable enterprise this season owing to the same reasons. I am under the impression that there is less feeding of western cattle and sheep here than usual because of high prices of the feeders and none too abundant feed. Pigs have been high but are now falling off in price.

Has Been Good Year

On the whole western New York has had a good year: crop yields average or above the average and prices considerably improved over the last few years. There are of course exceptions of individuals and even small sections. The worst feature of the present situation here is the continued disparity between the general price level and the farm price level. Materials, wages and taxes are all out of line with the price of most farm products. Income is the best since the war but expenses are still relatively higher. Our situation has improved but is by no means an entirely satisfactory one yet.—M. C. BURRITT.

"Teddy, yer father wants ye to come home right away to see what's wrong with the radio set."—JUDGE.

A Gasoline Tax For New York State

A Proposal That Would Reduce Farm Taxes

By ASSEMBLYMAN BERT LORD

Chenango County, N. Y.

NEW YORK State is one of the four remaining states that do not have a tax on gasoline. Forty-four of the forty-eight states have a tax of this kind. The four that do not have this tax are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Illinois. The tax runs from one cent to five cents per gallon, not many being more than two cents.

What reason is there for New York state longer putting off this tax? When we go to other states we pay the tax that is used all or in part for highway construction but they come here and wear out our roads and pay nothing.

Heavy motor trucks and busses travel throughout the state carrying freight and passengers in competition to the railroads and pay no taxes, while the railroads pay heavy taxes to construct the highways used by these competitors. The motor vehicle has never paid for the construction of state roads but only for maintenance and reconstruction and there is no reason why they should not pay with a tax on gasoline some part of the construction and relieve to some extent the heavy burden now borne by real estate.

Present Tax Falls Heavily on Farm Land

At the present time the tax for highway purposes falls more heavily on farm property than on other real property for farm property has the state and county highway tax and in addition the town highway tax that is raised outside of cities and incorporated villages which in many towns is more than one-half of their entire tax.

With the advent of the improved highways the motor vehicle has developed far beyond our greatest expectations. The first bonds for state roads were to construct market roads for the farmers to get their produce to market but this was all changed for the motorist wanted through roads to travel from one part of the state to the other so expedited routes were put through, the money used up and many of the farmers market roads have not been constructed. The state is bonded for more than one hundred millions of dollars for highway construction beside what has been raised by direct tax and what has come from the federal government and much more has been raised by the towns and counties and all as direct tax on farms and real property.

How Tax Would Be Paid

To remedy this condition I propose a tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline to be paid by the oil companies direct to the state so there would be no expense in collecting, ten per cent of this to be retained by the state and credited to the highway fund and ninety per cent to be allotted to the counties for construction and maintainance of permanent roads and a portion for snow removal when needed. The money for this purpose is being raised at the present time by bond issues and direct taxes.

The counties have been forced to construct their own roads if they want them quickly for the state is constructing at the present time about two hundred miles a year at a cost of fifty to eighty thousand dollars per mile. The counties are building more than fifteen hundred miles a year and at a cost of about one-fourth of that paid by the state. The cost is much less by the counties on account of the overhead charges paid by the state that does not have to be met by the county. Some of the expenses such as maps, plans, surveys, inspections, etc., are one-quarter of the expense of the road and this is all saved in county construction where every dollar goes into the road bed. The work is done by local labor and the money kept in the community where by state construction it is paid to foreign labor and much of it goes out of the country.

Tourists Would Pay Share

It is very plain that the county construction is much better for our lateral roads, both in the number of miles constructed and the cost of construction but the present construction can not continue without financial aid to the counties. At the present time the money is being raised in a great part by bond issue but there is a limit to bonding. However with a

(*Continued on page* 484)

Take This Up in Your Grange

NOTE particularly what Assemblyman Lord says about the money coming from a direct tax on farm property for the construction of roads. A gasoline tax would help to relieve this situation and lessen the farmers' taxes. It would require the city man with an automobile and the non-resident tourist from other cities to pay their share toward the ever-increasing cost of building and maintaining our good roads.

We hope every farmer will give careful consideration to this gas tax proposition, and we hope that it will be studied in Grange and other local farm meetings so that when the time comes in the legislature this fall Assemblyman Lord and his associates may have your support.—The Editors.

The Aerial Determines How The Radio Receives

Height, Length and Position All Have Their Bearing on Wave Pick-up

By BRAINARD FOOTE

TIME and again a simple one tube radio set has received more stations and has covered greater distances in such reception than the average run of more sensitive outfits. These occurrences are not freaks. They are traceable to differences in the installation of the sets and you may be very sure that a one tube set on which the continent is frequently spanned does not use worn-out tubes, dead "B" batteries and inefficient apparatus of any sort whatever. In most cases, the outstanding difference may be found in the aerial.

To understand why aerials may vary so widely, let us review briefly what the aerial is intended to accomplish. In the first place, it must pick up the maximum possible amount of energy from the passing radio wave. Next it must deliver that energy to the antenna binding posts of the set without any losses. Finally, it must be impartial to radio waves, in order that we have equal chances of getting reception from all stations, in proportion to their power and distance.

Good Materials are Essential

A good grade of fairly heavy copper wire is best for the aerial. Stranded copper wire, being more flexible than solid wire, lasts longer without breaking. Perhaps the very finest aerial wire is No. 12 solid copper, with a covering of black enamel. The enamel prevents oxidation on the surface.

To prevent loss of energy through leakage, the insulators must be of high quality. Ordinary porcelain insulators are suitable, provided they are heavily glazed on ALL sides. Where there is no glazing, moisture enters, carrying with it particles of dust from the air that may form a solution that partially conducts electricity. Glass insulators are also very efficient. Insulators should have ridges on them to allow water to drip off at several points. Were the air always perfectly dry, we should not require insulators at all, but as there is always some moisture present in the atmosphere, insulators are necessary even at times when things SEEM dry.

Where the wire enters the house, a glazed porcelain, hard rubber or glass tubing should surround it. To prevent rain from coming through this tubing, it should be slanted downward from inside and the space around the wire at each end stopped with putty or plaster.

For electrical efficiency there should be no unsoldered joints in the whole aerial system. NEVER twist wires together and wrap them with tape. In fact, it is quite easy to avoid ALL soldered joints whatever by purchasing a sufficient length of wire to extend from the antenna binding post of the set all the way to the farther end of the aerial. The lead-in wire and the aerial are thus one and the same piece of copper. If you find difficulty in attaching the insulator at the end of the aerial nearest the house, simply bend the aerial and lead-in portions of the wire into a loop and fasten the loop through the insulator.

"Ah won't have no words wif him. Jest quietly return his ring whicht ah loaded in dis shotgun."—JUDGE

Better Higher Than Longer

The best receiving aerial has a maximum of height in proportion to its length of wire. Naturally, a wire straight up in the air (as if supported by a balloon) is best from this point of view. Keep this idea in mind and make your aerial high rather than long. A 100 foot aerial is far better with a height of 60 feet and a flat-top length of 40 feet than with a height of 20 feet and a flat-top length of 80. When you erect a pole, make it strong and neat. Use heavy iron guy-wires to hold it fast if need be. A good aerial does not sway in the breeze.

The total length, from aerial binding post to the very end of the aerial, should not be over 150 feet and it is better to keep it within 125 feet. Where you MUST have a long lead-in wire, you may have to employ a .00025 mfds. or .0005 mfds. fixed condenser in between the aerial lead-in and the set binding post to secure good results on short wavelengths (200 to 300 meters).

Now there is another form of loss besides ordinary leakage. This is through "capacity" between the wire and any nearby object. If the lead-in runs within six inches or so of the house wall, the wall and the wire from the two plates of a condenser and some of the energy actually leaps the gap to the wall. For this reason the entire aerial system should be far away from all other

(*Continued on page* 484)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The A. F. B. F. Is Wrong

AS we reported in our news columns last week, President Coolidge made a special trip to Chicago to address farmers gathered in the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He came at the personal request of O. E. Bradfute, the retiring president of the A. F. B. F., whose views about agriculture President Coolidge knew to be conservative. The President's address was filled with common sense. Coming from long generations of New England farmers, he knew what he was talking about, and therefore he did not have any wild schemes or panaceas for helping agriculture out of its present difficulties. He does not believe that the government should go into the business of farming. He does strongly believe in cooperative marketing and in necessary Federal credits to improve the farmers' position.

But the President's address was not well received by the radical element—which seems to be in the majority—in the American Farm Bureau Federation, and there was much wild talking at that time and after the meeting by many of the delegates of the A. F. B. F. about forcing the government into the farm business. We understand that some of the new officers of the Farm Bureau were elected on this platform, and among the resolutions adopted was one for the enactment of a Federal law for creating a government agency known as a Farmers' Export Corporation for the purpose of involving the government into subsidizing agriculture.

Many of the best farm economists in America have stated that this Export Corporation scheme and others like it are uneconomic, and in the long run will do more harm than good. When will we learn that economic evils cannot be cured by passing laws? When will we learn to stop trying to lift ourselves over our fence of difficulties by our own bootstraps? When will we learn that when we over-produce in corn or other products that the price must come down and that if the government and other powerful agencies attempt to hold them up temporarily it is simply damming up a flood which will overwhelm us and make greater trouble in the long run?

We are beginning to wonder how much real help the American Farm Bureau Federation is giving to the rank and file of American farmers. The interests of Eastern farmers have been overshadowed and kept in the back ground in this organization by leaders most of whom have come from the Central West. So far as we have been able to judge, the majority of the policies thus far advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation have not only been contrary or at least not helpful to the interests of Eastern farmers, but, with some exceptions, to all other farmers as well.

Dairy Situation Remains Good

THE dairy situation continues in a fairly satisfactory condition. Prices throughout the country range considerably higher than last year, the difference in our own section being especially marked. The Dairymen's League net cash price for November 1925 was fifteen cents higher than the corresponding price last year. This increase was due both to the improved condition of the market and to the improvement in the efficiency of League operations.

Considerable interest is being shown by the dairy trade in the production of butter in foreign countries, particularly in the dairy countries south of the Equator. A heavy shipment of New Zealand butter landed in San Francisco in November and there are various reports of large shipments of butter from Argentine to New York City. These do not amount to much in themselves, only as far as they show the danger of increased competition from imported butter.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that the better prices of dairy products have already had their effect in increasing production in butter and in milk. Current cheese production is apparently no heavier than last year. Condensed milk is about the same. Stocks on hand in storage are about 30 per cent lighter than last year; 6 per cent heavier in cheese, and 5 per cent heavier in canned milk. All dairy products, in spite of the high prices, continue to be in good demand by the consumer market.

Another factor of no small importance to the dairymen is the lower price of cattle feeds, particularly of corn as compared with what it cost last year. According to rural economists at the Ohio State University, the cost of feeding a dairy cow is now about 14 percent below a year ago.

And Yet We Plow Again

A SHORT time ago we rode with a friend across a Western New York county to attend a Farm Bureau meeting. It was one of the few fair days we have had this fall, and there were many farmers doing their fall plowing. On several of these fields were the ruins of this season's bean crop. Hundreds of acres of beans in Western New York were never harvested.

As we passed one of these men plowing again the field that had failed him, we thought of the indomitable courage of men, who, in spite of the failures and disappointments of the past year, can hitch the old team on the plow and go cheerfully forth to try it all over again. It seems to us that there is no courage, there is no faith quite so great as that of farm people who, in spite of the blasted hopes and failure of the seasons, still march unflinchingly forward into the future, secure in their belief that if they do their part, Nature and Nature's God will see them through.

John D. Smith

IT is with deep regret that I announce the passing of my old friend, John D. Smith, of Delaware County, New York. Mr. Smith was a good farmer, an honest and fair representative of his neighbors in the Dairymen's League and as sheriff of his county, and above all, he was a man whom it was a great privilege to call friend.

Well do I remember as a county agent in Delaware County during the milk strike of 1916, how John D. Smith neglected his own big dairy business to work almost night and day for the success of the dairymen's cause. I can close my eyes and hear him yet arguing in a gentle, fair-minded way with some fellow dairyman over the merits of the fight, and closing each of his points with that little habit of speech, "Don't ye know." I never saw him angry. I never saw him anything but fair and sincere, honestly trying to do his best for a cause that he well knew from his own experience was sadly in need of help.

Because of his great desire to help his fellow dairymen and his hard work, with his sincerity and steadfastness of purpose, he will be long remembered with the love and esteem of all those who were privileged to know him.—E. R. Eastman.

A Tax That Would Save Tax

BEFORE you forget it, turn to Assemblyman Lord's article on our feature page and read what he has to say about the gasoline tax. There is not a farmer in New York or New Jersey that would not vote for this proposal if he thoroughly understood it. To be sure, farm people use a lot of gasoline, but the small amount that they would pay out would come back to them a hundredfold in the saving of taxes that a gas tax would bring them.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IT is said that every good trade and every good business deal is of benefit to all parties concerned. Be that as it may, I have certain unpleasant memories of trading jackknives or other things as a boy "on sight unseen", where I am mighty sure that I did not profit by the transaction. David Harum used to say, you know, that his principle always in horse trading was to "do unto others as they would do unto you, but do it fust".

However, here is a case where everybody came out of a horse deal happy.

Jim Harris had a very valuable horse, for which his friend had offered him $500. Shortly after the friend had left Jim's place, the horse died, and Jim called his friend on the telephone and told him that he had changed his mind, that the friend could have the horse for $500. So the deal was closed over the telephone. Then Jim left rather hurriedly for a trip out of town.

On his return several days later, Jim met his friend on the street, and he was surprised to find him very cordial and very good natured. Finally Jim got up courage to congratulate the other's sportsmanship in being able to take a bad deal so gracefully.

"It wasn't a bad deal," said the other.

"Why wasn't it?" said Jim. "You paid me $500 for a dead horse."

"That's so," said his friend, "but when I went to your place and found that the horse was dead, I went to ten of my friends and sold each of them a lottery ticket on the horse for $100. So you see, I made a neat little sum on the transaction."

"I see," said Jim, "but how about the fellow that won the prize? Wasn't he sore?"

"Well he was at first, but I fixed him up all right. I GAVE HIM HIS HUNDRED DOLLARS BACK!"

Washington Said—

The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

CHAPTER I

WITH compressed lips and an upright line of pain between his brows Mr. Harry Latimer sat down to write a letter. He had taken—as he was presently to express it—his first wound in the cause of Liberty, which cause he had lately embraced. This wound, deep, grievous, and apparently irreparable, had been dealt him by the communication in the sheets which hung now from his limp fingers.

It had reached him here at Savannah, where he was engaged at the time, not only on behalf of the Carolinian Sons of Liberty—of which seditious body he was an active if secret member—but on behalf of the entire colonial party, in stirring the Georgians out of their apathy and into cooperation with their Northern brethren to resist the harsh measures of King George's Government.

This letter, addressed to him at his Charles Town residence, had been forwarded thence by his factor, who was among the few whom in those days he kept informed of his rather furtive movements. It was written by the daughter of his sometime guardian Sir Andrew Carey, the lady whom it had been Mr. Latimer's most fervent hope presently to marry. Of that hope the letter made a definite end, and from its folds Mr. Latimer had withdrawn the pledge of his betrothal, the ring which once had belonged to his mother.

Myrtle Carey, those lines informed him, had become aware of the treasonable activities which were responsible for her lover's long absences from Charles Town. She was shocked and grieved beyond expression by any words at her command to discover this sudden and terrible change in his opinions. More deeply still was she shocked to learn that it was not only in heart and mind that he was guilty of disloyalty, but that he had already gone so far as to engage in acts of open rebellion. And at full length, with many plaints and upbraidings, she displayed her knowledge of one of these acts. She had learnt that the raid upon the royal armoury at Charles Town, in April last, had been undertaken at his instigation and under his personal direction, and this at a time when, in common with all save his fellow-traitors, she believed him to be in Boston engaged in the transaction of personal affairs. She deplored—and this cut him, perhaps, more keenly than all the rest—the deceit which he had employed; but it no longer had power to surprise her, since deceit and dissimulation were to be looked for as natural in one so lost to all sense of duty to his King. The letter concluded with the pained assertion that, whatever might have been her feelings for him in the past, and whatever tenderness for him might still linger in her heart, she could never bring herself to marry a man guilty of the abominable disloyalty and rebellion by which Harry Latimer had disgraced himself forever. She would pray God that he might yet be restored to sane and honorable views, and that thus he might avoid the terrible fate which the Royal Government could not fail sooner or later to visit upon him should he continue in his present perverse and wicked course.

Three times Mr. Latimer had read that letter, and long he pondered it between readings. And if each time his pain increased, his surprise lessened. After all, it was no more than he should have expected, just as he had expected and been prepared for furious recriminations from his sometime guardian when knowledge of his defection should reach Sir Andrew. For than Sir Andrew Carey there was no more intolerant or bigoted tory in all America. Loyalty with him amounted to a religion, and just as religious feeling becomes intensified in the devout under presecution or opposition, so had the loyalty of Sir Andrew Carey burnt with a fiercer, whiter flame than ever from the moment that he perceived the signs of smouldering rebellion about him.

To Harry Latimer, when his generous, impulsive young heart had first been touched four months ago in Massachusetts by the oppression under which he found the province labouring, this uncompromising monarcholatry of Sir Andrew's had been the one consideration to give him pause, before ranging himself under the banner of freedom. He had been prepared from boyhood by the baronet, and he owed him a deep debt of love and other things. That his secession from toryism would deeply wound Sir Andrew, that sooner or later it must lead to a breach between himself and the man who had been almost as a father to him, was the reflection ever present in his mind to embitter the zest with which he embraced the task thrust upon him by conscience and his sense of right.

What he does not appear to have realized, until that letter came to make it clear, was that to Myrtle, reared in an atmosphere of passionate, unquestioning devotion to the King, loyalty had become as much a religion, a sacrosanctity, as it was to the father who preached it.

At the first reading the letter had made him bitterly angry. He resented her presumption in criticizing in such terms a conduct in him that was obviously a matter of passionate conviction. Upon reflection, however, he took a more tolerant view. Compromise in such a matter was as impossible to her as it was to him. He would do much to win her. There was, he thought, no sacrifice from which he would have shrunk; for no sacrifice could have been so great as that which he was now called upon to make in relinquishing her. But the duty he had taken up, and the cause he had vowed to serve, were not things that could be set in the balance against purely personal considerations. The man who would yield up his conscience to win her would by the very act render himself unworthy of her. Lovelace had given the world a phrase that should stand for all time to serve such cases as his own: 'I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honour more.'

There was no choice.

He took up the quill, and wrote quickly; too quickly perhaps; for a little of the abiding bitterness crept despite him into his words:

You are intolerant, and therefore it follows that your actions are cruel and unjust. For cruelty and injustice are the only fruits ever yielded by intolerance. You will never again be able to do anything more cruel and unjust than you have now done, for never again will you find a heart as fond as mine and therefore as susceptible to pain at your hands. This pain I accept as the first wound taken in the service of the cause which I have embraced. Accept it I must, since I cannot be false to my conscience, my duty, and my sense of right, even to be true to you.

Thus he double-bolted the door which she herself had slammed. A door which was to stand as an impenetrable barrier between two loving, aching, obstinate, conscience-ridden hearts.

He folded, tied, and sealed the letter, then rang for Johnson, his valet, the tall, active young negro who shared his wanderings, and bade him see it despatched.

Awhile thereafter he sat there, lost in thought, that line of pain deeply furrowed between his brows. Then he stirred and sighed and took up from the writing-table another letter that had reached him that same morning, a letter whose seals were still unbroken. The superscription was in the familiar hand of his friend Tom Izard, whose sister was married to Lord William Campbell, the Royal Governor of the Province of South Carolina. The letter would contain news of society doings in Charles Town. But Charles Town society at the moment was without interest for Harry Latimer. He dropped the letter, still unopened, pushed back his chair and wearily rose. He paced away to the window and stood there looking out upon the sunshine with vacant eyes.

He was at the time in his twenty fifth year and still preserved in his tall, well-knit figure something of a stripling grace. He was dressed with quiet, patrician elegance, and he wore his own hair, which was thick, lustrous, and auburn in colour. His face was of that clear, healthy pallor so often found with just such hair. It was an engaging face, lean, and very square in the chin, with a thin, rather tip-tilted nose and a firm yet humorous mouth. His eyes were full without prominence, of a brilliant blue that in certain lights was almost green. Habitually they were invested with a slightly quizzical regard; but this had now given place to the dull vacancy that accompanies acute mental suffering.

Standing there he pondered his case yet again, until at last there was a quickening glance. He stretched himself, with a suggestion of relief in the action. The thing is evil, indeed, out of which no good may come, which is utterly without compensation. And the compensation here was that, at least, there was an end to secrecy. The thing was out. Sir Andrew knew; and however hardly Sir Andrew might have taken it, at least the menace of discovery was at an end. This, Mr. Latimer reflected, was something gained. There was an end to his tormenting consciousness of practising by secrecy a passive deceit upon Sir Andrew.

And from the consideration of that secrecy his mind leapt suddenly to ask how came the thing discovered. That they should know vaguely and generally of his defection was not perhaps so startling. But how came they informed in such detail of the exact part he had played in that raid upon the arsenal last April? His very presence in Charles Town had been known to none except the members of the General Committee of Provincial Congress. Then he reflected that those members were very numerous, and that a secret is rarely kept when shared by many. Some one here had been grievously indiscreet. So indiscreet, indeed, that if the Royal Governor knew that Harry Latimer was the author of the raid—a raid which fell nothing short of robbery and sedition, and amounted almost to an act of war—there was a rope round his neck and round the neck of every one of his twenty associates in that rebellious enterprise.

Here was something to engage his thoughts.

If his activities were known in Sir Andrew's household, it followed almost certainly that they would be known also in the Governor's. He was sufficiently acquainted with Sir Andrew to be sure that, in spite of everything that lay between Sir Andrew and himself, the baronet would be the first to bear the information to Lord William.

And then he realized that this was no mere indiscretion. Indiscretion might have betrayed some general circumstance, but it could never have betrayed all these details of which Myrtle was possessed; above all, it could never have betrayed so vital and dangerous a secret. He was assailed by the conviction that active, deliberate treachery was at work, and he perceived that he must communicate at once with his friends in Charles Town, to put them on their guard. He would write to Moultrie, his friend and one of the staunchest patriots in South Carolina.

Upon that thought he returned to the writing table, and sat down. There Tom Izard's letter once more confronted him. Possibly Tom's gossip might yield some clue. He broke the seals, unfolded and spread the sheets, to find in them far more than he had expected.

MY DEAR HARRY (wrote the garrulous man of fashion)—Wherever you may be, and whatever the activities that are now engaging you, I advise you to suspend them, and to return and pay attention to your own concerns, which are urgently requiring your presence.

(*Continued on page* 480)

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At this Christmas season I find my heart wishing for you ever human blessing for yourselves and for your loved ones.

As for myself I shall try to hear above the hum and roar of my presses the New-Old Song of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

As for you, my friends, whether your homes are in the cities or out where the quiet fields are covered with snow, I hope that the skies seem a little kindlier, and that your hearts may be brimmed full of the joy and gladness of living.

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December Chicken Chatter

How Much Shall We Pay For Male Birds?

THE other day a farmer friend of mine told me he was going to drive forty miles out to get a dozen cockerels from Fred Brown—we shall call him that, though it isn't his name. He said Brown had pretty good stock and he could get his cockerels for a dollar-fifty each.

Now, Brown has a flock of purebreds—one of the lighter breeds—and considering the fact that the average hen in the country lays between 60 and 70 eggs per year, his birds are fairly good layers, for they average from nine to ten dozen eggs a year.

But this farmer friend of mine ants to increase the average egg production of his flock and his own layers produce an average that is very little below that produced by Brown's flock. Yet he went to Brown to get cockerels for next spring's mating with his flock, and all because he could buy them for the low price of a dollar-fifty each.

The old adage, "penny wise and pound foolish," applies very aptly and fittingly to the purchase of poultry breeding stock, for the stock one buys will transmit qualities and tendencies that will show up in the flock for some time. Therefore the importance of buying only breeding stock of high quality and of an established high egg-production strain.

Figuring the Value of Cockerels

Let us see what one good cockerel with a high egg-production pedigree can do for a flock, and then it will be an easy matter to figure what you can afford to pay for a bird of that kind.

We shall take it for granted that you have a flock of layers that average eight dozen eggs per year. A cockerel with several generations of 240-egg hens behind him is purchased and mated to twelve hens. From the eggs of this mating, suppose one hundred pullets are hatched and raised to maturity.

Provided that these pullets are handled and fed right, they should average at least ten dozen eggs each the following year. This means two dozen eggs each more than the previous year's flock average, or two hundred dozen more for the hundred pullets. These extra eggs will bring in from $50 to $60, or even more. I have endeavored to be conservative in presenting the above figures.

Now, that isn't all the benefit the flock will derive from this cockerel. He should be good for at least two years' further use as a breeder. Again, his progeny will transmit their bett. laying qualities. The value of good breeding stock is cumulative in its effect.

Buy from a Reputable Breeder

In buying cockerels of high egg-production pedigree, it is important that you deal with a reputable breeder, but there are enough of these so that you should have no trouble in getting what you want. Don't be afraid of paying too much; a reputable breeder will give you what you pay for, and he is generally more than willing to do all he can to make you a satisfied customer.

We are not writing this article to boost the business of breeders of high egg-production stock. Our only purpose is to see higher quality breeding stock go on the farms, for it is only in that way that poultry raising standards can be raised.—W. C. Muilenburg.

Testing for Fertility and Egg Production

IN making experiments in the fertility of eggs ten laying hens were separated from the males. The eggs laid each day were placed in an incubator and their fertility tested. Of the eggs laid the first four days after the male was removed, 70 per cent were fertile. Those laid on the fifth day, 60 per cent. On the sixth day, 58 per cent. On the seventh day, 47 per cent. On eighth day, 10 per cent. On the ninth day 2 per cent. and on the tenth all were infertile.

A test was also made with eight laying hens to learn the time which elapsed before eggs become fertile after a male is introduced in a pen. On the third day, 30 per cent of the eggs were found to be fertile. On the fourth day, 40 per cent. On the fifth day, 48 per cent. On the sixth day 62 per cent. On the seventh day, 68 per cent. On the eighth day, 70 per cent. On the ninth day, 70 per cent. and on the tenth day 74 per cent.

The influence of the male on the total number of eggs produced was tested with two lots. No. 1 consisted of five pullets, five hens and one cock bird. No. 2 of five pullets and five hens of the same variety as number one. The test was carried on for eight months, commencing January first. The feed, care and general surrounding conditons of both pens were practically the same. Pen No. 1 laid 956 eggs and lot No. 2 laid 969 eggs.—V. M. Couch.

Hens "Go Light"

We have had several hens in the past year that seemed to be in poor health and when we caught them to examine them, we found that they were very light in weight, hardly more than skeletons. Can you tell us the cause of this condition, and how to prevent it?—T. H. L., New York.

THE condition you mention is commonly called "going light" perhaps from want of a better name. The cause of it is not very well understood, but authorities seem to agree fairly well in saying that the condition may have a number of causes. Some believe that tuberculosis is a cause.

It is not contagious, so far as is known, and is incurable. The best treatment is to kill the bird. We have had several cases but never cured one. Even with the best of care a number of hens from a flock will die every year from various causes, and it is no indication of lack of management, though of course it is always wise to find out the cause of every hen's death.

Yeast For Hens

Will you please send me through your valuable paper directions on how to feed yeast to poultry. They say it is good for hens—A. M. F, New York.

THER.. are two possible ways of feeding yeast to poultry—one by adding it to the dry mash mixture in which case the recommendations are to mix ½ tablespoon yeast to each 100 lbs. of mash, or for small flocks allow 1 tablespoon for each 10 hens; the other way which is recommended more highly is to mix the yeast in a wet mash. The directions for this are to use 2 tablespoons of yeast for every pail of mash, dissolving the yeast in the water or milk before mixing the mash. This wet mash is allowed to stand for from 3 to 12 hours in a reasonably warm place. This allows the yeast to grow, thus increasing the amount of it, and also allowing it to act upon some of the nutrients in the feed. The fermented mash is not recommended for chicks under four weeks of age. One o the important advantages that has come from the use of yeast is the increase in the hatchability of the eggs. There has been a question raised by some poultry authorities regarding the benefits derived from its use if the ration is perfect in all other respects. However, this perfect ration is very rarely attained and the practical experience of poultrymen seem to indicate that the feeding of it has considerable value.

Another reason why the farm has it on the city is that most farms have only one radio set to the square mile.

What Shall We Feed?

Minerals Help the Cow to Do Her Best

THE question of the mineral supply necessary for a dairy cow to produce large quantities of milk and at the same time keep in good health has received much attention during the past few years. I can remember hearing and reading the statement in years past, that any ration that was adequate in other respects would probably supply the cow with plenty of minerals. We do not see or hear this statement so much now, in fact it is generally acknowledged that it is not true.

What minerals does a cow need and what does she need them for? First she must maintain the supply in her body. A growing animal needs minerals to build bone. After growth is complete, a small amount of minerals is needed unless the supply is being lessened in some way. In addition to the minerals found in bones, they are present to a lesser extent in practically all parts of the body. Six minerals are required by plants for growth. They are calcium or lime, iron, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and magnesium. When the dairy cows eat plants or plant products, she makes use of all these minerals, but when she is producing large amounts of milk the supply of lime and phosphorus is likely to run low. In addition she needs common salt containing sodium and chlorine, and in the so-called goiter belt, along the great lakes she may need a source of iodine, such as potassium iodide.

The Effects of a Lack of Minerals

Certain rather definite things are likely to happen if the ration does not supply enough minerals. A lack of salt will in time cause evident poor condition of the animal. She should receive one or two ounces a day, either mixed in the grain ration or fed two or three times a week in the manger. Some dairymen plan to have salt available for them all the time. If phosphorus and lime are lacking it is likely to become evident in the lessened milk flow. These two minerals make up 90% of the minerals in the cows body and over 50% of the minerals in the milk. Of course milk contains only 7% of minerals, but when seventy pounds of milk are produced in one day nearly a half pound of minerals are required for the milk each day or approximately 150 pounds during the lactation period. If cows are not supplied with minerals they will take them from their bones for a time, until this supply becomes somewhat exhausted. This may account for the weakening of the bones to an extent which makes possible the breaking of a leg while standing in the stable. The lack of iodine is responsible for goitre. Cows in the goitre belt should have .1 lb. of potassium iodide for each 1000 lbs. of grain. Opinions differ as to the exact relation between minerals and breeding troubles, particularly abortion, but it is commonly believed that the giving of an adequate mineral supply lessens the amount of such trouble.

Ground Limestone as a Source of Minerals

In supplying minerals, plans should be laid to give a ration which contains a good supply of them in a natural form. Probably no feed fills this requirement as well as alfalfa hay, with the clovers next, while among the concentrates, wheat bran and cottonseed meal are comparatively high in minerals. For some time there was a question as to whether the animal body could assimilate minerals in a so called inorganic form, such as ground limestone or ground phosphate rock. Experiments have shown that they can assimilate it, but that a vitamin, contained in green feeds is necessary for this assimilation.

Supplying a cow with the minerals is not a complete assurance that she will use them. This shows the importance of giving the cow plenty of mineral elements while she is on pasture in order that she may build up her reserves. Fortunately, hay, particularly alfalfa hay which is well cured without too much exposure to rain and sun retains some of this vitamin. The discovery of this fact throws new emphasis upon a good supply of roughage for the dairy cow. In fact it is doubtful if enough grain can be fed to overcome the disadvantage of poor roughage.

Minerals are Added to Mixed Feeds

Professor Savage of the New York State College of Agriculture recommends the addition of from one to two percent of ground limestone, ground phosphate rock or steam bone meal to the grain ration. Any ground material should be fine enough to pass twenty mesh sieve. Many mixed feeds contain minerals and it seems likely that the practice will become universal.

The State College reports that they do not find more complex mineral mixtures of greater benefit to the cow than the simple mixture of salt, limestone and bone meal, with the addition of potassium iodide where needed. These minerals are comparatively low in cost, and readily available.

It is probable that cows were not troubled over getting an adequate mineral supply when they produced only enough milk to feed their calf, and no doubt many of the cows in the country do not produce enough milk to be seriously troubled about minerals. The more milk a cow produces, the more minerals she requires and the more care her owner must take to see that she gets the supply and the vitamins to enable her to digest and assimilate them.

Cottonseed Meal and Cottonseed Feed

AT one time cottonseed was a waste product to be disposed of as cheaply as possible. Then for a time it was used to a large extent in fertilizers until it's value as a high protein concentrate was discovered. The oil is pressed from the seed and used for various purposes such as for salad oil. The remaining cake is ground and sold as cottonseed meal or cottonseed feed.

The composition and value of cottonseed meal is very variable, largely depending on the amount of hulls ground with the meal. The hulls are very high in fibre and have practically no feeding value. It is commonly sold in three grades containing 36%, 38% and 41% of protein. In comparing prices, it should always be done on the basis of the protein content. The law requires that any mixture of cottonseed meal and hulls containing less than 36% protein shall be labelled "cottonseed feed". The 41% meal is likely to be the most economical buy.

Care is Needed in Feeding It

Cottonseed meal is often the cheapest source of protein for the dairy herd. It is constipating in character, and it is wise to mix some linseed oil meal with the ration to counteract this. It seems to have a poisonous effect if fed to hogs, young calves, or to cows in excessive amounts. There is some evidence that cows fed excessive amounts are more likely to have garget and udder troubles. In spite of some unfavorable characteristics, it is one of the most important high protein concentrates, and no bad effects come from it's use for dairy cows if not fed in amounts greater than 3 lbs. a day or as more than one-third the grain ration. It is a fine feed when manurial value is considered as large amounts of nitrogen are returned to the soil.

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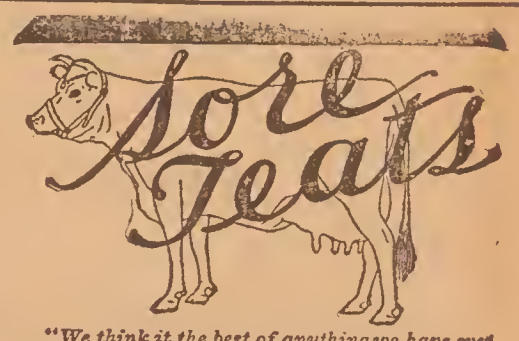

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☐ $1.00 for Bottle of Liquid Animalin (½ lb. net)
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It is understood you will refund money should I not be entirely satisfied with results.
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P. O......
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during *the first part of December* for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles of New York City. *The prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They are prices dealers pay the League.*

Class 1 Fluid Milk	$2.80
Class 2A Fluid Cream	2.10
Class 2 B Ice Cream	2.35
Class 2 C Soft Cheese	2.30
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk	2.10
Class 3B Whole Milk powder	2.10
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American	2.10

Class 4 prices will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market

League Announces November Pool Prices

Gross pool prices	$2.48
Expenses	.07
Net pool price	2.41
Net cash price to farmers	2.31

The *net cash price* to farmers for November 1924 was $2.16.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.90
Class 2	2.30
Class 3	2.00

Class 4 prices determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final prices received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce a weighted price for November of $2.63½ for 3%, grade B milk in the 200-210 mile zone with the usual differentials. The weighted price for November 1924, was $2.69.

Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1	$2.70
Class 2	2.30
Class 3A	2.00
Class 3B	1.95

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average of the class prices. This average weighted price is the one to be compared with the League pool price.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.42. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.53. These prices went into effect Nov. 16.

BUTTER MARKET WEAKENS

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	A Year Ago
Higher than extra	47¾-48½	51 -51½	45½-46
Extra (92sc)	47¼-47½	50½-	44¾-45
84-91 score	42½-47	43½-50	35½-44
Lower G'd's	41½-42	42 -43	34½-35

There are a number of factors at work in the butter market that have been responsible for a continued weakening in prices since our last report. In the first place supplies have been in sufficient excess of the trade needs to make it a buyer's market. Butter has been relatively high priced and the only way to relieve the accumulation is to cut down prices to the extent that consumers will be induced to use more butter. The present demand is very sluggish and buyers are only taking on such stocks as they require for their immediate trade needs. It is natural that under a weak market that buyers will hold off in this manner until they feel the market has reached a sufficiently low point to risk heavier buying. Another factor that has had a weakening influence has been the foreign situation. The European butter market has slumped so badly in the last few weeks that the American market appeared to be a satisfactory outlet for excessive supplies. It was feared that heavy European shipments might cause a further weakening of the American market. However, prices have now lowered to such an extent that quotations are believed too low to attract much of this foreign butter. In spite of that we may see some of their supplies coming this way. That which is arriving now is above present selling prices and is going into bonded warehouses. This will undoubtedly be taken out just as soon as the market strengthens sufficiently. The situation in the west has also had its bearing on the eastern markets. Advices from western producing sections are weak and indicate that the make is considerably above last year, so that it looks as though supplies will hold up to those of the present.

Storage butter has also entered the picture. A lot of the chain stores have been drawing on their supplies with the result that fresh butter has been allowed to accumulate and in order to keep down excessive carry-overs, receivers have not been reluctant to make price concessions. In view of all these conditions and the present weak condition of the market, it is to be expected that prices will not improve immediately. When storage stocks have been sufficiently reduced and prices of fresh goods have lowered to a point that will increase consumptive demand and therefore create a buying market, then we will see a turn for the better. This may come sooner than expected for buyers are now taking on their requirements for the holidays.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

STATE FLATS	Dec 15	Dec. 8	A Year Ago
Fresh fancy	—— ——	—— ——	22½-23
Fresh av'ge	—— ——	—— ——	22 -
Held fancy	27 -28½	27 -28½	23½-24½
Held av'ge	25½-26½	25½-26½	22 -23

The cheese market is directly opposite to the butter market. Trading is more active, western advices are firmer and prices are strengthening. Although as yet the reaction has not actually affected quotations, nevertheless there is a disposition to hold except for the outside or higher quotations. In the west the make of fresh cheese is running a little ahead of last year, but the make in the New York State is very light, in fact there is not enough trading in fresh cheese in New York to warrant quotations. The prices on held State cheese are maintained with ease, outside figures predominating. It may be that the strong western market will react a little later on our eastern prices.

NEARBY EGGS WEAKER

NEARBY WHITES	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	A Year Ago
Selected Extras	59-60	67-	73-74
Av'ge extras	57-58	65-66	70-72
Extra firsts	55-56	63-64	65-68
Firsts	52-54	58-62	60-64
Gathered	50-56	50-64	53-67
Pullets	46-48	44-51	50-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	56-59	64-67	70-75

The egg market has steadily weakened since our last report, due primarily to increased receipts. In order to keep down accumulations, receivers have been willing to make price concessions. Buyers are very critical in what they take on at existing prices. There are too many eggs in the market for the receivers to act independently and consequently we have a buyer's market. Conditions in the producing areas have been very favorable for production and with these heavier arrivals and no improvement in consumption, we are bound to see this easier tendency.

The increase in the supplies have been mainly in the white classifications and this has had the tendency to keep white a brown eggs in a closer relationship. Retailers have been very slow to adjust their prices to the wholesale market and consequently consumers are not taking hold as yet in the manner that they should. The chain stores have been more active in this line than the individual storekeepers.

We have passed the high point in prices and from now on prices will trend downward being determined solely on the supply. From now on poultrymen must watch their flocks and cull out these non-producers to keep their cost of production down to the minimum in order to maintain their profit level.

LIVE POULTRY LOWER

FOWLS	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	A Year Ago
Colored	28-30	32-35	——
Leghorns	23-25	29-31	——
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	28-30	——
Leghorns	25-26	27-28	——
Broilers	-35	35-42	——

On December 11 live poultry arriving by express followed the freight market in the decline of approximately 5 cents per pound on fowls. Chickens did not suffer such a marked degree. The heavy freight receipts knocked the props completely from under the market. Since then, however, the market has held its own. The demand for fancy poultry has been fairly satisfactory and arrivals have been just heavy enough to keep the market steady. Undoubtedly prices will improve by the 21st or 22nd, when the market will be at the height of the holiday buying period. A year ago the market was utterly demoralized by the placing of embargo on all live poultry due to the so-called European Fowl Plague. Trade was absolutely at a stand still and in the absence of trading, no prices could be established.

GRAINS AND FEEDS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Dec. 15 1924
Wheat	1.71⅞	1.75½	1.65⅞
Corn	.77¾	.78⅛	1.26
Oats	.41⅜	.41¾	.60⅜
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.91½	1.97½	1.89⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.96¾	.95¾	1.47
Oats, No. 2	.52½	.53	.70

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 12	Dec. 5	Dec. 13 1924
Grd. Oats	31.50	31.00	42.00
Sp'g Bran	30.00	29.50	33.00
H'd Bran	32.50	32.00	37.00
Stand'd Mids	30.00	31.00	37.00
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.00	42.00
Flour Mids	35.00	35.00	43.00
Red Dog	41.25	42.50	45.00
Wh. Hominy	35.00	34.00	51.00
Yel. Hominy	34.00	33.50	50.00
Corn Meal	35.00	34.00	56.00
Gluten Feed	41.75	41.75	43.75
Gluten Meal	51.75	51.75	51.75
36% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.50	41.50
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.00	43.50
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	42.00	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.50	47.50	46.00

BEAN MARKET QUIET

There is little or nothing doing in the bean market at the present time. Trade has been very dull in spite of the fact that several descriptions are in light supply. Under the circumstances one would think that there would be more active buying but trade moves along in a very quiet manner. Domestic marrows are offered anywhere from $8.50 to $9.50 per hundred depending on grade. This is 50c above imported goods. Domestic pea beans are offered freely at $6 per hundred but not much is doing at that figure. Most sales are reported from $5.50 to $5.75 although some stock is turning at higher figures. Choice red kidneys have taken a drop since last week, $9.75 being the best available price with $9 representing the value of common stock. White kidneys are not quite as strong as they were although real choice marks are still said to be bringing $9.50, more business being done at lower figures, however.

CABBAGE OUTLOOK GOOD

The cabbage market has been a very active and bullish affair. Prices are trending upward. We may see a check to the market around the holidays but it looks as though we are due for some high cabbags prices early in the year. The Florida situation of course will have a strong bearing upon the cabbage market. Advices from Florida indicate that the crop is going to be none too heavy. Frost has created a lot of damage down there and there has been other climatic conditions to work against the crop. The Wisconsin crop also suffered from frost which has resulted in a very strong situation. Early advices from Florida state that the cabbage plantings are about 100 acres below those of last year.

BETTER FEELING IN POTATOES

Although the price deadlock still continues in the potato market, nevertheless there seems to be a better sentiment prevailing. While shipments are remaining pretty much at a standstill, stocks are steadily clearing up leaving the market in a fairly healthy condition. High country costs are apparently beginning to have an influence, for prices have recovered since our last report. States are back to $6.50 and $7 per 180 pounds in bulk and Maines have moved up to $6.75 and $7.75 per 180 pounds in bulk. Pennsylvanias are about 25c higher than State potatoes.

Opinions of men in the market indicate that after the first of the year we are going to see a decided improvement in the potato market and growers who have stock to ship should keep an ear very close to the ground for any advances. Those who ship during the coming months have got to watch out for frost injuries, for any imperfections of that nature are being used as a very strong lever in forcing prices down. Those who have radios should pay close attention to daily market reports.

FANCY HAY FIRM

The hay market has been very firm for No. 1 timothy, little of which has been received in the market. Receipts have been comparatively light and this has held the market up to a very firm tone. It is very difficult to get a definite line on the future market, the New York market especially, since it fluctuates so quickly and over such a wide range as soon as receipts get a little heavy.

One of the old time receivers is responsible for the statement that during the first two weeks in January we should see a very good market and men who have hay to ship should get in touch with their receivers and make arrangements to meet that market. Timothy grading No. 1 has been bringing nothing better than $29, other marks grading down as low as $14 for sample hay. The fanciest alfalfa is selling no better than the fanciest timothy. Fancy light clover mixed is about $2 under timothy all along the line.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been little change in the live calf market of late. Prime stock occasionally bringing $15.50 per hundred, although most live veal are selling anywhere from $13 to $15.00. Prime spring lambs are reaching up to $17 although most of the business is up to $13 to $16.50.

The hog market has been irregular of late. The demand has been fairly good with stock weighing up to 200 pounds quoted anywhere from $12.25 to $12.75, heavier stock is comparatively lower.

Steers have been meeting a slow demand, although in general the market can be considered steady, prices varying from $8.50 for medium stock up to $10.75 for choice marks.

Country dressed veal has been rather scarce and at the same time trading has shown some improvement with the result that prime carcasses hold up to 21c, although values vary anywhere from 12 to 20c for lower grades. Roasting pigs are bringing anywhere from 18 to 25c a pound depending on the weight.

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News From Among the Farmers

New Jersey Has Agricultural Week at Trenton Jan. 12-15

COOPERATION of the various divisions of the Experiment Station with the State Department of Agriculture insures the preparation of constructive exhibits conveying a message to every producer who attends the Trenton Armory during "Agricultural Week," January 12-15. Numerous and adequate prizes will be awarded, including a prize of $100 offered by the New Jersey Bankers' Association for the best county display.

In the center of the large enclosure at the entrance of the armory will be displayed the agricultural map of New Jersey which was exhibited last year for the first time at the National Grange meeting in Atlantic City.

Radiating from this central enclosure will be aisles containing production and marketing exhibits of the principal New Jersey crops. Each aisle will show the potential market available to New Jersey producers, the methods of growing which are essential to the production of a saleable product, and the preparation of the product for market.

Other new features will be instructive displays by storekeepers in this city and by farmers, who will install booths exemplifying attractive means of displaying farm products. The State Poultry Show will be housed in a large section of the armory, which will be supplemented by a demonstration of practical methods of egg production in this state.

Many New Jersey Agricultural Organizations plan to hold meetings in Trenton during Agricultural Week.

The Net Pool Price for November Is $2.41

LEAGUE FARMERS will receive their December checks for milk delivered in November in time for the Christmas Stocking. Although the monthly checks to members are regularly dated on the 25th of each month, the Association makes a special effort each year to get the checks out two or three days earlier so that they will be in the hands of members before Christmas day.

The net pool price for November milk, according to the Association's monthly statement, issued to members, is $2.41 for 100 pounds of 3% milk at the 200-210 mile zone from New York City. This is 10c above the October price and 15c higher than the November price a year ago.

G. W. Slocum, President of the Association, said that the November price, like the October price, shows an increased return because of the gradual increase in efficiency during recent months.

This has been made possible, because of the budget system applied to all League operations during the past two years and because of the elimination of the extensive facilities, formerly maintained by the Association for the purpose of manufacturing and disposing of surplus milk.

President Slocum points out that, although the Class 1 or fluid milk market price for this November was $2.80 per hundred pounds, as compared with a Class 1 price of $3.07 in November a year ago, nevertheless, the pool price return to members is 15c higher; partly because of more milk sold in Class 1, but more especially because of the greater efficiency in League operations brought about during the year.

The Association's monthly statement shows that a total volume of 132,313,211 pounds of pooled milk was delivered to the markets, during the month of November; Ninety-seven and one-half million of this or nearly 74% was sold in Class 1 as fluid milk. Of this amount, the League's own plants handled 43,126,724 pounds, of which nearly forty million pounds or 92% were sold in Class 1 or fluid market milk.

The official statement also announces the total gross sales of milk and milk products for October 1925 as $5,279,548.98. Of this amount, fluid milk sold to dealers and through the League's plants, amounted to a total of $4,985,940.04.

Orange County Juniors Go to Poultry Show

THE Junior Project Poultry Judging team from Orange County will take a trip to the Madison Square Garden show at the expense of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly. This trip was won as the result of the judging done by them at the Production Poultry show at Cornell. The team is composed of Sam Ayres, Ray Houston and John La Rue. The juniors from Chenango County won the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company's cup offered to the juniors of any county winning the most points at the exhibit. Teams from the following counties also sent teams: Delaware, Livingston, Onondaga, Nassau, Tompkins and Wyoming. High individual scores were made by Sheldon Burdine of Delaware County, and Harry Frazier of Tompkins County.

County Notes

Noble Co., (Ohio)—We are having nice weather and the roads are dry and good. Corn is about all cut. Some fall plowing is being done. Business is dull. The mines have not worked for over 12 months but are making arrangements to resume soon. Potatoes are selling on the farm $2.25 to $2.50; wheat $1.50 to $1.75; corn 75c to $1.00, straw $12.00 per ton; hay, $25 per ton, apples, $1.50 and up, and chickens 20c and 25c.—F. G. L.

Broome Co.—Cutting wood is the main business this winter. The price is $3 and $3.50 in the villages. Few people have many potatoes to sell. Never have I noticed so many acres of corn left standing. One large field had large ears hanging for the crows to pick. Because of the bad weather some buckwheat was never harvested.—E. M. C.

Schenectady Co.—Considerable plowing has been done although there has been much rain. Not as much rye as usual sown. Much fodder has been fed on account of the cold October. Auction sales are quite numerous, farming utensils selling for a good price, horses very low and cows not very high. Eggs very scarce and high. Chickens active in different places around county. Snow fences have been put up along the main highways and additional snow machinery purchased.

Snyder Co., (Pa.)—We are having quite a changeable fall but very nice for this late. Farmers are done with their corn which was a bumper crop. Some are doing their fall butchering. Numerous farmers have erected silos this fall. Some farmers are plowing for spring crops. Fall wheat and grass look good. Potatoes are scarce and bring big prices. Some farmers have a fair crop of winter apples. Markets: Wheat, $1.65 a bu; corn, 70c a bu.; oats, 40c a bu.; rye, 85c a bu.; buckwheat $1.60 cwt.; butter, 50c a pound; eggs, 50c a dozen, potatoes, $1.75 a bu; apples 75c a basket.

People generally well; some Flu, fevers and colds. Wish all our readers a Merry Xmas and Happy and prosperous New Year.—S. D. D.

Jefferson County.—Ground is again thawed up and some farmers are plowing. Clay roads are in bad condition. Cows are milking very well, especially where farmers put their hay in green. Many farms are changing hands, also quite a few are on the market, the farm of the late Peter Beche is being sold to settle the estate, this is a medium sized farm of very good land and buildings on an improved road, and there are several others in LeRay offered by older people who are not able to do the work themselves or pay expensive help to operate them.

Butter is selling for 55c to 58c. Walter Fikes, one of the best butter makers in this locality who usually makes butter during the winter, is again supplying his old customers much to their satisfaction. Eggs are bringing 80c a dozen, live chickens and fowls 18c to 20c a pound; a few people have held their turkeys for Christmas trade and expect better than Thanksgiving prices.

Many cords of wood are being cut in the woods of Mrs. Mabel Phelps Anderson in the plains, because of the coal shortage.

Turkey thieves have operated to some extent in this locality. On one farm they took 25 out of 32.

Mrs. Chas. Bryant, breeder of Bourbon Red turkeys is seriously ill at this writing.

Sterling Waggoner is doing an extensive Holiday poultry business both live and dressed birds.

Mrs. Robert Gill had one of the finished flocks of Bourbon Red turkeys in this locality this year.—C. J. D.

Delaware County—Farmers are getting out wood, sawing or hauling it to town. Although December 7 the ground is not frozen and it is still possible to plow.

There is no sale for horses a little old or underweight. At a sale recently a pair sold for $55. An extra horse for $25. Cows brought all prices.

Potatoes are very scarce and being shipped in, retailing for $3 per bushel. Eggs are 63c; hides 10c per pound.

Sheffield Farms Co., at Walton paid $2.62 for 3% milk for October.

—E. M. N.

Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 5-6.—Annual meeting of the N. Y. State Breeders Association at Syracuse.
Jan. 5-6.—Annual meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Syracuse.
Jan. 5-6.—Annual meeting of the State Holstein Friesian Breeders at Syracuse.
Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.
Jan. 19-21.—Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society at Harrisburg.
Jan. 25-29.—Marketing Institute at Rutgers. N. J. State College. Admission free to residents of New Jersey.
Feb. 1-2-3. Farm Tractor school at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale. On Feb. 4-5-6, the school will continue the sessions with a study of Ford cars.

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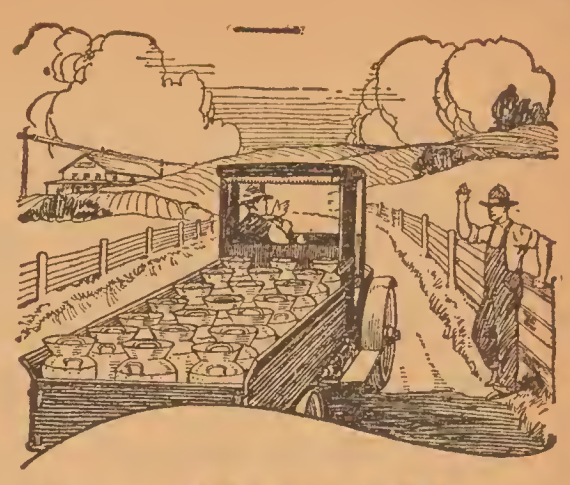

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The Carolinian (Continued from page 475)

Though on your return you should call me out for daring even to hint at the possibility of disloyalty in Myrtle, I cannot leave you in ignorance of what is happening at Fairgrove. You know, I think, that soon after the fight at Lexington last April, Captain Mandeville was sent down here by General Gage from Boston against the need to stiffen the Lieutenant-Governor into a proper performance of his duty by the King. Captain Mandeville has remained here ever since, and in these past two months has acquired such a grasp of provincial affairs in the South Carolina, that he continues as the guide and mentor of my brother-in-law Lord William, who arrived from England a fortnight since. Mandeville, who has now been appointed equerry to his lordship, is become the power behind the throne, the real ruler of South Carolina, in so far, of course, as South Carolina is still ruled by the Royal Government. In all this there may be nothing that is new to you. But it will be new I am sure that a kinship, real or pretended, exists between this fellow and your old guardian Sir Andrew Carey. That stiff-necked old tory has taken this pillar of royal authority to his broad bosom. The gallant captain is constantly at Fairgrove, whenever his duties do not keep him in Charles Town. Let me add on the score of Mandeville, who is undeniably a man of parts and finds great favour with the ladies, the following information obtained from a sure source. He is a notorious fortune-hunter, reduced in circumstances, and it is well known in England that he accepted service in the colonies with the avowed intention of making a rich marriage. His assets are not only a fine figure and the most agreeable manners, but the fact that he is next heir to his uncle, the Earl of Chalfont, from whom I understand that he is at present estranged. I do not myself imagine that a man of aims and talents would be so very diligent at Fairgrove unless in Carey's household he saw a reasonable prospect of finding what he seeks. You will be very angry with me, I know. But I should not be your friend did I not risk your anger, and I would sooner risk that now than your reproaches later for not having given you timely warning.

There followed a post-scriptum:

If your engagements are such that it is impossible for you to return and attend to your own concerns, shall I pick a quarrel with the Captain, and have him out? I would have done so out of love for you before this, but that my brother-in-law would never forgive me and Sally would be furious. Poor Lord William would be helpless without his equerry, and he finds things devilish diffcult as it is. Besides, I understand that, as commonly happens with such rascals, this Mandeville is a dead shot and plaguy nimble with a small-sword.

* * *

At another time the post-scriptum might have drawn a smile from Latimer. Now his face remained grave and his lips tight. A definite conclusion leapt at him from those pages. It was not a question of Sir Andrew's having informed the Governor of Harry Latimer's seditious practices. What had happened was the reverse of that. The information had been conveyed to Sir Andrew by this fellow Mandeville, of whom he had heard once or twice before of late. If Mandeville's intentions were at all as Tom Izard represented them, it would clearly be in the Captain's interest to effect an estrangement between Latimer and the Carey's. And this was what had taken place.

But how had Mandeville obtained the information? One only answer was possible. By means of a spy placed in the very bosom of the councils of the colonial party.

Upon that Mr. Latimer took an instant decision. He would not write. He would go in person. He would set out at once for Charles Town, to discover this enemy agent who was placing in jeopardy the cause of freedom and the lives of those who served it.

His work in Georgia was of very secondary importance by comparison with that.

CHAPTER II

WILLIAM Moultrie, of Northampton on the Cooper River—who had just been appointed Colonel of the Second Provincial Regiment of South Carolina, under a certificate issued by a Provincial Congress which was not yet sufficiently sure of itself to grant commissions—was aroused from slumber in the early hours of a June morning by a half-dressed negro servant, who proffered him a folded slip of paper.

The Colonel reared a great night-capped head from his pillow, and displayed a broad, rugged face the bone structures of which were massive and well-defined. From under beetling brows two small eyes, normally of a kindly expression, peered out, to screw themselves up again when smitten by the light of the candle which the negro carried.

'Wha . . . wha . . . what's o'clock?' quoth the Colonel, confusedly.

'Close on five o'clock, massa.'

'Fi . . . five o'clock!' Moultrie awakened on that, and sat up. 'What the devil, Tom . . . ?'

Tom brought the slip of paper more definitely to his master's notice. Puzzled, the Colonel took it, unfolded it, dusted his eyes with his knuckles, and read. Then he flung back the bedclothes, thrust out a hairy leg, his foot groping for the floor, and commanded Tom to give him a bedgown, draw the curtains, and bring up the visitor.

And so a few minutes later, Harry Latimer was ushered into the presence of the Colonel, who stood in the pale light of early day, in bedgown, slippers, and nightcap, to receive him.

'Odsbud, Harry! What's this? What's brought you back?'

They shook hands firmly, like old friends, whilst the gimlet eyes of Moultrie observed the young man's dusty boots and travel stained riding-clothes as well as the haggard lines in his face.

'When you've heard, you may say I've come back to be hanged. But it's a slight risk at present, and it had to be taken.'

'What's that?' The Colonel's voice was very sharp.

Latimer delivered the burden of his news. 'The Governor is informed of the part I played in the raid last April.'

'Oons!' said Moultrie, startled. 'How d'ye know?'

'Read these letters. They'll make it plain. They reached me three days ago at Savannah.'

The Colonel took the papers Latimer proffered, and crossed to the window to peruse them. He was a stockily built man of middle height, twenty years older than his visitor, whom he had known from infancy. For Moultrie had been one of the closest friends of Latimer's father and his brother-in-arms in Grant's campaign against the Cherokees in which the elder Latimer had prematurely lost his life. And there you have the reason why Harry sought him now in the first instance, rather than Charles Pinckney, the President of the Provincial Congress, which the Royal Government did not recognize, or Henry Laurens, the President of the Committee of Safety, which the Royal Government recognized still less. The offices held by these two should have designated one or the other of them as the first recipient of this weighty confidence. But to either, Latimer had taken it upon himself to prefer the man who was in such close personal relations with himself.

Whilst still reading, Moultrie swore softly once or twice. When he had done, he came slowly back, his brow rumpled in thought. Silently he handed back the papers to the waiting Latimer, who had meanwhile taken a chair near the table in mid-apartment. Then, still in silence, the Colonel took up one from a bundle of pipes on that same table, and slowly filled it with leaf from a pewter box.

'Faith,' he grumbled at last, 'you don't lack evidence for your assumption. Nobody outside of the committee so much as suspected that you were here in April. God knows the place is crawling with spies. There was a fellow named Kirkland, serving in the militia, whom we suspect of acting as Lord William's agent with the back-country tories. We durstn't touch him until he was so imprudent as to desert, and come down to Charles Town with another rogue named Cheney. But before ever we can lay hands on him, Lord William puts him safely aboard a man-o'-war out there in the roads. Cheney was less lucky. We've got him. Though, gadslife, I don't know what we're to do with him, for unfortunately he isn't a deserter. But that he's a spy only a fool could doubt.'

'Yes, yes.' Latimer was impatient. 'But that kind of spy is a small account compared with this one.' And he tapped the papers vehemently.

Moultrie looked at him, pausing in the act of applying to his pipe the flame of the candle which the servant had left burning. Latimer answered the inquiry of the glance.

'This man is inside our councils. He is one of us. And unless we find him and deal with him, God alone knows what havoc he may work. As it is, there are some twenty of us whose lives are in jeopardy. For you can't suppose that, if he has betrayed me to the Governor, he hasn't at the same time betrayed the others who were with me, whether they actually bore a hand or merely shared the responsibility.'

Moultrie lighted his pipe, and pulled at it thoughtfully. He did not permit himself to share the excitement that was setting his visitor aquiver. He came and placed a hand affectionately o Harry's shoulder.

'I'm not vastly exercised by any threat to your life, lad—at least, not at present. Neither the Governor, nor his pilot Captain Mandeville, wants another Lexington here in South Carolina. And that's what would happen if they tried any hangings. But as far as the rest goes, you're right. We've to find this fellow. He's among the ninety members of the General Committee. Faith, the job'll be singularly like looking for a needle in a bottle of hay.' He paused, shaking his head; then asked a question: 'I suppose ye've not thought of how to go about discovering him?'

'I've thought of nothing else all the way from Savannah here. But I haven't yet found the answer.'

'We shall have to seek help,' said Moultrie; 'and, after all, it's your duty to Pinckney and Laurens, and one or two others, to let them know of this.'

'The fewer we tell, the better.'

'Of course. Of course. A half-dozen at most, and those men that are well above suspicion.'

* * *

Later on in the course of that day six gentlemen of prominence in the colonial party repaired to Colonel Moultrie's house on Broad Street in response to his urgent summons. In addition to Laurens and Pinckney, there was Christopher Gadsden, long and lean and tough in the blue uniform of the newly established First Provincial Regiment, to the command of which he had just been appointed. A veteran firebrand, President of the South Carolina Sons of Liberty, he was among the very few who at this early date were prepared to go the length of demanding American Independence. With him came the elegant, accomplished William Henry Drayton, of Drayton Hall, who like Latimer was a recent convert to the party of Liberty, and who brought to it all the enthusiasm and tolerance commonly found in converts. His position as President of the Secret Committee entitled him to be present. The others making up this extemporaneous committee were the two delegates to the Continental Congress, the Irish lawyer John Rutledge, a man of thirty-five who had been prominent in the Stamp-Act Congress ten years ago, and famous ever since, and his younger brother Edward.

* * *

Assembled about the table in Moultrie's library these six, with Moultrie himself presiding, listened attentively to the reasons advanced by Mr. Latimer in support of his assertion that they were being betrayed by some one within their ranks.

'Some twenty of us,' he concluded, 'lie already at the mercy of the Royal Government. Lord William is in possession of evidence upon which to hang us if the occasion serves him. That, in itself, is grave enough. But there may be worse to follow unless we take our measures to discover and remove, by whatever means you may consider fit, this traitor from our midst.'

There followed upon that a deal of talk that was little to the point. They discussed this thing; they pressed Latimer for details which he would have preferred to withhold as to the exact channel through which this information had reached him; and they were very vehement and angry in their vituperation of the unknown traitor, very full of threats of what should be done to him when found. Several talked at once, and in the general alarm and excitement the meeting degenerated for a while into a babel.

Drayton took the opportunity wrathfully to renew a demand, which had already once been rejected by the General Committee, that the Governor should be taken into custody. Moultrie answered him that the measure was not practical, and Gadsden, supporting Drayton, furiously demanded to know why the devil it should not be. Then, at last, John Rutledge, who hitherto had sat as silent and inscrutable as a granite sphinx, coldly interposed.

'Practical or not, this is not the place to debate it, nor is it the matter under consideration.' Almost contemptuously he added: 'Shall we keep to the point?'

'By all means, let us keep to the point. After long consideration you may reach the conclusion that it's easier to discover the treason than the traitor. And that will be profitable. As profitable as was the arrest of Cheney by a committee too timid to commit anything.'

That sent them off again, on another by-path.

'Yes, by God!' burst from the leathery lungs of Gadsden, who had been preaching sedition to the working-people of Charles Town for the last ten years, ever since the Stamp-Act troubles. 'There's the whole truth of the matter. That's why we make no progress. The committee's just a useless and impotent debating society, and it'll go on debating until the redcoats are at our throats. We daren't even hang a rascal like Cheney. Oons! If the wretch had known us better, he might have spared himself his terrors.'

'His terrors?' The question came sharply from Latimer, so sharply that it stilled the general murmurs as they began to arise again. At the mention of Cheney's name, he remembered what Moultrie had said about the fellow. An idea, vague as yet, was stirring in his mind. 'Do you say that this man Cheney is afraid of what may happen to him?'

Gadsden loosed a splutter of contemptuous laughter. 'Afraid? Scared to death, very near. Because he doesn't realize that the only thing we can do is

(Continued on opposite page)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

ONCE each year during the month of January the Lone Scouts of America have roll call. This is to determine how many live, working scouts belong to the organization.

To answer roll call, write to the Lone Scouts of America, 500 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., enclosing five cents (5 cts) and tell them you wish to continue as a member. If you were assigned a scout number give that, if you have joined since the giving of scout numbers was discontinued, give your name and address.

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT IF YOU WISH TO REMAIN A LONE SCOUT. Those who fail to answer roll call are dropped from the membership list and all points that have been won toward a booster button, or merit medal are forfeited. BE SURE AND ANSWER ROLL CALL DURING JANUARY.

Snakes

MOST boys, when they see a snake, hunt for a stick or a stone and kill the snake without ever stopping to watch the snake or to find out whether it is dangerous, harmless or helpful. Most snakes are useful and harmless and in this part of the country there are only two poisonous snakes, namely the copperhead and the rattler, while there are over a hundred snakes that are harmless and useful to man on account of the insects and rodents that they kill. I once cut open a snake and found five field mice that it had swallowed. Black snakes, although they do some harm to birds, are very useful on account of their killing rattle snakes, and I have heard that they also kill copperheads; their main diet is insects.

Most people think that a black snake will wrap around a person and thus kill them or a hoop snake strike with its tail, which is supposed to be poisonous, but as far as I know both of these are false and I am studying snakes quite a bit. For a person that does not know the different varieties of snakes and is therefore unable to know whether it is poisonous or not, here are three ways of distinguishing a poisonous snake from a non-poisonous snake. The tail of a poisonous snake is short and heavy while the tail of a non-poisonous snake is long and thin. The eye of a poisonous snake is almond shape while the eye of a non-poisonous snake is round.

The head of a poisonous snake is triangular in shape and at the back being quite a bit wider than the body.

The things of interest about snakes is that if held by the tip of the tail a poisonous snake can lift its head far enough to bite the hand that is holding it; this a non-poisonous snake cannot do; also only the non-poisonous snakes lay eggs.

Because snakes are harmless, does not mean that you should let a snake bite you because there may be disease germs of some kind or another in its mouth.

Snakes if examined closely are really beautiful and due to their ability to shed their skin the way they do they were considered by the ancients as the emblem of mystery and of science.

I have picked the black snake for my Lone Scout Totem and I think that it is a good one for any Scout.

Oscar Stroh (15), R. D. 2.
Linglestown, Pa.

IRISH ASSISTANT (to African Explorer)—*If "Two Is Company," I think we have visitors.*—JUDGE.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:

I found that the First Degree was very easy. I am glad I joined the Lone Scouts now because I have had so much good out of it. I made a good road map. Would you give me the address of a Lone Scout. I would like to correspond.—Edwin C. Henry, (5), R. F. D. No. 1, Chaffee, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scouts & Editor:—Just a few lines while I am not doing anything this morning. I just went out to get the mail. I got a little packet. What do you suppose it contained, a degree pin for the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees.

I just sent in my points for Booster pin. Hope that all you lone scouts are progressing.

Would like to hear from other Lone Scouts who are interested in electricity and garage work. Say Scout! Wouldn't it be great if we could have a whole page in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I think it would.

Yours scoutingly,
WILLIAM L. BARBER, (5)
R. D. 3, Altmar, N. Y.

"Pow-Wow"

Charles Arrera, one of Pennsylvania's "up and going" scouts, has started something, that is very appropriate for the occasion. His plan is to give our ex-chief Totem, Mr. W. D. Boyce a loving cup, as a token of our appreciation toward his untiring efforts to make the L. S. A. the Best Boys' Organization in the world.

RONALD AMMERMAN, (5)
Route 3, Ulster, Pa.

Lester Gaylor is Indiana's only present L. S. Q. An honor indeed

Harlin H. Pryor is organizing a club for those after the Bronzie. Entries to the club pay 25 cents for a five month's subscription to Council Fire. Entries must not have over 50 points. Leading scout papers will publish the standings.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

The Nebraska Farmer's Tribe was organized March 7, 1925. In five months they had 1900 members. Lets all get members for the A. A. Tribe and surpass this record.

PAUL TILFORD, (5)
Smith's Basin, N. Y.

Dear Editor:—I am writing to let you know that I am starting to collect stamps and I have passed my third degree and I am on test four in the fourth degree. I think I will send Harry Phillips a stone to add to his collection. I find that the degree work is very instructive and I am learning a great deal from them. I am learning as much from them as I am at school. I have caught a good many fur-bearing animals, skunks, opossum, rabbits and 1 hawk. Would like to hear from some other scout who is interested in this.

Scoutingly yours,
C. LESLIE LOTT,
Gettysburg, Pa. R. No. 4.

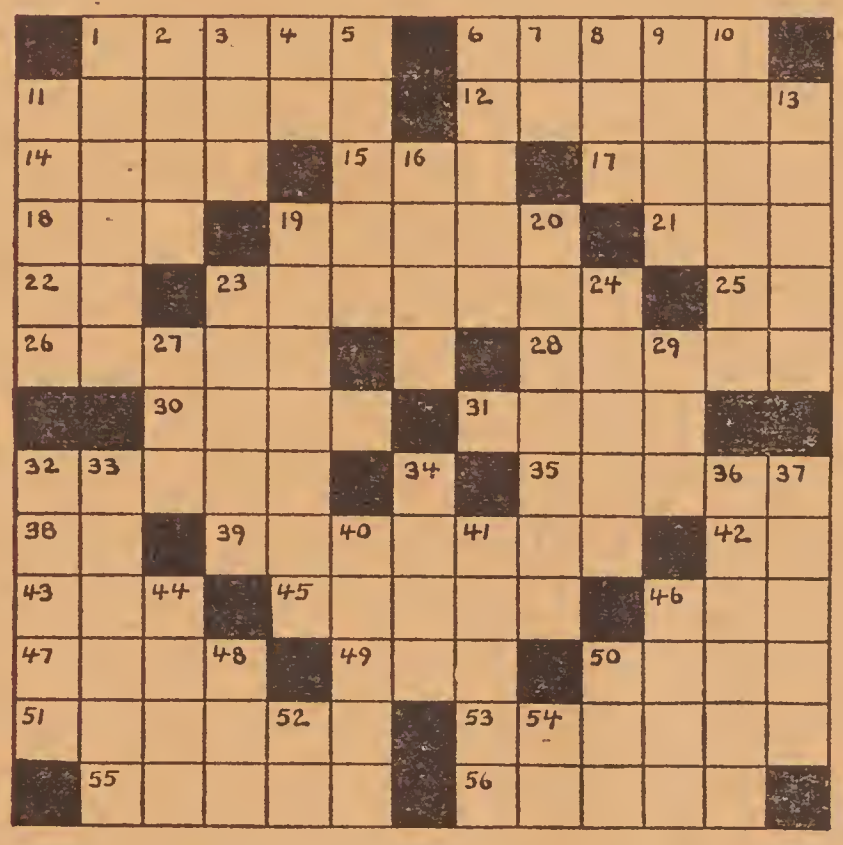
Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Passing the degrees is very interesting to me now as I can prop myself on a chair, eat lots of apples and get lots of fun out of passing the degrees.

We are going to put Rock Hollow on the lone scout map in a short while because we are forming an A-No. 1 local tribe among the young mountains of Ohio. I would like to hear from some scout in the A. A. Tribe; Just putting a tribe on its feet as I am well Heck Phillips I think I can send you some stones from the Ohio River at Bellaire and some from its tributary the McMahns Creek for that long letter. I want you to be 50 when you get done answering letters. I am now trying to get a few points toward the Bronzie before the great holiday, Christmas.

Yours honorably,
HENRY KLEE, (5)
R. F. 2, Bellaire, Ohio.

American Agriculturist Crossword Puzzle

Series 7, Number 3



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HORIZONTAL

1—Wooden shoe
6—Hue
11—Photographic apparatus
12—Beast
14—Leave out
15—Cushion
17—Cover with pavement
18—Fishing-pole
19—Kindled
21—Border
22—Father
23—Sea-robbers
25—Negation
26—Grimace of contempt
28—Vampire
30—Stagger in walking
31—Deep mud
32—Neckcloth
35—Fortification work
38—Home of Abraham
39—Blacksmith's hammers
42—Toward
43—Breach
45—Surrender
46—Decay
47—On top of
49—South African antelope
50—Elegant
51—Pleasing taste
53—Ran away with a lover
55—Frozen rain
56—Bruised skin, surfaces

VERTICAL

1—Native of Samoa
2—Amidst
3—Wager
4—Conjunction
5—South American animal
6—Military-school student
7—Upon
8—Organ of speech
9—Famous tent-maker
10—Mountain gorge
11—Army department
13—Sour fruit
16—Native of Arabia
19—Lightning-bug
20—Wished for
23—British nobleman
24—Animal fathers
27—Epoch
29—Color
32—Sweet substance
33—Boxes of slat-work
34—Paradise
36—Expiates
37—Made a note of
40—Number
41—Sticks together
44—Vote of an election
46—Mature
48—Pastry
50—In favor of
52—South-east (Abbr)
54—Behold

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

R	E	L	A	T	E		A	B	A	S	E	D
E	V	E	N		B	I	B		T	O	R	E
P	E	T		P	O	R	E	S		N	I	P
O	R		D	O	N	A	T	E	D		N	O
S		F	E	D		T		T	E	N		S
E	R	I	C		B	E	D		M	A	D	E
	A	R	I	S	E		E	L	I	T	E	
S	P	E	D		T	A	N		S	A	W	S
P		S	E	W		L		E	E	L		K
I	N		D	E	F	I	L	E	D		M	A
R	O	D		D	I	V	E	R		L	I	T
A	M	I	D		B	E	G		P	A	L	E
L	E	M	O	N	S		S	P	A	D	E	S

The Carolinian

(*Continued from opposite page*)

talk, he already smells the tar, and feels the feathers tickling him.'

Rutledge addressed himself scrupulously to the chair. 'May I venture to inquire, sir, how this is relevant?'

Leaning forward now, a certain excitement in his face, Latimer impatiently brushed him aside.

'By your leave, Mr. Rutledge. It may be more relevant than you think.' He addressed himself to Moultrie. 'Tell me this, pray. What does the committee propose to do with Cheney?'

Moultrie referred the question to the genial elderly Laurens, who was President of the committee concerned.

Laurens shrugged helplessly. 'We have decided to let him go. There is no charge upon which we can prosecute him.'

Gadsden snorted his fierce contempt. 'No charge! And the man a notorious spy!'

'A moment, Colonel,' Latimer restrained him, and turned again to Laurens. 'Does Cheney know—does he suspect your intentions?'

'Not yet.'

Latimer sank back in his chair again, brooding. 'And he's afraid, you say?'

'Terrified,' Laurens assured him. 'I believe he would betray anybody or anything to save his dirty skin.'

That brought Latimer suddenly to his feet in some excitement. 'It is what I desired to know. Sir, if your committee will give me this man—let me have my way with him—it is possible that through him I may be able to discover what we require.'

They looked at him in wonder and some doubt. That doubt Laurens presently expressed. 'But if he doesn't know?' he asked. 'And why should you suppose that he does?'

'Sir, I said *through* him, not from him. Let me have my way in this. Give me twenty-four hours. Give me until tomorrow evening at latest, and it is possible that I may have a fuller tale to tell you.'

There was a long pause of indecision. Then, very coldly, almost contemptuously in its lack of expression, came a question from Rutledge:

'And if you fail?'

Latimer looked at him, and the lines of his mouth grew humorous.

'Then you may try your hand, sir.'

And Gadsden uttered a laugh that must have annoyed any man but Rutledge.

Of course, that was not yet the end of the matter. Latimer was pressed with questions touching his intentions. But he fenced them off. He demanded their trust and confidence. And in the end they gave it, Laurens taking it upon himself, in view of the urgency of the case, to act for the committee over which he presided.

The immediate sequel was that, some two or three hours later, Mr. Harry Latimer was ushered into the cell in the town gaol where Cheney languished. But it was a Mr. Latimer very unlike his usual modish, elegant self. He went dressed in shabby brown coatee and breeches, with coarse woollen stockings and rough shoes, and his abundant hair hung loose about his neck.

'I am sent by the Committee of Safety,' he announced to the miserable wretch who cowered on a stool in a corner and glared at him with frightened eyes. On that he paused. Then, seeing that Cheney made no shift to speak, he continued: 'You can hardly be such a fool as not to know what is coming to you. You know what you've done, and you know what usually happens to your kind when they're caught.'

He saw the rascally pear-shaped face before him turn a sickly grey. The man moistened his lips, then cried out in a quavering voice:

'They can prove naught against me. Naught!'

(*Continued Next Week*)

Bring A Bucket or Stay at Home

Poor Fire Protection on Farms Means Neighbors Must Help

WHEN the frightened ringing of a dinner bell wakened us in the early evening we knew that some of our new neighbors were in trouble for a dinner bell never sounds like that when it is performing its usual duty.

Hasty investigation revealed a glaring light in the distance and we rushed into clothes and hastened to the aid of the distracted owners.

From childhood we were always taught to take a bucket, and better still, many buckets if a farm building was on fire. It is seldom that such a building can be saved but if many buckets are handled fast enough by many men, you can nearly always save all nearby buildings.

In this case we were surprised to find that very few people had thought to bring buckets and the words of an old neighbor just popped into my head. He always said. "Bring a bucket or stay at home out of other poeple's way." But he always added, "You'll come through and bring two buckets if you're worth calling 'Neighbor.'"

And it made me wonder what people think they can do if they go to a rural fire without taking a bucket. How are they going to help if they haven't a bucket to carry water in? The bucket is about the only weapon a farmer has. And the ones on a farm are not enough to give any protection when needed to fight fire with. So if you hear the call of the neighbor's dinner bell and know that it means fire, by all means take a bucket or many if you have them for there is strong probability that most of the people will come just to be sociable and of course will not bring their bucket or any thing else with which to work.

If you have reason to suspect that the fire is in the woods or field, take a shovel or spade and some sacks as well as they are always needed to fight fire in field or woods. There is no use of going if you aren't going to help and you cannot help if you do not take something to work with.

Of course it is kind of you to show your good intentions by going down and watching the blaze, but it would be much nicer if you were prepared to help. —J. L. Fowler.

Something We Should Not Take Pride In

NOT long ago I listened, unsympathetically, to a woman talking to, and lauding, farm women.

I am a farm woman, and not the sort who were being lauded. Perhaps that is why I am unsympathetic.

The speech was mostly made up of a list of the wonderful things which wonderful farm women had done. One had hauled a load of sand eight miles every day for two weeks, loading it and unloading it herself because a hired man had quit. Another cooked a week for fourteen threshers and took care of her family and the chickens and milk, etc. Another helped put in the wheat.

There are city women who do the same. Thousands of slum women neglect their children and themselves and go to work in factories to earn the living. They are from what is generally regarded as the lower strata of society. And country women are lauded for imitating them.

I've seen too much of it, twenty years afterward, too many old farm crones who did two women's work, or rather a man's and a woman's, during their prime. They are worn out, physically, mentally, and spiritually. They gave, all the time, and did not spend time on their finger-nails or to the magazines or their souls.

I've a neighbor who is headed for cronehood at about 55. Her husband thinks that a woman is made first to get married and second to work. She is conforming herself to his standards without a whimper. She has five children, nearly always neglected, because she has to raise chickens, milk cows, make butter and help in the fields.

Those neglected children will not rise up and call her blessed when she's past work, as she will be about the time they are grown. It will be very hard to live with her. She will be far behind the times, as she has not had time to keep up with them. She will be crippled and stupid. And the husband will have no more respect or love for her then than he has now when he makes a hired hand of her (except the hire.)

And this speaker who lauded the farm women to the skies for her over-work should be denounced for the propaganda she is spreading. She is of a stamp with the farm "uplifters" who love the little red schoolhouse of 100 years standing. They are putting the farmer on a plane with the city slummer by undereducating his children and working his wife to death.

It ought to be considered a disgrace to a farm to have a specimen of humanity on it who works like that.

Will the girls being educated now in the hundreds of new country high schools which have sprung up in the United States in the past ten years be crones at fifty, or will they have more sense?

—ADA WRIGHT.

Slenderizing Style

The coat frock is not only very smart this season but offers the full figure the best possible style for disguising the extra pounds. Plain or twilled materials of wool or of silk in becoming colors particularly suit **pattern 2554.** *It comes in sizes 16 years, 36 to 46 inches bust measure. The 36 inch requires 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Don't Throw It Away

YOU remember that old milk strainer that you were planning to throw away because the wire gauze has worn out? And did you ever have trouble pouring your preserves into the mouth of a quart jar? That old strainer will make an excellent funnel. Remove the broken gauze, and then put the funnel on the top shelf of the pantry till you are ready to do some preserving. You will find that it fits nicely into the mouth of your quart jars, saving trouble and burned fingers and spilled sweets. Of course you can use it for any purpose that an ordinary funnel would serve, except when its wide mouth is an objection.

For The Men And Boys

Winter months offer good opportunity to make up those extra things that never get done during summer or fall. Here is a good shirt pattern which is made with French cuffs and with or without detachable collar.

Pattern 1911 *comes in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17 17½, 18, 18½, 19 inches neck. Sizes 15½ requires 3 1/3 yard of 36 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). We also suggest that you send 12 cents extra for a copy of our Winter Fashion Magazine and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Where one wishes to avoid the confusion of ironed clothes hanging about in downstairs rooms, it is easy to set the ironing board in a cool upstairs hall, if a gasoline or coke iron is used. Carrying the basket of unironed clothes upstairs is easier than making a dozen trips with ironed garments.

Household Hints

Pastry flour does make finer cake, but when none is at hand two tablespoons of corn starch well sifted in a cup of bread flour will give good results.

Keep on using apples. If you haven't tried an apple cheese betty or a rice and apple pudding, send to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca for bulletin E88 right now.

A pan full of dry warm oats poured into a boy's wet boots dries them out the best of any known method.

In preparing macaroni, a hearty cold weather dish, all stickiness should be washed away by rinsing after cooking. Plenty of cheese, tomato, or meat sauce adds flavor to this dish.—L. M. T.

SAVE ½ AND BUY YOUR OWN PLUMBING

Bathroom Outfits Complete, $60 Up

GAS RANGES, $24.50 up.—Electric automatic Pumps complete, $90. Coal and gas combination stoves, $85.00. We carry a complete line of PLUMBING and HEATING supplies, including steam boilers, radiators, pipe and fittings. All materials guaranteed perfect.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

Send for Free Catalogue-20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.

254 West 34th St. New York City

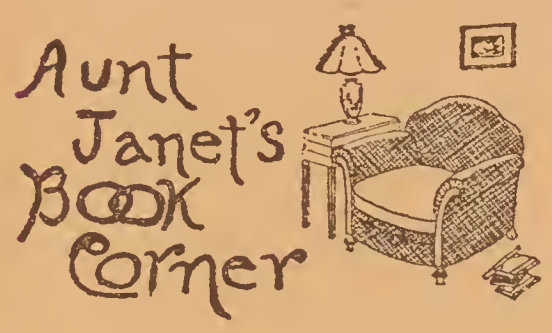
We Get Some Vitamines Second-Hand

"Reasons Why" Cows and Chickens Need Green Foods

MILK and eggs, eggs and milk! Good cooks always hope for plenty of both for cooking purposes, and mothers always trust the supply will be plentiful for the sake of food for their little folks. But if those two wonderful foods come from cows and hens fed on green stuff, the little folks fare even better than when only dry foods are available for the animals.

There's a perfectly good reason for this, even though it is not always understood. The first reason for feeding silage to cows and green stuff to chickens was to benefit their health and consequently raise their production. But a more important factor has entered into the matter: people consuming these products of animals fed on green foods likewise thrive on the vitamines they furnish.

This means much to these consumers in the winter time, especially because at that time the usual menu is apt to be low in vitamine-rich foods. So when the farmer fills his silo or gives cabbage to his chickens in the winter, he is benefiting people as well as the dumb creatures who look to him for food.



NOW that outdoor jobs do not demand so much time, a cozy chair, a reading lamp and a book have a drawing power not to be resisted. They furnish opportunity for study and enjoyment through that greatest blessing of the modern world —books.

Books mean money in most cases, and it is well to know where good reading matter can be had at little or no cost to the reader, as well as where to obtain more expensive books. Owning and using books cooperatively, as in a country or community library, provides the greatest variety of reading material at the smallest cost to each reader.

For up-to-date information on many matters of interest in the home and on the farm, bulletins printed from time to time by the State College of Agriculture and by the United States Department of Agriculture, are full of it. Most of these can be had for the asking, although in a few cases a small charge is made.

New Bulletins

A bulletin written by A. W. W. Sand (Bulletin No. 112) and called Bearded Iris was recently sent to us by the Office of Publications at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. To the flower lover,—which means most of us, or there's something wrong!—this bulletin offers valuable descriptions and lists of this perennial so well suited to growing in New York and adjacent states. In many cases the rating of each variety is given so that those getting new roots can get a good idea as to which plants can be expected to do well.

How to make Cottage Cheese and Other Soft Cheeses in the Home (Bulletin No. 120) by W. W. Fisk tells briefly how to get best results in home cheese-making.

To residents of New York State these bulletins are sent free upon request.

The Gracious Hostess

To those seeking a book on etiquette based upon social conditions as found today, The Gracious Hostess by Mrs. Della T. Lutes, Housekeeping Editor of Modern Priscilla, is most practical. Mrs. Lutes deals with events which happen in most families in normal life and a guide written in such readable form is most welcome. Informal entertaining, children's manners, engagements, weddings, etiquette for the girl or man in business, and other practical, everyday matters are discussed by Mrs. Lutes, whose experience places her in a position to speak with authority.

Just for Fun

Between Christmas and New Year's you will likely need to have several games at your finger tips for entertaining the young folks or those not quite so young. The following games are especially good for wintertime use.

Handsome Linen Set

Cream linen embroidered in white fibre lustre produces a really luxurious effect without a vast amount of work or expense. Flower petals in center No. E3527-12 are embroidered around the edge with a band of satin stitch and the center filled in with straight strands at half inch intervals, woven in basket weave. Small flowers have lazy daisy stitch petals. There is a French knot centre in both. One half of the leaf is embrodered in spaced single stitch, and the other half in flat unpadded satin stitch. If you pad the edge of flower petals, use padding cotton, not floss. Finish the edge of the centre with coarse lace, crochet, or a double row of hemstsitching. Cream linen for centre 36 inches in diameter stamped, $1.35. Fibre lustre floss $1.25. No. E3528-12—Scarf to match No. 3527-12 is embroidered in the same way. Cream linen 17½ by 54 inches stamped for embroidery $1.35. Floss 70 cents.

Snowflake

Announce now that you are having a snowstorm. In the beginning of the evening you have given to each girl a small circular piece of white paper on which was written a number. This, you told her, was her "snowflake" and that she would need it later in the evening. You didn't explain further. Following your announcement of the "Snowstorm" someone stands on a chair and calls all the young men to gather beneath him. He has a handful of "Snowflakes" duplicates of the ones given out to the girls. Each man is instructed to catch a snowflake as they descend. He then searches for the girl with the duplicate number and she becomes his "Snowflake."

Each man and his "Snowflake' 'now work together on an ice-guessing contest. It is represented in words that end in "ice."

1 The ice of inducement—Entice.
2 The fussy ice—Precise.
3 The ice most feared by womankind—Mice.
4 The ice of games—Dice.
5 The ice that should satisfy—Suffice.
6 The ice of religious worship—Sacrifice.
7 The aromatic ice—Spice.
8 The ice of established value.—Price.
9 The ice of invention.—Device.
10 The ice among grain—Rice.
11 The miser's ice—Avarice.
12 The ice of habit—Practice.
13 The ice of the faithful Christian Endeavor—Service.
14 The ice of peacemakers—Armistice.

Snowball Fight

Divide the crowd into groups of ten—there must be at least two such groups, more groups add to the excitement. The players sit by teams, nine in each row. The extra player assumes a position about ten feet in front of his team and midway between the end players. These extra players are each supplied with a large cotton ball. At the signal to start the players seated at the left end of each line stand erect and the pivot players toss the cotton balls to them. Catching the ball the end man rushes to the pivot position with it. The former pivot man in the meantime has rushed for the opposite end of the line and has seated himself, all the players having slid up one. The new pivot man turns as soon as he reaches the pivot position and tosses to the man who has slid into his position. The ball must always be received in an upright position so each player as he reaches the chair on the left end immediately arises to receive the toss. The first team to have the original pivot man back at the position is winner.

Easier washing and cleaning—with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help!

Splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, working together, make Fels-Naptha different from any other soap, no matter what its shape or form—color or price!

Safe help! Quick help! Thorough help!

Isn't it worth a penny more a week—especially when it is so much cheaper in the end?

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha —or will get it for you

Do you remember "The Trouble Maker," by E. R. Eastman, the most popular serial ever run in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST?

It is now ready for sale in book form. The price is two dollars. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED. Every farmer who does not own a silo to write us for our agency plan whereby he can sell enough to get his own free. INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Meadville, Pa.

BOARDERS WANTED

HILLSIDE FARM, WESTKILL, N. Y. Ideal for elderly and convalescing people. No institution. Homelike. Plenty of milk and eggs. Rates reasonable.

CATTLE

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A son of a World's Champion. Will appeal to a man with a high class herd. A grand-son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, Mr. Guppy of Maple Row, grandson of world's record cow, Mistress of Bleakhouse. His sire a Register of Merit bull; his two full sisters in register of merit with average production of over 11,000 lbs. milk and 625 lbs. fat, made under farm care while running with rest of herd. Younger bulls, cows and heifers of equal breeding. Accredited herd. Write for prices and full particulars. ROY L. BIELBY, Rome, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty head of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle. They have just passed a clean T. B. test. Will sell one head or more at 10c per lb. HOWARD G. DAVIS, Bluff Point, Yates Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey bull, born March 2, 1924; well bred; T. B. tested. Write for particulars. Price, $60. EUGENE F. WELLS, Tully, N. Y.

GUERNSEY HEIFERS registered, tuberculin-tested. Fine pedigrees. Prices moderate. THATCH MEADOW FARM, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ANGORA KITTENS, both sexes, all colors. Lowest prices. Wonderful pets fully housebroken. Write for information, MAINE PET SHOPS, Belfast, Maine.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS and dogs, best for cattle, shipped on approval, genuine heelers, pups guaranteed, priced reasonable. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE and Welsh Shepherds. All sizes, all ages. We raise 'em, we ship 'em C. O. D. anywhere. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

"REDUCED PRICES for Christmas." It's hard to get up at 3 A. M. to get cows. An English or Welsh Shepherd that has natural herding instinct will bring them alone. Buy now. They'll bring your cows next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

AIRDALES—OORANG AND SWIVELLER STRAIN. Some splendid puppies. JOHN WILLIAMS, Danville, Vt.

TWO nice Coon cats for sale. B. NICKUSON, Belfast, Me.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

SELECTED FREE RANGE STOCK—White Wyandotte cockerels; Mammouth Pekin ducks; drakes; Mammouth Bronze turkeys. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

The Best Medium

Kingston, N. Y.
Dec. 9, 1925.

Enclosed find money order for $1.95 for which please insert our ad in your next issue.

We have had more and better returns from the single ad placed in the last issue of your paper than any one publication we have advertised through.

Thanking you and wishing you a Merry Xmas we are

Very truly yours,
THE U. S. MFG. CO.
MS/HS. H. S. Smith.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Free range, disease free hens, $7; toms, $10, $12. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa. Susquehanna County.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale. Bred for size and quality. 1st prize winners at New York State Fair 1925. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, reasonable. Highest Wyandotte pullet Farmingdale 1925 contest. HILLVIEW FARM, Wallkill, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, large, healthy, dark red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State Certified, prize winning stock, $4 each. Few choice New York State certified hens, $2.50 each. Three certified cock birds, $5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Gold Bank Strain. Price reasonable. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

FANCY BRED COCKERELS, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Speckled Sussex, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas and White Orpingtons. Several State Fair winners this year. Also young African geese. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. YATES, Whitney Point, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, $3.50; $5; $7.50. Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, $10; $12; $15; hens, $8; $10. Unrelated trios. MRS. C. J. DOXTATER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure bred, toms, $15; hens, $10. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale, toms, $10; hens, $7. CLARENCE C. ROBINSON, Worcester, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,—Large, vigorous, perfectly healthy, pure-bred stock. Tom $15; Hens $10. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Well marked, large boned and free from disease. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Jersey Black Giant pullets at $2.25 each; cockerels at $3 each. MRS. S. J. MILLER, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 154F61.

FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, $3 each. CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Deansboro, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SEND THE FOLKS a dozen eggs for Xmas. Ship them in U. S. Safety carriers. 50c brings sample, one and two doz. sizes. Our carriers are government approved. Special prices to agents. THE U. S. MFG. CO., Box 913, Kingston, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—To sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write; WILLEMS SONS' NURSERIES, Dept. J., Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—1925 CROP, postpaid, white 5 lbs. $1.05, 10 lbs. $1.85; Buckwheat 95c, 10 lbs. $1.65. F.O.B. Here, White 60 lb. can $7.50; Buckwheat, $5.60. List free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

HONEY FOR SALE—Clover Basswood Extracted 5 lb. pail delivered $1.25. 10 lbs. $2.00. Buckwheat Extracted 5 lb. pail $1.15. 10 lbs. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY, direct from growers. Carlots only. Inspection reserved. W. A. WITHROW, Route Four, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY AND OATS STRAW: All kinds, Clover mixed especially, either alsyke or red. Write for prices delivered your station. JAMES E. DANTE, JR., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Easily fitted to any stove or range. Price $1.00. Stove and furnace castings supplied. S. J. STOW New Haven, Conn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; chewing five lbs. $1.50; cigars $4.00 per 100, pipe free, pay when received, guaranteed. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

FIRST and second cutting alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay direct from the growers. Feed this high protein hay with low protein grain ration and save money. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y., Howard L. Cross.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PURPOSE OF GOD: If you would understand the message of the Bible, and can think for yourself; helpful literature will be sent on application to ROBERT GREEN, 34 Noel St., Springfield, Mass.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking $1.00. Postpaid. CLEMENTS & WETTSTAIN, Chambers, Ky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY is cheaper than grain. Write me for prices and buy from the grower. ROGER H. CROSS, R. F. D. 1, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 tons baled hay, very good stock hay; some good horse hay. FRANK VAN DRESAR, Westernville, N. Y.

SPIDERENE relieves spider in cows teat. Nature's garget relief. Guaranteed. HEBER FLINT, Randolph Ct., Vt.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 410 Seneca St., Oneida, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

HERE is a letter from one of our many satisfied customers,—"Some time ago I purchased from you a bathroom set which was entirely satisfactory, and am now contemplating buying a combination white enamel washtub and sink. Kindly give me the prices of the various sizes, also illustrations if obtainable. A reasonable price may be the means of placing future orders with you. E. J. F., Ossining, N. Y." We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. Send for free catalog 20. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc., 254 West 34th Street, New York City.

100 GENUINE Aspirin Tablets 48c prepaid. Money Back Guarantee. Sample Free. Agent Wanted. GOSNEY, New Drop, New York.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates. RAY INGHAM, Waverly, N. Y.

POTATOES—Cobbler, Ohio, Triumph, Rose, others. FORDS, Fishers, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING — LETTERHEADS, Envelopes, Tags, Statements, Cards, Posters, Labels, Butter Paper, Tickets, etc. Postpaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed. "KEITH'S PRINTERY," Elizabethtown, New York.

PRINTING SPECIALISTS for Farmers, Poultrymen, Dairymen. Cuts of Cattle, Poultry, Swine printed free. Rock-bottom Prices. Samples. ECONOMY PRESS, Milibury, Mass.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WANTED HIDES, FURS, WOOL—Write for prices and tags. Top market quotations. Send your name today. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

SEND YOUR FURS to a licensed fur dealer and get all your furs are worth. Free animal bait to trappers. FRANK A. RIEMANN, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED. Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Wool and Skins. Highest cash prices paid. Write for price list. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J. Est. 1876.

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal, 63 last season. Will send free. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

"WANTED", Ginseng Root, raw furs for manufacturer. IRA STERN, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE

210 ACRES, 10 MILES NORTH of Syracuse, New York, on State road. 175 acres cultivated, no stone, clay loam, good drainage, two 11 room houses, barn 36 x 100, 28 stantion cow barn, new steel roofs, new granery, machine shed and hen house, good well, spring creek. Will sell bare farm or well equipped cheap. WM. E. DARK, Cl y, N. Y.

HAVING SECURED desirable homes and home sites at Clearwater, Florida, I invite inspections by my dealers and friends to the land of sunshine, health and happiness. DAVID H. RISING, Clearwater, Florida.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE BY OWNER—160 acre dairy and truck farm. Especially adapted for potato growing. Very productive, smooth and nice to work; well kept buildings, stock, hay and tools; abundance of water, fruit and timber. An ideal farm home and a money maker. VERN COE, Hamden, New York.

WANTED—SMALL FARM in N. Y. State. Must be good land and good buildings and good water. Box 358, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FARM WANTED—From 160 acres up, with good land and buildings, near the school, payments with half milk check. Box 359, c/o American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—Grocery store, oil and gas station, repair shop, 15 room building on State highway, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, price, $7,000; $3,000 cash needed. Write WM. MURPHY, 207 N. Laurel Street, Bridgeton, N. J.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE bred ewes. Extra good ones. L. G. TUCKER, Alfred, N. Y.

SWINE

SIXTY REGISTERED O. I. Cs. Big type, bred sows; second litters; spring boars; gilts; fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

DUROCS—6 weeks old pigs for sale. Includes a few fine boar pigs. Registered. $9 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

The Aerial Determines How the Radio Receives

(*Continued on page 473*)

objects. Allow a clearance of three or four feet to the wall. Use insulators to keep the end of the aerial fifteen to twenty feet away from a tree. Above all, don't run the wire close to a metal structure. And, if within 50 feet of electric or telephone lines, run the aerial at right angles to them unless they are much below the aerial.

For good results, then, have your aerial high, not too long, clear of other objects, well insulated with a minimum of insulators and avoid joints. Don't bend the aerial around corners or run it zig-zag. A straight span is best. With an efficient aerial, you'll be in readiness to think about the most satisfactory method of installing your radio set in the house.

Knack in Tuning Three Dial Sets

TUNED radio frequency receivers that have three main dials by which stations are tuned in are rather difficult to adjust until one acquires the knack. Since the dials work independently, all of them must be set at about the right point before a station will even begin to come in. Therefore, if you know that KDKA comes in at 25-26-25, for instance, set the dials at these figures first. Then do not move more than one dial at a time, for if you do, it is impossible to tell whether an increase in volume was a resulting of moving one dial or the adjustment of the other. When all dials have been set at the points known to be approximately correct, it is best to set each dial separately. To do this expeditiously, flip the dial back and forth a few times rather rapidly over a space of only two or three degrees and it is very easy to find the loudest point almost instantly. Repeating the process with the other two dials separately serves to tune in the station clearly.

Much the same procedure should be followed with any set having two or more tuning dials. Of course, in looking for stations not previously heard, the dials must keep their due relationship. It is useless to swing one dial widely without accompanying it with the other or others. If experience has shown, for example, that the left-hand dial reads a couple of degrees lower than the others, maintain such a relationship in hunting for new stations.

A Gasoline Tax For New York State

(*Continued from page 473*)

tax on gasoline to use for this purpose the construction can continue indefinitely and the tax on real property be reduced.

Twenty-five per cent of the tax would come from tourists that do not live in the state and another twenty-five per cent would come from those who pay no other tax.

The amount that each motorist would pay would be very little for the average used by pleasure cars is less than three hundred gallons per year and the amount of money received would be large and construct many miles of improved roads each year. Therefore I believe the majority of motorists are in favor of this plan and the farm organization should favor it for it will give them improved highways to travel over without taxing their farms to pay for them.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MEN! WOMEN! MAKE $1 AN HOUR AT HOME WEAVING Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now as low as $9.90. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solves YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book TODAY! UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

Service Bureau

Unwise Investments---School Tuition

IN spite of the many agencies that are working to prevent the sale of worthless stocks, letters keep coming from people who have lost their savings through stock frauds. When will people learn that investments that promise quick returns are always dangerous? We repeat what we have said many times, that stocks that are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange are always speculative, usually dangerous and many are frauds, and even those that are listed should be carefully invested and advice taken about them before the actual investment.

The Attorney General of New York State recently began action against Judson Culp, a stock dealer, for misrepresentation and obtaining money under false pretenses. Culp has been promoting the Economy Pulp and Paper Company and selling stock in this concern. The Attorney General's office has announced that it will conduct vigorous prosecutions against all questionable stock sales which are brought to its attention. In order to save our readers thousands of dollars, we are cooperating with the Attorney General's office and with The Better Business Bureau in preventing these kinds of frauds.

Therefore, we are very glad to have any evidence of such frauds brought to our attention with full particulars.

A Home Work Experience

OUR readers know how many times we have advised them to have nothing to do with home work propositions. We have always been sorry to do this because we know that thousands of our people are looking for a chance to earn a little money by working at home. But although we have conducted literally dozens of investigations of different companies, we have never found one that was reliable. For a time we did have a little faith in The Home Industries Company of Bloomfield, New Jersey and when one of our subscribers asked about this company, we wrote her that the proposition might be all right. So she sent the company $2.00 for their outfit and that was the last she ever heard from them and when we took the matter up, we were unable to get a reply.

This simply proved that this concern was in the same class with all of the other home work concerns. Because we felt some responsibility to this subscriber in this particular instance, we wrote her and refunded the $2.00 and told her that we were sorry that we had advised her to have anything to do with The Home Industries Company.

We have received such a nice letter in reply that we thought our readers would be interested in reading it so here it is:

"You certainly are very fair and kind to forward me the unsolicited check. I had no intention of making a complaint or in any way attaching any blame to you. I was so disappointed that they should refuse my order for work after they seemed so very anxious for workers. I thought you might know or learn why. About the only way that I would feel justified to use the value of this check is to your business. If you are agreed, I will be glad to avail myself of the three year renewal plan and one new subscription to a friend—my mother—with this check, for which I thank you. To me, it stands for much more than the value of the two dollars. It seems like the old time fairness, which is so lacking today, when nearly everything it seems, is just grab, grab"

This letter goes to show that while we make mistakes we are trying constantly to do the right thing by our people and to furnish real service.

A School Tuition Difficulty

We live five miles from town. My father owns and resides on a farm situated within the school district in which the village high school is maintained. For the last two preceding years and also this present year, my son who is now sixteen years old, has lived at his grandfather's doing chores nights and mornings on school days and working on the farm on Saturdays and during all vacations, including the summer months. He comes up here on Sunday afternoons and for a week or two during the summer. His washing is done there and he is considered one of that family. His school reports and any necessary excuses are signed and sent by his grandfather. Is he a resident or a non-resident student of the high school?"—E. H. F., New York.

THE residence of a minor child is determined by the residence of his parent or guardian. The mere fact that this boy lives with his grandfather and does chores does not entitle him to free tuition unless the grandfather is actually his guardian. Usually, however, under such circumstances, the board of education of the high school district would not require tuition. It would consider the residence of the grandfather in the village and permit the boy to attend school as a temporary resident with a taxpayer of the district.

I suggest that it would be well for the grandfather or the father to request the board of education to permit the boy to attend school under the circumstances without payment of tuition. If, as a matter of right, they insist upon the payment of tuition by the parent of the boy, I am of the opinion that it can be collected.

"Quick Returns" Dangerous

"We have skimped and saved as most farmers have to do and now besides owning this farm we have some money in the bank which we wish to invest. Where would you advise us to place our money where it would be a chance for quick returns?"—F. W. C., N. Y.

WE emphatically decline to advise as to a place for your money "where it would have a chance for quick returns." You say you skimped and saved to accumulate the money now in the bank. Why then do you want to speculate for that is what "quick return" necessarily involves? There are plenty of good sound preferred stocks you can buy and get a return of from 5½ to 6 per cent on your money. Examples are United States Steel preferred, Jones & Laughlin Steel preferred, Niagara Falls Power preferred and American Locomotive preferred. Dividends on these are assured as well as any dividend can well be but investment securities like these fluctuate over only a small range and have no speculative attraction and you won't get any quick return in the way of higher market prices.

Leave It Alone

"I am sending you a letter I received from Mr. J. E. Brennan. I put my money into this Cain Oil Company about two years ago and I have never heard a word from them. I should appreciate your advice on this investment. Kindly return papers."—E. E. E., N. Y.

CAIN Oil is offered by dealers in unlisted securities anywhere from 5 to 10 cents a share but there are no bids. You will have to charge this unfortunate speculation, for it never was an investment in any sense, to experience. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand purchase of these promotion oil stocks means total loss.

* * *

"I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Hinkle of Vincennes, Ind. Mr. Hinkle says that the stock of the Standard Royalties Co. of Indiana (of which he was president) is almost worthless and wants the stockholders to invest in the "Mitchell" Oil Property to regain their money. He says this will pay 9½% dividend. Do you consider this a safe investment. Kindly return this letter."—Mrs. J. R. L., Pa.

We have no record of this oil company but our earnest advice is to leave it alone. At the very best you would be indulging in a dangerous speculation and not an investment at all.

The Dower Rights of a Wife

"Man and wife bought a farm and paid for it. Later the man decided that he did not care as much for his wife as when he married her and wishes to sell the farm. The wife refuses to sign off on the deed and she is afraid that if the farm is sold, that her husband will take the money and skip out, thereby leaving her without her share. Now if she refuses to sign off unless he will pay her her third interest can he sell the farm? It is my opinion that her interest will hold and that he cannot give a good title without her signature. No doubt the husband can go to law and compel a settlement, but just what procedure would be necessary?"

A WIFE has a dower right in all property owned by the husband at the time of marriage and in all property secured by him thereafter. This right is indestructible except by the act of the wife herself. That is, unless she signs the deed conveying the land away from her or unless her husband secures a decree of absolute divorce on the grounds of the wife's adultery or unless he secures an annulment of the marriage, her right of dower remains, and any purchaser takes the land subject to that right.

In other words, the wife can protect her rights by refusing to sign the deed and by maintaining her chastity and status of wife. Many cases are referred to under the dower section in McKinney's Real Property Law and under Section 7 of McKinney's Domestic Relations Law.

Recovering for Stolen Car

"This summer when I was working on the State Road below Burnside, Pa. (Route 6 road) a young boy of 18 years stole my car. It was a Ford touring car nearly new. This boy told me who he was and where he lived a few hours before. At noon the car was gone and the boy also. He lived in Marion Center. I went to his father and asked about his boy and he said he had a Ford car nearly new and came for his clothing and left his home. His father owns two large farms. Can I make him stand the loss of my car?"—R. O., Pa

WE are of the opinion that your redress for the loss of your car lies only against the thief himself or against the Insurance Company if you had it insured against theft. The father of the thief is not responsible. You should immediately take the matter up with the district attorney, and secure the indictment of the thief. Perhaps, if you first told the father of your plans to prosecute him criminally, it might be effective in securing payment.

FIRST KID—*That's my father passing the plate.*
VISITOR—*What a funny way to make a living.*—JUDGE

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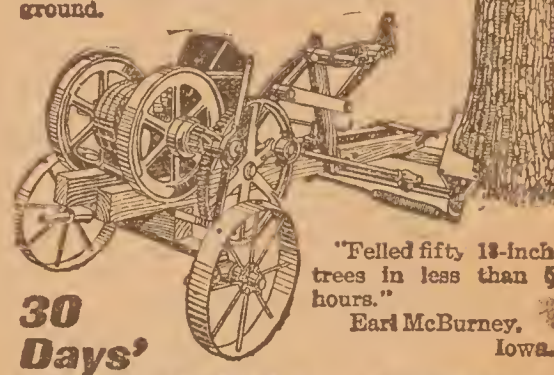

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By E. R. EASTMAN

MACMILLAN has published in book form "The Trouble Maker", by E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist. This is the novel which attracted so much attention when it ran as a serial in American Agriculturist. The story has been pronounced the best novel of farm life that has been published in many years. The author has taken as his characters, people who are to be found in every farm neighborhood and put real life into them.

Old Johnny Ball will make you mad, yet you cannot help liking him. H. E. Babcock says "Bill Mead, the hired man in THE TROUBLE MAKER, is the best description of the American farm hand that has ever been printed". Bill will make you laugh from the beginning to the end of the story. Dave Messenger, the sheriff, in his fight with crooked politicians, brings another plot into the novel almost as interesting as the milk fight itself. And the struggle between Jim Taylor, the young farmer, and the County Farm Bureau man to capture the hand of Dorothy makes a real and live romance.

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Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter says "I have read 'The Trouble Maker' with a great deal of interest and pleasure. I hear splendid things said of it. One good authority told me it was the best farm novel he had ever read. I say the same."

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